

Memoirs of the
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Number 40



COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Shoreline of Lake King, Gippsland Lakes catchment study area.
by *A. H. Corrick*.

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MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA

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MAMMALS AND REPTILES OF NORTH CENTRAL VICTORIA

By P. W. MENKHORST and A. M. GILMORE

Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 123 Brown Street, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084

Abstract

North Central Victoria contains two major physiographic regions: the Western Highlands which was originally covered by open-forest and woodland; and the Murray Basin Plains which was covered by woodland, shrubland and grassland. Much of the area has been cleared for agriculture and grazing but native vegetation remains on Crown Land which covers about 15% of the area. The open-forests and woodlands have been intensively harvested for timber and now consist mainly of immature stands. Following European settlement three species of mammal and one reptile have probably become extinct and populations of two mammals and two reptiles are very low. The present status of the forty species of mammals and forty-one species of reptiles recorded from the area is discussed in terms of abundance, distribution and habitat and all known records of each species are mapped.

Introduction

Information on the distribution and habitat preference of mammals and reptiles in North Central Victoria is meagre, often imprecise, and scattered throughout journals, survey reports, field notes and museum collections. The occurrence of some mammal species in the area can be deduced from the small-scale maps of Marlow (1965) or from the notes of Ride (1970) and a list of museum specimens from the area has been prepared by the National Museum of Victoria (Brumley and Evans 1976). A general indication of the reptiles occurring in the area can be gathered from the maps of Cogger (1975) but the scale is so small they are of little value to those requiring detailed information on distribution.

Field surveys of vertebrates in North Central Victoria were conducted between June and November 1975 and September and December 1976 by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division (Ministry for Conservation, Victoria). Information from the surveys is being used by the Land Conservation Council (LCC) in its assessment of land-use in Victoria.

In this paper we present the results of our field surveys of the mammals and reptiles, as well as all known previous documented records, in terms of the ecological and geographical distributions of the species recorded.

Survey Area

Topography

The surveys were conducted in an area of 19,300 km² bounded by Stawell to the west,

Nagambie to the east, Wedderburn to the north and Clunes to the south (Fig. 1). The area includes two main physiographic regions, the Western Highlands and Murray Basin Plains (Hills 1967). In the south the Western Highlands reach heights of 700 m in the Pyrene Range and extend northwards across the survey area in a series of four low, rounded ridges composed largely of Ordovician and Silurian slates and sandstones. These ridges are 100-500 m high and the Ordovician and Silurian deposits, which are auriferous, have been extensively mined for alluvial and reef gold.

The ridges are separated by the valleys of five north-flowing rivers, the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, Campaspe and Goulburn. In the north these valleys merge with the Murray Basin Plains which consist of extensive, flat to undulating alluvial plains.

Climate

The survey area has a warm temperate climate although it is generally warmer and drier on the plains to the north than on the slopes of the Western Highlands.

Rain falls throughout the year, usually with a winter maximum. Mean annual rainfall for stations within the survey area varies from 504 mm at St Arnaud to 624 mm at Castlemaine. Daily mean temperatures in summer are about 14° C (minimum) and 29° C (maximum) and in winter are about 4° C (minimum) and 12° C (maximum).

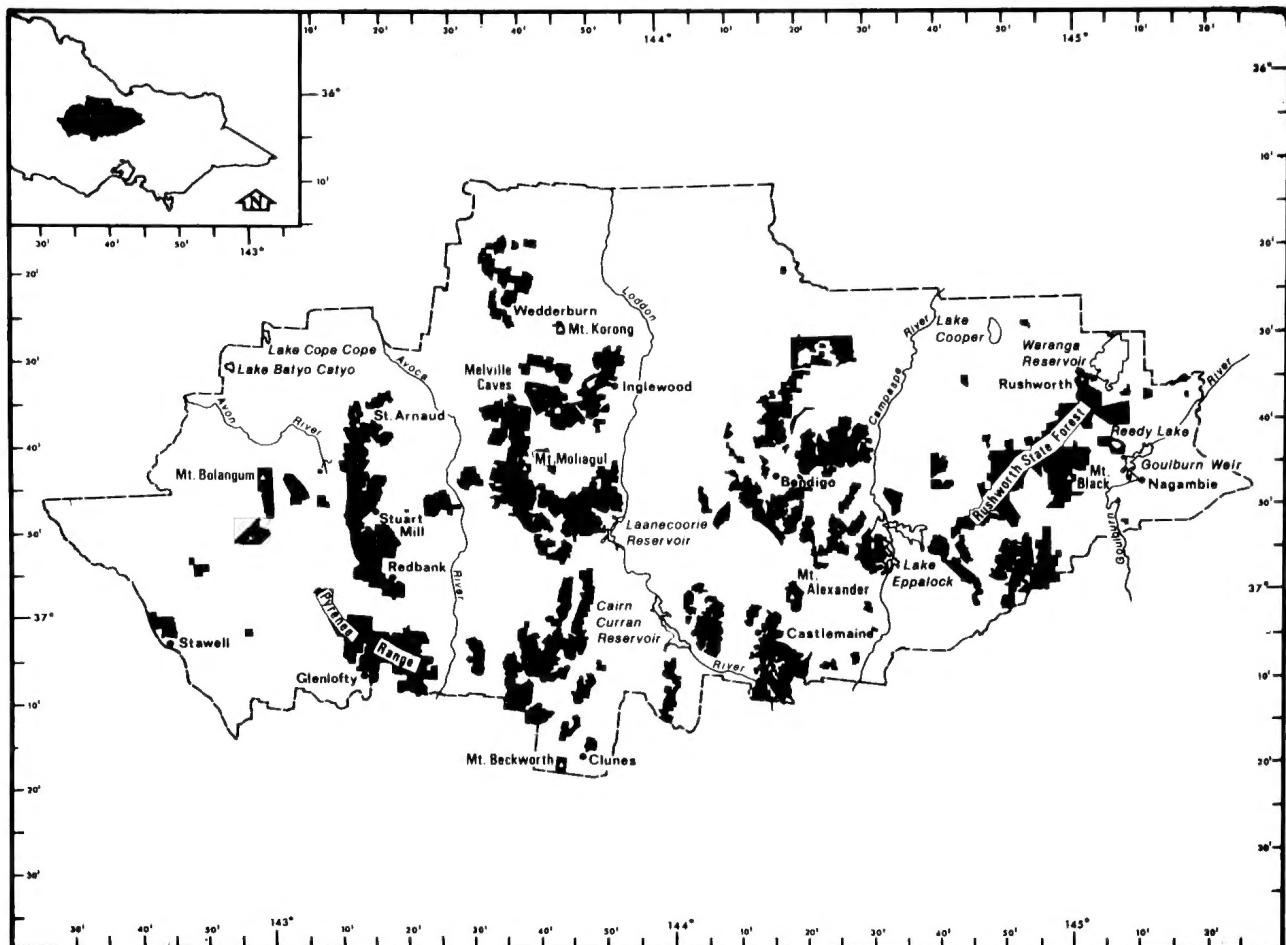


Figure 1—Place names and major blocks of Crown Land (in black) in North Central Victoria. A complete listing of place names used in this paper appears in Appendix 1.

Climatic details of two representative stations, Serpentine (Elevation 109 m) on the Murray Valley Plains and Heathcote (Elevation 220 m) on the edge of the Western Highlands, are shown in Table 1.

Habitats

The following vegetation formations as defined by Specht (1970) and modified by the Land Conservation Council (1978) represent the broad habitats in the survey area.

1. Open-forest

There are two main vegetation associations within this formation.

Open-forest III occurs between 500 m and 700 m in the Western Highlands. Major occurrences are in the Pyrene Range, Stuart Mill-Redbank area, Mt Beckworth and near Metcalf. Dominant tree species are *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *E. rubida* with some stands of *E. st-johnii*, *E. dives* and *E. radiata*. Trees are generally 15-25 m tall and have straight boles; only a few older trees have hollows. The shrub layer is usually sparse and from 1.5 m to 4 m tall. *Acacia dealbata* is the most common species and in gullies *A. melanoxylon* and *Cassinia aculeata* are also common. The ground-cover is usually dominated by *Pteridium esculentum* and tussock grasses.

TABLE 1

Climatic data from two representative stations (Bureau of Meteorology 1975)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Daily maximum temperature (° C)													
A Mean	29.2	29.8	28.5	22.5	15.9	13.5	13.7	14.8	15.4	21.7	24.5	27.1	21.4
B Mean	29.0	29.0	24.8	20.0	16.3	13.1	12.5	13.7	15.0	20.0	23.0	26.4	20.2
Daily minimum temperature (° C)													
A Mean	13.4	15.0	12.7	9.4	5.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	4.2	6.4	9.2	11.5	8.0
B Mean	13.8	14.4	10.6	8.6	5.1	2.8	2.3	3.3	4.5	6.7	8.9	10.5	7.6
Rainfall (mm)													
A Mean	67	65	39	53	44	37	32	54	40	43	58	22	554
A Median	44	31	6	55	41	27	26	48	41	17	65	17	475
B Mean	33	38	39	44	57	64	58	61	54	50	39	36	573
B Median	20	25	25	34	52	61	58	57	51	45	35	25	569
Raindays (No.)													
A Mean	5	6	6	11	9	9	10	13	8	6	7	3	93
B Mean	4	4	4	6	9	10	11	12	10	9	6	5	90

A—Serpentine (Shire Office)

B—Heathcote (Post Office)

Open-forest II (Plate 1, Fig. 1) occurs throughout the survey area at lower altitudes on soils derived from Ordovician and Silurian sedimentaries (Newman 1961). These soils are generally poor clay loams which are shallow and skeletal on the ridges but deeper in gullies and on river flats. Dominant tree species are *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *E. macrorhyncha*. Less common are *E. polyanthemos*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. microcarpa* and *E. melliodora*. In most areas heavy demand for timber during the goldrush, and subsequent forestry practices have resulted in the forests becoming even-aged and having immature stands with much coppice regrowth and very few hollows. The shrub layer varies from sparse to mid-dense, is up to 2 m tall, and is floristically diverse. Common genera include *Acacia*, *Cassinia*, *Daviesia*, *Pultenaea*, *Grevillea* and *Epacris*. The ground-cover, often sparse, consists of scattered tussock grasses, herbs and lichens.

2. Woodland

This formation, which occurs on low rises and plains throughout the survey area, was once widespread but has been largely cleared and is now found only in scattered patches on Crown Land. On low rises of the northern extremities of the Western Highlands, there are woodlands of *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, *E. leucoxylon*, *E. microcarpa* and *E. melliodora*. The understorey of such woodlands is usually

similar to that described for open-forest II. On the Murray Basin Plains, particularly along the broad river valleys, woodlands of *E. camaldulensis* once occurred extensively but this association has been largely cleared for agriculture. The remaining woodlands have usually been heavily grazed so that the understorey has changed from a natural *Danthonia* and *Stipa* association to one dominated by introduced pasture plants and weeds (Arnold 1977) (Plate 1, Fig. 2).

3. Shrubland

This formation consists of scattered stands of mallee vegetation growing on sandy or gravel soils in the northern parts of the survey area. The term mallee refers to dwarf, multi-stemmed eucalypts having underground lignotubers. Mallee eucalypts present in the survey area include *Eucalyptus behriana*, *E. froggattii*, *E. polybractea*, *E. viridis* and *E. odorata* and vary from 4 to 8 m tall with thin, straight, multiple stems and very few hollows. There are often two shrub layers: one 1.5-3 m tall consisting of acacias, melaleucas and casuarinas; the other 0.1-1 m tall consisting of heathy shrubs such as species of *Grevillea*, *Daviesia*, *Hibbertia* and *Baeckia*. The ground-cover is open and consists of scattered ephemeral herbs.

4. Grassland

In this formation trees and shrubs are absent

or restricted to the banks of watercourses and swamps or to isolated hills. Natural grasslands of *Themeda* and *Poa* or *Danthonia* and *Stipa* may have occurred on the Murray Basin Plains. These plains have been altered by agriculture, grazing and artificial fertilizers and now consist of cereal crops, improved pasture or degraded grasslands dominated by introduced species particularly Mediterranean annuals.

5. Aquatic Habitats

Wetlands in the survey area are mainly confined to the Murray Basin Plains (Fig. 1). They consist of large reservoirs, some natural lakes, slow-flowing rivers and farm impoundments. Small streams with intermittent flows occur in the Western Highlands but are not important mammal or reptile habitats.

Methods

The surveys were conducted on Crown Land but observations were made on private land whenever possible. A total of 260 man-days was spent in the survey area but part of each man-day was taken up surveying birds. Half of this effort occurred between 23 June and 24 November 1975 and half between 13 September and 17 December 1976.

Small mammal trapping was carried out using wire cage traps (360 mm x 200 mm x 160 mm) baited with a mixture of peanut butter, honey and rolled oats. Eighty to 100 traps were set in rows of 10 at each site, left in place for 2 nights, and cleared each morning. Captured animals were either retained or marked and released. Spotlighting for arboreal mammals and macropods was carried out from a slowly moving vehicle or on foot using portable 6 volt spotlights. Characteristic scats, burrows or diggings and road-killed animals were used as evidence of a species presence wherever possible. Bats were collected at dams by stretching fine spring steel wires just above the surface of the water. Any bats which hit the wires fell to the water and were easily captured as they swam ashore. Reptiles were collected by hand by searching amongst logs, rocks and litter. A representative collection of small mammals and reptiles has been lodged

in the reference collections of the National Museum of Victoria (NMV).

A search of archival Victorian mammal collections for specimens from the survey area was carried out by the Vertebrate Department, NMV (Brumley and Evans 1976). A. J. Coventry provided a list of NMV reptile specimens from the survey area. We searched the literature and reports of the mammal survey groups operating in Victoria and interviewed local naturalists to obtain a more complete picture of the mammal and reptile faunas. All sources of information, including lists of specimens, literature records and personal communications, are listed alphabetically in the Sources of Information section which, in this paper, replaces the usual References section. Each source is numbered consecutively to allow cross-referencing between it and relevant species in the Annotated Lists.

All records are mapped onto a 5' latitude-longitude grid in a manner similar to that of Churchill and de Corona (1972), Brook (1976), Norris *et al.* (this volume) and the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union's bird atlas project. Grid mapping allows the handling of large amounts of data and gives a clear picture of distribution patterns. Records from January 1967 to December 1977 are indicated by closed circles in the appropriate grid; those before them by open circles.

We stress that these maps show only known records and do not represent complete distributions; rather they illustrate the lack of detailed knowledge of the distribution of many species. Distribution data for the easily observed species such as the large macropods are more complete than those of the small shy species such as the Feather-tailed Glider *Acrobates pygmaeus*. No attempt was made to visit every 5' grid so even the maps for easily observed species are incomplete. This is illustrated by the map for the Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, a species which may well occur in every grid. The distribution maps should be read in conjunction with Fig. 1, showing the distribution of Crown Land which represents most of the remaining timbered areas, and with Fig. 2 showing trapping and spotlighting coverage during the field survey.

Results

Thirty-eight species of mammals were recorded during the survey and three others (Tiger Cat *Dasyurus maculatus*, Quoll *D. viverrinus* and Dingo *Canis familiaris*) have probably become extinct since European settlement. The distribution, abundance and habitat of each species are discussed in the annotated lists as are any data on breeding which were collected during the survey.

The densities of small mammals are low. During 4657 trap nights only 107 individuals of 6 species were captured, an overall trapping success rate of 2.3%. Densities were highest in open-forest III in the Pyrene Range and in mature open-forest II near Stuart Mill. Trapping success rates for species of small mammals are given in the annotated list.

Arboreal mammals also occur at low densities. The densities of arboreal species were highest in open-forest III, and lowest in shrubland. Large macropods are generally common.

Eight families of reptiles are represented in the 41 species recorded (Table 2). The reptile fauna of the survey area is transitional between The Bassian fauna of the Western and Central Highlands and the Eyrean fauna of the Mallee and Murray Basin Plains. Within the survey area 15 Bassian species reach the northern limit of their range and 17 Eyrean species reach their southern limit. Nine species have ranges which include the entire survey area.

TABLE 2

Families of reptiles and the number of species recorded in each.

Chelidae	(Tortoises)	2
Agamidae	(Dragons)	2
Gekkonidae	(Geckoes)	3
Pygopodidae	(Legless Lizards)	3
Scincidae	(Skinks)	19
Varanidae	(Goannas)	2
Elapidae	(Snakes)	7
Typhlopidae	(Blind Snakes)	3

Discussion

Almost all the survey area has been used intensively by European man at some time

during the past 150 years. All areas suitable for agriculture have been cleared of natural vegetation and are used for pastures or crops. Areas less suitable for agriculture remain as isolated patches of timbered Crown Land, which cover approximately 15% of the survey area and are used mainly for forestry or production of eucalyptus oil.

The extensive auriferous deposits on the low hills of the Western Highlands were practically mined out in the latter half of the 19th century but the effects of mining are still apparent. Alluvial mining has resulted in severe erosion in some areas. Mining requires large quantities of timber for fuel, and many of the forests were heavily cut to meet this demand. Since then the forests have been managed on a short rotation to produce poles, fence posts, railway sleepers and fuel (Newman 1961) and now consist of even-aged, immature stands having few hollows.

This lack of mature trees with hollows is probably one of the main reasons for the very low densities of arboreal mammals in open-forest II. Newman (1961) details the history of exploitation of the open-forest II and describes present forestry practices such as regeneration felling (clearing of areas with a large percentage of trees of poor form) and liberation treatment (the felling or ringbarking of mature trees which affect tree regeneration adversely). These practices are deleterious to animals requiring tree hollows and, in the survey area, may threaten the existence of the Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis*, Tuan *Phascogale tapoatafa* (Plate 2, Fig. 4) and Lace Monitor *Varanus varius*. Careful management of the remaining areas of mature open-forest II and woodland, including roadside verges, is necessary to ensure the survival of these species in the survey area.

The reasons for the low densities of small ground-dwelling mammals vary. The general lack of dense shrub and ground-cover and the dry conditions exclude species requiring dense cover. Two such species, the Swamp Rat *Rattus lutreolus* and Brown Antechinus *Antechinus stuartii*, have the northern limit of their range in the wetter forests of the Pyrene

Range. Three other small mammals, the Tuan, Yellow-footed Antechinus *Antechinus flavipes* and Mouse Dunnart *Sminthopsis murina* are more typical of drier open-forest II and woodland, and are present at low densities probably because of the lack of mature trees and fallen logs in the heavily used forests and because of the reduced diversity and biomass of the shrub and ground-layers caused by grazing.

Most reptiles are less sensitive to changes in the composition and structure of vegetation than are mammals or birds. So long as the climate is suitable and shelter remains adequate, reptiles can usually be found throughout their range. Species that appear to be influenced by present land-use practices are the wholly or partially arboreal and fossorial species. The Lace Monitor is rarely recorded. It depends on mature trees, which are now much depleted in number. The Marbled Gecko *Phyllodactylus marmoratus* appears to have benefited from forestry practices that provide many old tree stumps with gaps (for shelter) between the bark and the wood. Populations of species such as *Sphenomorphus tympanum*, Garden Skink *Lampropholis guichenoti* and *Morethia boulengeri* are increased by the presence of large numbers of decaying logs. Fossorial species, such as the Bandy Bandy *Vermicella annulata* and various Blind Snakes (*Typhlina*) that inhabit areas with deep friable soils have their microhabitats destroyed by cultivation and have been rarely recorded

from the survey area since agriculture became widespread in the late 19th Century.

Annotated List of Mammals

Nomenclature follows Ride (1970). Grid references to localities are given in Appendix 1. Closed circles represent records dated post January 1967; open circles represent those prior to then.

TACHYGLOSSIDAE

1. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Echidna.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from: Stawell; Mt Avoca; 3 km W of Percydale; 7 km SW of Avoca; 11 km SSW of Stuart Mill; 5 km S of Teddington Reservoir; Whycittella Forest; 7 km SE of Wedderburn; Melville Caves; Inglewood; 2 km E of Newstead; Mt Alexander; Eppalock; Kamarooka Forest; Mandurang Forest; Lockwood Forest; Knowsley State Forest; Wellsford State Forest; Spring Gully; Big Hill; Whipstick Forest Park; 4 km SE of Heathcote; and Rushworth State Forest. **HABITAT.** All terrestrial habitats except farmland where no native vegetation remains. Echidnas occur wherever termites, ants and suitable shelter are available. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** A6; B2; B3; B5; F1; F3; J1; J2; M2; M4; W3; W6; W7. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Observed during 1975/76 FWD surveys.

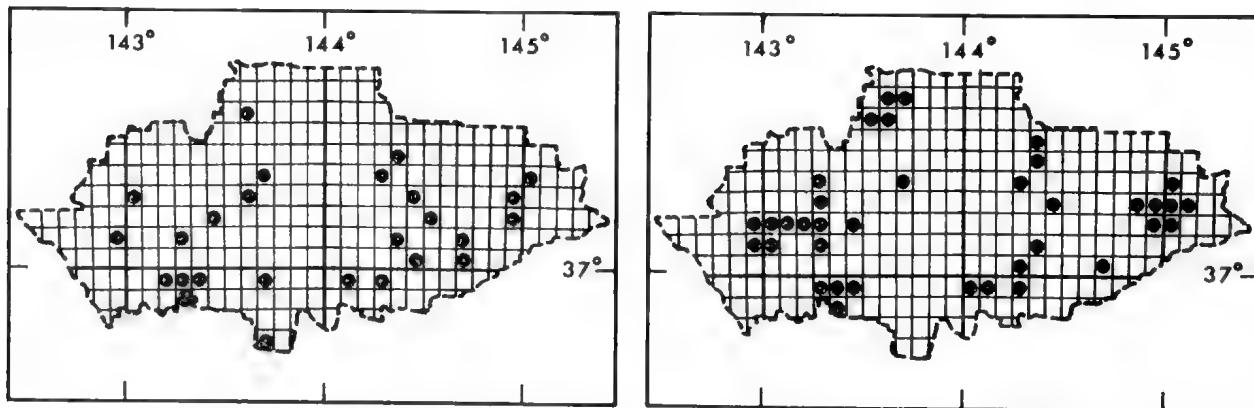
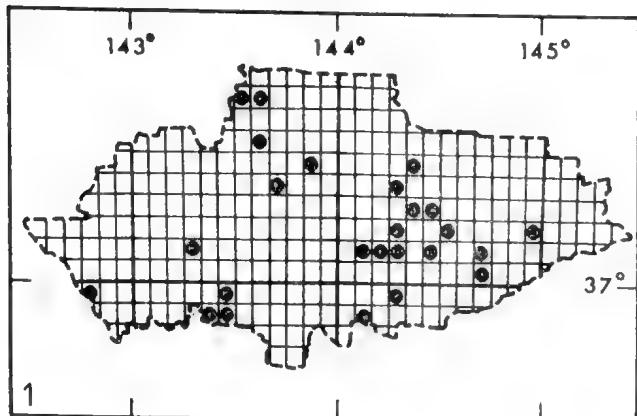


Figure 2—Grids in which trapping (left) and spotlighting (right) were carried out during the FWD field survey.



ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE

2. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*. Platypus.

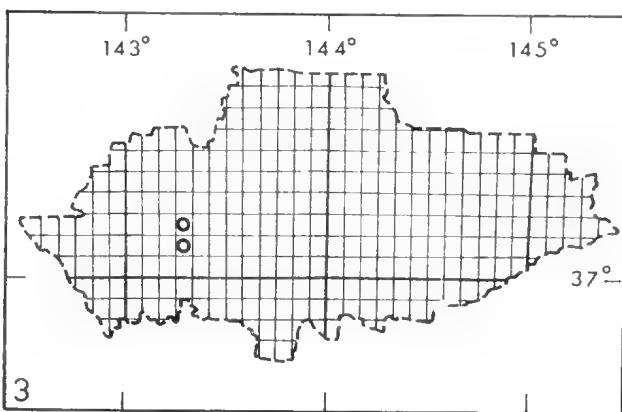
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted. Probably present in streams and reservoirs throughout the area but documented only from the Goulburn River at Nagambie; the Loddon and Campaspe Rivers where they are locally common; Barker Creek, Castlemaine; and Sheepwash Creek, Strathfieldsaye. **HABITAT.** Aquatic; requiring permanent fresh water with a mud or gravel substrate and banks of friable soil in which to construct nest tunnels, which may be up to 20 m long. The tunnels, being usually close to the soil surface, are susceptible to cave-ins if the banks are subjected to grazing or other heavy use. **CONSERVATION ASPECTS.** The Goulburn River is an important habitat for this species and the need to maintain banks free from heavy use should be considered when use of stream frontages is planned.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A3; B3; B5; F2; F3; P2; W3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (Parnaby *pers. comm.*).

DASYURIDAE

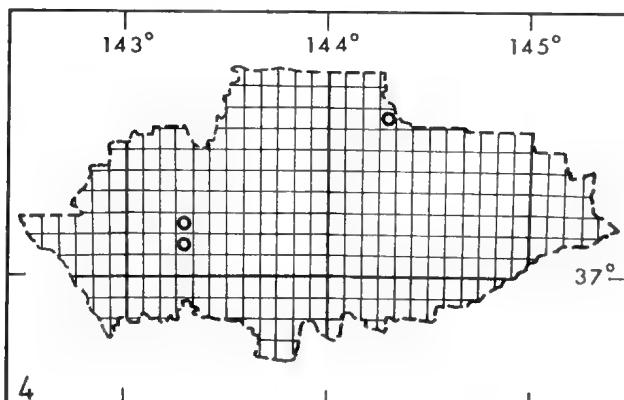
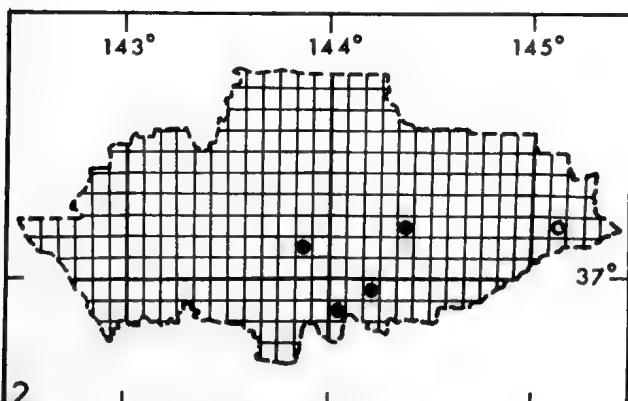
3. *Dasyurus maculatus*. Tiger Cat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably extinct in the survey area. Anecdotal evidence of its presence in the Stuart Mill area in the early 1900s was provided by R. Douglas (*pers. comm.*). Recent reports from Mt Alexander (Miller *pers. comm.*) require confirmation. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** D1; M7. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** None.



4. *Dasyurus viverrinus*. Quoll.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably extinct in the survey area. Quolls were widespread and apparently common in Victoria at the turn of the century but are probably no longer present in the State. R. Douglas (*pers. comm.*) provided anecdotal evidence of its occur-



rence in the Stuart Mill area in the early 1900s. The species may have been present at Tang Tang Swamp near Dingee until the 1950s (Wilkinson *pers. comm.*). **HABITAT.** Open-forest II and woodland. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** D1; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** None.

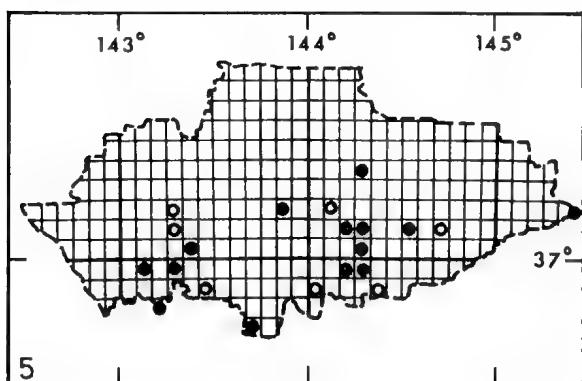
5. *Phascogale tapoatafa*. Tuan.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon to rare and widespread in the south, not recorded in the north. Recorded from: Landsborough; Eversly; Elmhurst; Teddington; Warrenmang; Avoca; Stuart Mill; 8 km S of Redbank; Mt Beckworth; Newstead; Castlemaine; Tarnagulla; Lockwood; Walmer Forest; Big Hill; Whistick Forest Park; Mt Alexander; Elphinstone; Eppalock; Heathcote; Graytown; and Longwood. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II and woodland, particularly those of box or stringbark, having a grass or open shrub understorey. Requires hollow trees for nest sites. **CONSERVATION ASPECTS.** Woodland and open-forest were formerly much more widespread in the survey area and those remaining have been altered by timber cutting, mining and grazing. The specific effects of these changes on Tuan populations are unknown but are almost certainly deleterious. The most stable population in the survey area appears to be in the Stuart Mill area but reservations of mature woodland and open-forest habitats are urgently required throughout the area. **BREEDING.** A female, lactating from all 8

nipples, was trapped at Mt Alexander on 25 November 1976. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B2 [erroneously called *Antechinus tapoatafa*]; B3; B5; C1 [as *P. penicillata*]; E1; F2; F3; F4; M4; M5; M7; P2; W3; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16230).

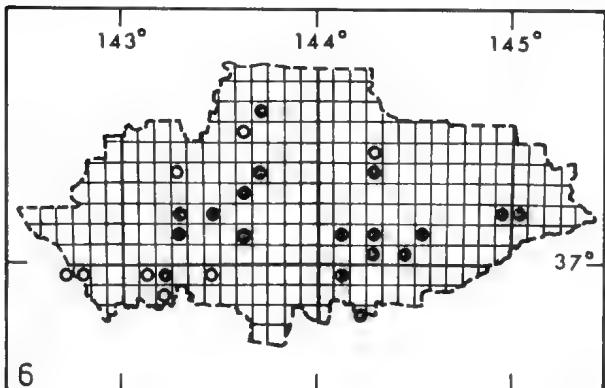
6. *Antechinus flavipes*.

Yellow-footed Antechinus. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from: Deep Lead; Stawell; Landsborough; St Arnaud; 5 km NW of Redbank; 5 km N of Glenlofty; Glenlofty; Stuart Mill; 3 km E of Stuart Mill; 8 km S of Stuart Mill; 5 km NW of Avoca; Avoca; 14 km E of Stuart Mill; Wedderburn; 4 km NW of Moliagul; 4 km WNW of Mt Hooghly; Melville Caves; 9 km SW of Korong Vale; Mt Beckworth; Tarnagulla; Lockwood; 5 km W of Muckleford 5 km SSW of Kamarooka; 26 km N of Bendigo; Whistick Forest Park; Mandurang Forest; Vaughan; Mt Alexander; 3 km ESE of Guildford; 8 km E of Pilchers Bridge Twin Rivers; 11 km NNW of Redesdale; Rushworth State Forest; Mt Black; 9 km SW of Baillieston; and 2 km N of Graytown. During the FWD survey a total of 34 individuals was captured at 12 sites. Maximum trapping rate was 6% (14 km E of Stuart Mill). **HABITAT.** Open-forest II and woodland particularly where the trees are mature and have hollows for nest sites. Densities were highest in mixed *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, *E. melliodora* and *E. sideroxylon* woodland. The greatest altitude at which the species was recorded is 520 m in the Pyrene Range. **CONSERVATION ASPECTS.** This species is surprisingly uncommon at many localities. The forestry practice of removing mature and over-mature trees may be partly responsible for its rarity. **BREEDING.** Trapping was not continuous in spring and early summer of 1975 or 1976 so little precise data were



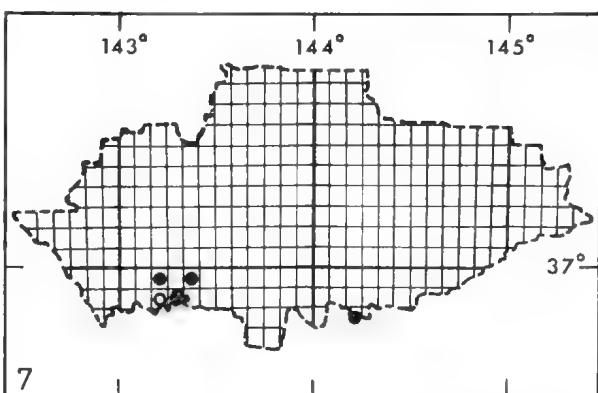
obtained. Females with pouch young were trapped on 20 September 1975 and 24 November 1976. In 1976 lactating females without pouch young were first trapped on 29 September and independent young were trapped and observed from 23 to 25 November. The number of nipples varied from 10 to 12. The number of captured males was too few to allow comment on the timing of post-mating die-off.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B2; B3; B5; F2; F3; H1; M2; M4; M7; P2; W3; W4; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16229).



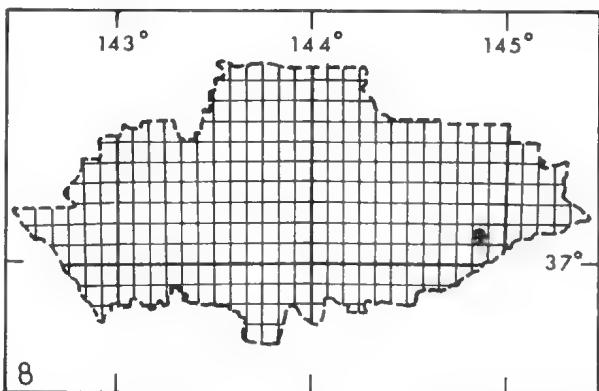
7. *Antechinus stuartii*. Brown Antechinus. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Common but restricted to the south. Recorded from: Glenlofty; 6 km N of Glenlofty; the headwaters of Glenlofty Creek; headwaters of Nowhere Creek; and 3.5 km W of Percydale, all in the Pyrenees Range, and from Vaughan. These localities represent the northern limit of its range in Central Victoria. During the FWD survey a total of 25 individuals was trapped at 4 sites with a maximum trapping rate of 5%. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II particularly where there is well-developed ground-cover. Recorded in gullies in *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *E. st-johnii* open-forest; in ridge-top *E. rubida* open-forest; and in mixed *E. st-johnii*, *E. microcarpa*, *E. melliodora*, *E. polyanthemos*, *E. macrocarpa* open-forest with sparse ground-cover. **BREEDING.** Trapping in

the Pyrenees Range took place between 7 and 15 December 1976. Adult females had 9 or 10 nipples. Lactating females without pouch young were trapped from 8-14 December and independent young were trapped on 12 and 13 December. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B5; F3; P2; W4. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16368).



8. *Sminthopsis murina*. Mouse Dunnart.

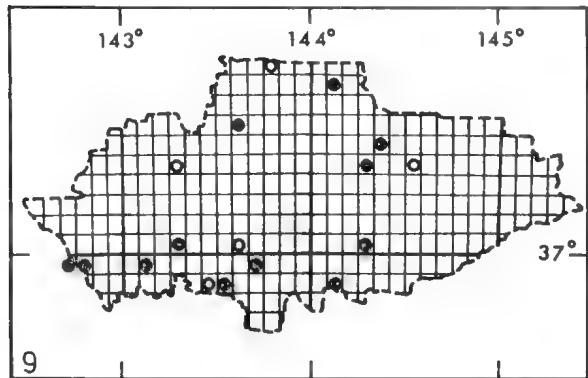
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and restricted. Only one record exists from the survey area: from 9 km ENE of Costerfield in 1975. **HABITAT.** In other parts of Victoria it is associated with dry woodland or shrubland (mallee) habitats. The specimen at Costerfield was found dead in *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* woodland having a sparse understorey. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B5; F3. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C15741).



9. *Sminthopsis crassicaudata*.

Fat-tailed Dunnart.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread in the western two-thirds of the survey area; not recorded in the eastern third. Recorded from: Deep Lead; Stawell; Landsborough; St Arnaud; Avoca; 8 km S of Redbank; 5 km SW of Redbank; 1 km S of Lamplough; 11 km S of Wedderburn; Mysia; Guildford Plateau; Maryborough; Mt Alexander; Mt Hooghly; 3 km E of Calivil; Calivil; Whipstick Forest Park; Kamarooka; and Goornong. **HABITAT.** Grassland and grassy woodland. The native grasslands of the survey area have largely been converted to farmland where this species appears to survive well as long as rocks or logs are available for nest sites. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B2; B3; B5; C5; D1; F2; F3; M4 [erroneously called *Antechinus macdonnellensis*]; M5; W3; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1975 (NMV C15376).

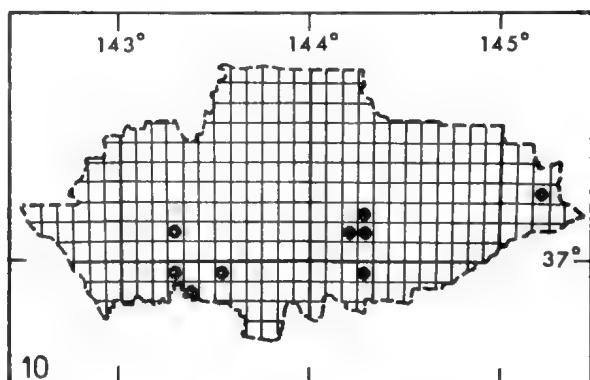


PHASCOLARCTIDAE

10. *Phascolarctos cinereus*. Koala.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted to the Pyrene Range; Lower Homebush; the forest between St Arnaud and Redbank; Mt Alexander; the Bendigo region; and possibly Goat Island in the Goulburn River near Nagambie. Specific records come from: Mt Avoca; Warrenmang; Teddington Reservoir; 4 km S of Teddington Reservoir; Lower Homebush; Mt Alexander; Mandurang

South; Spring Gully; Big Hill; Bendigo; and 5 km N of Nagambie. This distribution is a result of liberations by the FWD. So far as is known, no populations remained in the survey area following the decline of this species in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Liberations began in 1941 and are continuing. A total of 598 koalas have been liberated near Castlemaine, 18 near Avoca, 17 at Metcalf, an unknown number near Redbank and 4 on Goat Island, Nagambie. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II and woodland. Koalas have specific food requirements and only the leaves of certain eucalypts are suitable. In the survey area suitable food trees (*Eucalyptus viminalis*, *E. ovata*, *E. obliqua*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. rubida*, *E. melliodora*, *E. camaldulensis* and *E. macrorhyncha*) occur only on the Western Highlands and foothills, and along streams where *E. camaldulensis* occurs. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B3; B5; F2; F3; L2; M4; M5; P3; W3; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.



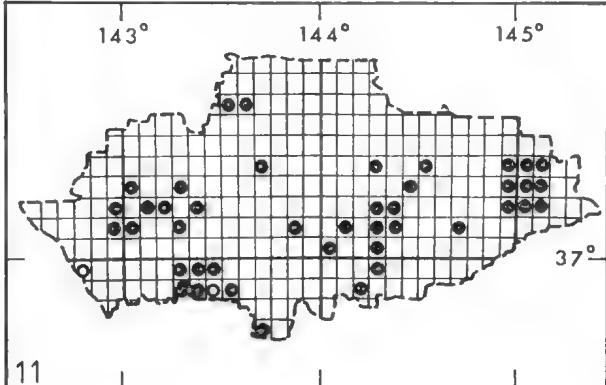
PHALANGERIDAE

11. *Trichosurus vulpecula*.

Brush-tailed Possum.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from: Stawell; Kingston Mine; Paradise; Rostron; Tattington; 8 km E of Stuart Mill; 5 km ENE of Kanya; 11 km N of Stuart Mill; 1 km S of Teddington Reservoir; 7 km S of

Warrenmang; Mt Warrenmang; Percydale; throughout the Pyrene Range; Avoca; Lamplough; 7 km E of Stuart Mill; 14 km E of Stuart Mill; Whychitella Forest Park; 6 km SW of Korong Vale; Melville Caves; Mt Korong; Mt Beckworth; Eddington; Maldon; Castlemaine; Campbells Creek; 3 km W of Sedgewick; Lockwood Forest; Emu Creek; Mt Alexander; Bendigo; Whistick Forest Park; 3 km E of Strathfieldsaye; Goornong; Mt Sugarloaf; Heathcote; throughout Rushworth State Forest; Graytown; Reedy Lake State Forest; and Nagambie. HABITAT. Present wherever there are trees with suitable nest hollows; most common in woodland but also plentiful in open-forest III and II, roadside reserves and farmland with trees. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A6; B2; B3; B5; E1; F1; F3; M2; M4; W3; W6; W7. MOST RECENT RECORD. Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.



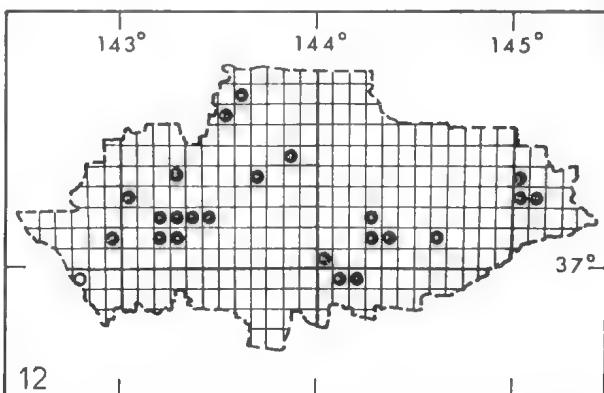
PETAURIDAE

12. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*.

Ring-tailed Possum.

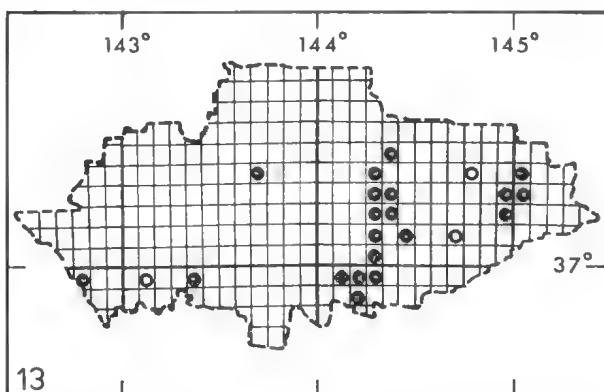
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from: Stawell; St Arnaud; Mt Bolangum; Kingston Mine; Rostron; Teddington Reservoir; 4 km S of Teddington Reservoir; 7 km E of Stuart Mill; 13 km E of Stuart Mill; Whychitella Forest Park; Melville Caves; Inglewood; Bendigo; Emu Creek; Knowsley State Forest; Castlemaine; 3 km W of Sedgewick; Mt

Tarrengower; Maldon; 4 km W of Muckleford; Mt Ida; Whroo; and Reedy Lake State Forest. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II and woodland. Usually associated with a tall, dense shrub layer in which nests are built. The species also occurs in open-forest and woodland lacking a shrub layer, where they construct nests in hollows or clumps of dense foliage such as provided by Mistletoe (Loranthaceae). The majority of records are from *Eucalyptus microcarpa*, *E. melliodora* open-forest II and *E. camaldulensis* woodland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B2 [erroneously called *Trichosurus peregrinus*]; B3; B5; F3; M2; M4 [as *P. laniginosus*]; P2; S2; W3; W6; W7. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (FWD 10913).



13. *Petaurus breviceps*. Sugar Glider.

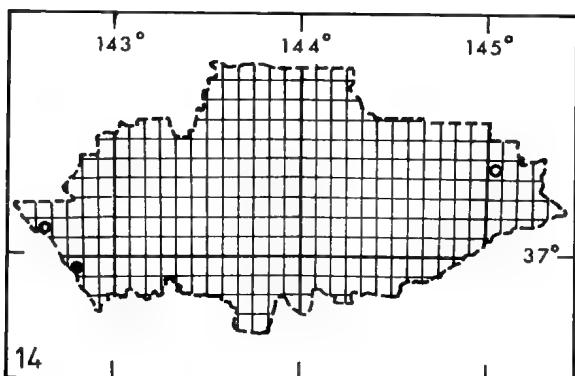
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from: Stawell; Landsborough; 7 km W of Avoca; Kingower; Fell Gully; 3 km W of Sedgewick; 3 km SSE of Guildford;



Spring Gully; 3 km E of Strathfieldsaye; Strathfieldsaye; Kennington; Huntly; Kamarooka; Wellsford State Forest; Muckleford Creek; Bendigo; 5 km ESE of Maldon; Mt Alexander; Eppalock; Mt Ida; Colbinabbin; and Rushworth State Forest. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II and woodland, particularly where acacias are present. Tree hollows are required for nest sites. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B2; B3; B5; F2; F3; M2; M4; P2; W3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16375).

14. *Petaurus norfolkensis*. Squirrel Glider.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and restricted (localized and uncommon to rare in Victoria). Recorded from: 5 km NW of Stawell; Glenorchy; and 17.5 km S of Colbinabbin in Rushworth State Forest. HABITAT. Woodlands of *Eucalyptus microcarpa*, *E. melliodora*, *E. leucoxylon* or *E. camaldulensis* appear to be the preferred habitat in Victoria. CONSERVATION ASPECTS. Most of its preferred habitat has been cleared or altered by timber cutting, mining and grazing. Wakefield (1974) states that there is probably nothing that can be done for the Glenorchy population because its habitat has been largely destroyed. Only one authentic record is known from Rushworth State Forest and this dates from 1961. The position of this species in Victoria is precarious and reservation of the known localities is urgently required.



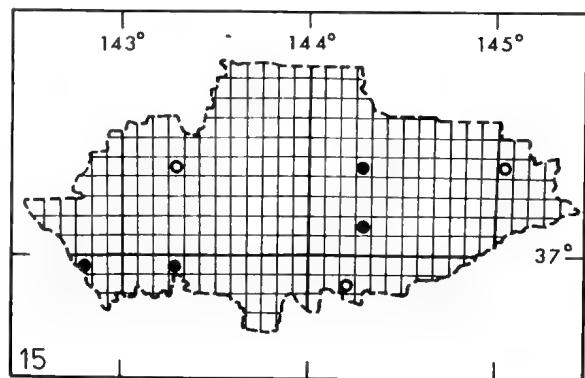
BREEDING. A female with 2 pouch young was captured 17.5 km S of Colbinabbin on 25 September 1961. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A5; B5; F2; W2; W3. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1970 (NMV C9543).

BURRAMYIDAE

15. *Acrobates pygmaeus*.

Feather-tailed Glider.

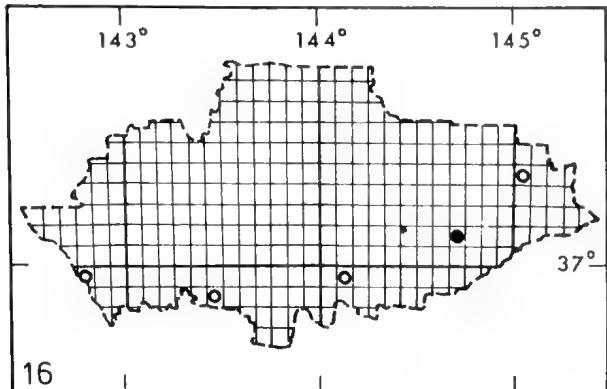
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from: Stawell; St Arnaud; Warrenmang; Chewton; Whipstick Forest Park; Sedgewick; and Rushworth State Forest. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II and woodland. Areas with a well-developed shrub layer appear to be preferred. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A5; B5; F2; W2; W3. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1971 (NMV C11121).



16. *Cercartetus nanus*.

Eastern Pygmy Possum.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread in the south, not recorded from the north. Recorded from: Stawell; Avoca; Muckleford; Mt Ida; and Rushworth State Forest. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II and woodland. Most woodlands and open-forests are suitable, particularly those with a tall, dense layer of proteaceous and myrtaceous shrubs. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A1; A4; B5; F2; M4; W1; W3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1965 (FWD P496).

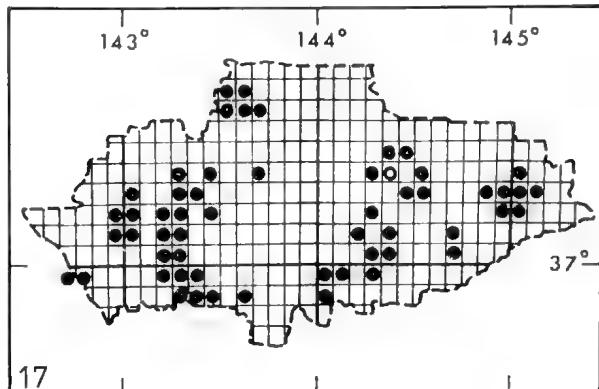


MACROPODIDAE

17. *Macropus giganteus*.

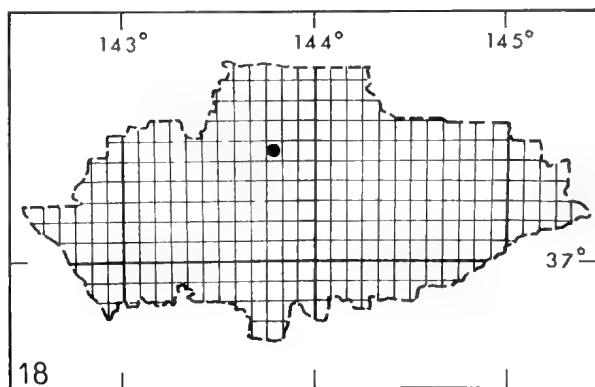
Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from: Deep Lead; Stawell; Mt Bolangum; Kingston Mine; Rostron; St Arnaud; Stuart Mill; 1 km W of Teddington Reservoir; Teddington; Redbank; throughout the Pyrene Range; Percydale; Avoca; 13 km E of Stuart Mill; Logan; 9 km W of Emu; Bung Bong; 5 km ENE of Kanya; Whychitella Forest Park; Korong Vale; Melville Caves; Maldon; 5 km W of Muckleford; Newstead; Harcourt; Mt Alexander; Big Hill; Bendigo; Emu Creek; Whipstick Forest Park; Kamarooka Forest; Bagshot; Goornong; Axedale State Forest; 5 km W of Pilchers Bridge; Lake Eppalock; Heathcote; 6 km E of Heathcote; Graytown; and throughout Rushworth State Forest. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II or woodland with grass understoreys; also those with shrub understoreys and shrubland (mallee) if nearby grassland is available for grazing. **CONSERVATION ASPECTS.** The small size and isolation of many of the populations of Eastern Grey Kangaroos make them vulnerable to habitat destruction and illegal shooting. Large reserves are necessary to support viable populations. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** A6; B2 [as *M. major*]; B3; B5; F1; F2; F3; M2; M4 [as *M. major*]; M5; P2; W3; W6; W7. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16892).

18. *Macropus fuliginosus*.

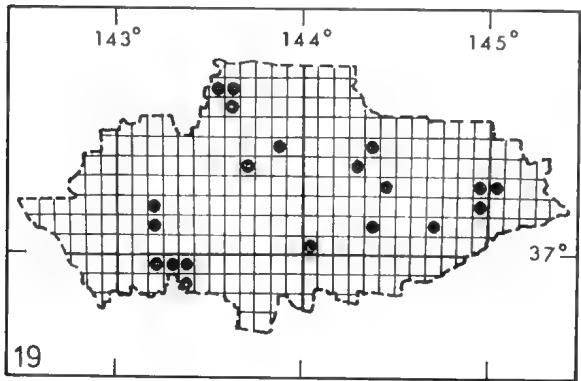
Western Grey Kangaroo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the north-west where it is probably uncommon. Recorded from: 4 km W of Inglewood and, as a road-killed animal, 12 km NW of Inglewood (Belcher *pers. comm.*). There are unconfirmed reports from the Whychitella area (Johnson *pers. comm.*). **HABITAT.** Open-forest II and woodland with a grassy understorey, shrubland and grassland. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B1; J2; W7. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1977 (NMV C17186).

19. *Wallabia bicolor*. Black Wallaby.

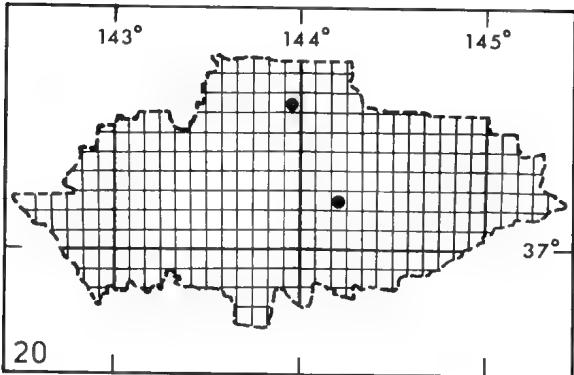
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Locally common in the Pyrene Range and Rushworth State Forest. Recorded from: throughout the Pyrene Range; Stuart Mill; 7 km NNW of Redbank; Whychitella Forest Park; Melville Caves; Inglewood; Maldon; Whipstick Forest Park; Kamarooka

Forest; Axedale State Forest; Emu Creek; Heathcote; Mt Ida; and throughout Rushworth State Forest. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II and mallee. This browsing species is most common in areas having a dense shrub understorey but occurs in lower numbers where a sparse shrub understorey exists. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** A6; B2; B3; B5; F1; F2; F3; L4 [photograph p10 erroneously labelled Red-necked Wallaby]; M2; M4; P2; T1; W3; W6; W7. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Observed during 1975/76 FWD surveys.



PTEROPIDAE

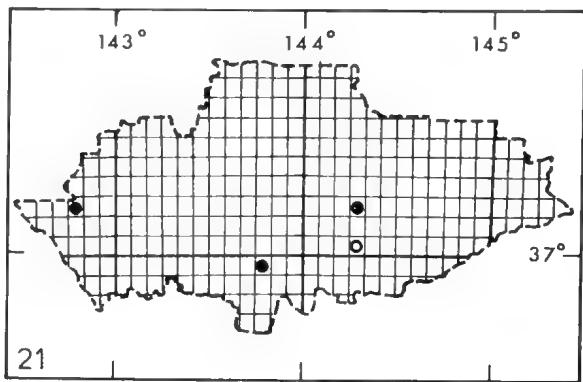
20. *Pteropus scapulatus*. Little Red Fruit Bat. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Rare and restricted. An autumn vagrant to Central Victoria. Two records exist from the survey area; from Kangaroo Flat and Serpentine. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II, woodland and farmland. The few individuals which wander as far south as Victoria usually occur near flowering eucalypts or orchards where they feed on



blossoms or fruit. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B5; F2; F3. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1976 (NMV C16244).

21. *Pteropus poliocephalus*.

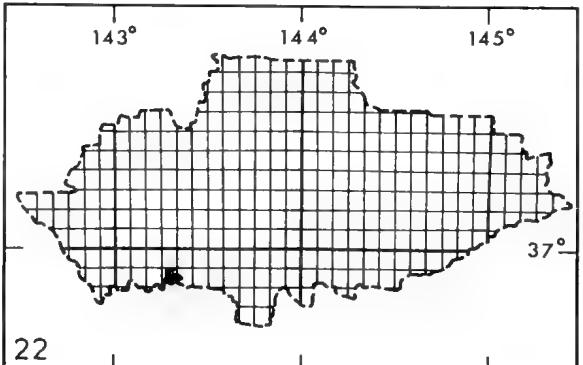
Grey-headed Fruit Bat. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Rare and widespread. An autumn and winter nomad to southern Victoria. Recorded from: Callawadda; Carisbrooke; Harcourt; and Bendigo. **HABITAT.** Open-forest, woodland and farmland. It feeds on blossoms and fruit and usually occurs near flowering eucalypts, gardens or orchards. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B5; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1973 (NMV C11723).



VESPERTILIONIDAE

22. *Pipistrellus tasmaniensis*.

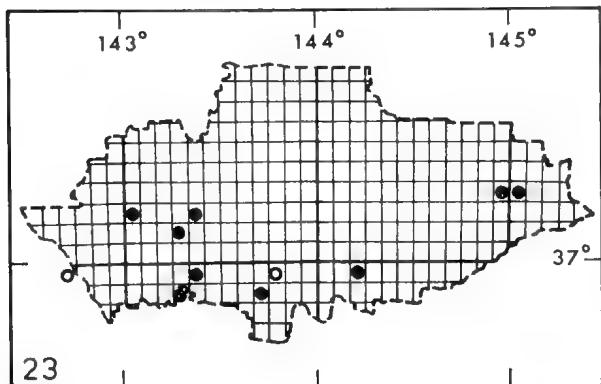
Tasmanian Pipistrelle. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Probably common in the forests of the Western Highlands, only recorded from 7 km W of Mt Avoca in the Pyrene Range.



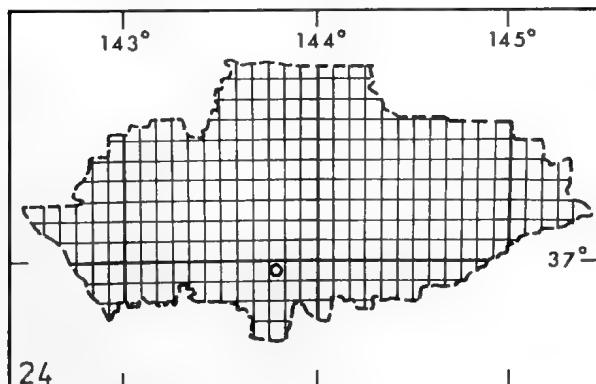
HABITAT. Open-forest III. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16359).

23. *Eptesicus pumilus*. Little Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from: Deep Lead; Kingston Mine; 7 km W of Mt Avoca; 8 km W of Avoca; 7 km S of Stuart Mill; 11 km E of Stuart Mill; Carisbrooke; Castlemaine; Amherst; 10 km NNE of Graytown; and 19 km NW of Graytown. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II, woodland and farmland. It uses tree hollows or buildings for maternity sites. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B5; F3; P2; W3; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16360).



24. *Nycticeius greyi*. Little Broad-nosed Bat. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Uncommon and possibly widespread. Recorded only from Carisbrook, which is the most south-easterly record of this species in Victoria. **HABITAT.** Drier inland areas.

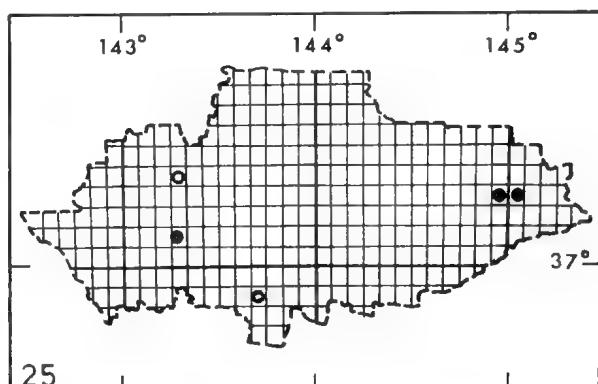


SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B5; M1 [as *N. balstoni*]; P1 [as *N. balstoni*]; R3 [as *Scoteinus balstoni*]; W3. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1963 (NMV 4018).

25. *Chalinolobus gouldii*.

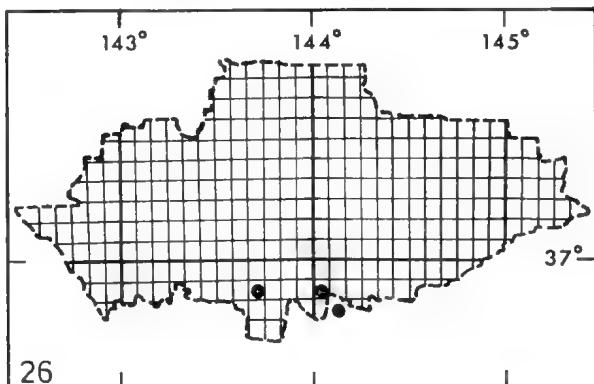
Gould's Wattled Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably common and widespread. Recorded from: 7 km S of Stuart Mill; St Arnaud; Amherst; 2 km NW of Bailyeston; and 10 km NNE of Graytown. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II, woodland and farmland. Uses tree hollows or buildings for maternity sites. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B5; F3; P2. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey. (NMV C16628).



26. *Chalinolobus morio*. Chocolate Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably common and widespread. Recorded only from Newstead; Amherst; and Vaughan but probably occurs throughout the survey area. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II, woodland and farmland. Uses tree

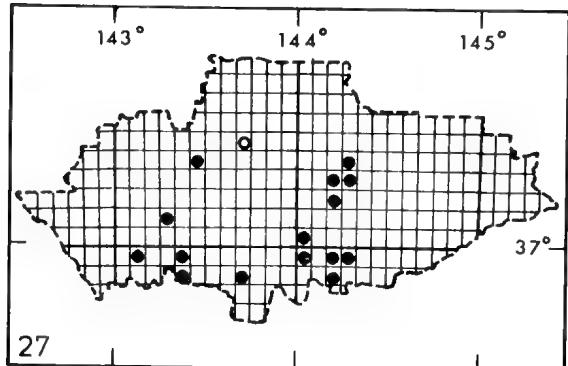


hollows or buildings for maternity sites. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B5; P2. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (NMV C16017).

27. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*.

Lesser Long-eared Bat.

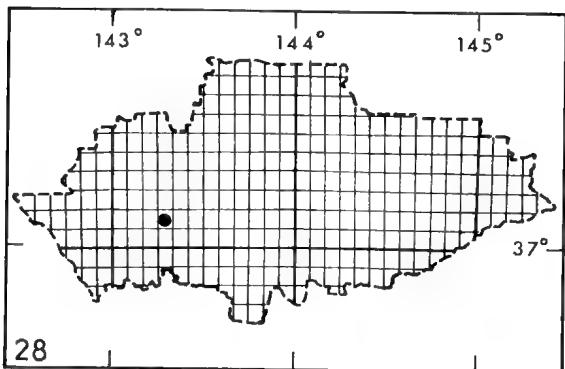
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from: Lansborough; 7 km S of Stuart Mill; Mt Warrenmang; Logan; 8 km W of Avoca; Glenalbyn; 5 km S of Maldon; Maldon; Campbells Creek; California Gully; Vaughan; Castlemaine; Amherst; Whistick Forest Park; Ravenswood; Big Hill; and Maiden Gully. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II, woodland and farmland. Uses tree hollows, buildings or crevices beneath bark as maternity sites. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B3; B5; F3; P2; W3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16224).



28. *Nyctophilus timoriensis*.

Greater Long-eared Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably widespread and common although re-

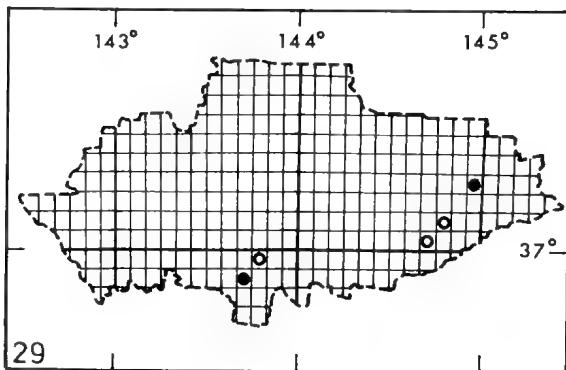


corded only from 7.5 km S of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II, woodland and grassland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. P2; W3. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Parnaby pers. comm.).

MOLOSSIDAE

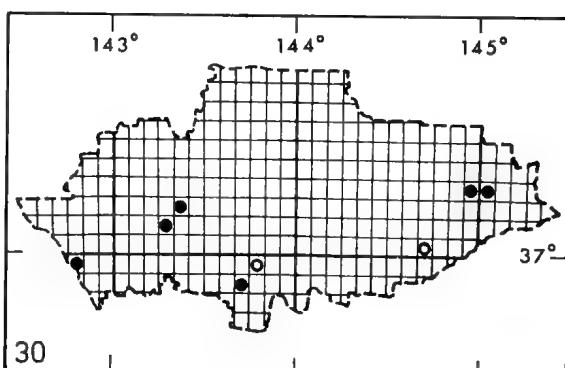
29. *Tadarida australis*. White-striped Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably common and widespread although only recorded from: Carisbrooke; Amherst; Costerfield; Heathcote; and 10 km NNE of Graytown. HABITAT. Open-forest II, woodland and mallee fringes. Uses tree hollows as maternity sites. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B5; F3; P2; W2. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16632).



30. *Tadarida planiceps*. Little Flat Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably common and widespread. Recorded from: Stawell; 7 km S of Stuart Mill; 11 km E of Stuart Mill; Carisbrooke; Amherst; Heathcote; 10 km NNE of Graytown; and 2 km NW of Bailieston. HABITAT.

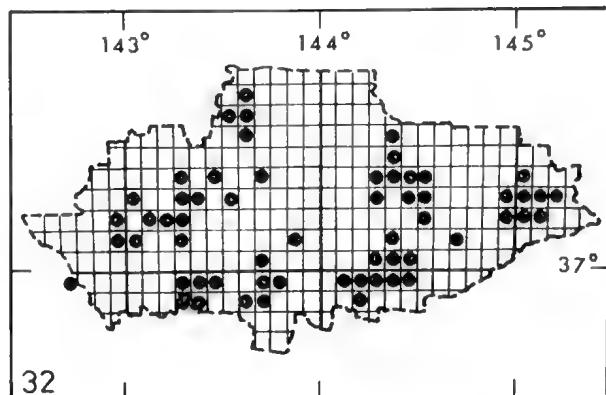


Open-forest II, woodland and mallee fringes. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B5; F3; P1; P2; R3; W3. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16631).

LEPORIDAE

31. *Lepus europaeus*. Hare.

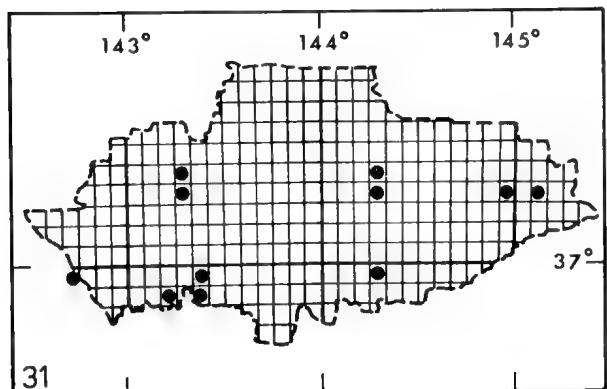
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread, probably occurring throughout the cleared areas. Recorded from: Deep Lead; 1 km S of St Arnaud; 11 km S of St Arnaud; 2 km N of Glenlofty; 14 km W of Avoca; 10 km W of Avoca; Sugarloaf Reservoir; Mt Alexander; Whipstick Forest Park; and Reedy Lake State Forest. **HABITAT.** Mainly farmland but it also occurs in low numbers in open-forest or woodland with a grassy understorey. The species rests and breeds in patches of dense grass. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F1; F3; W3; W6. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.



MURIDAE

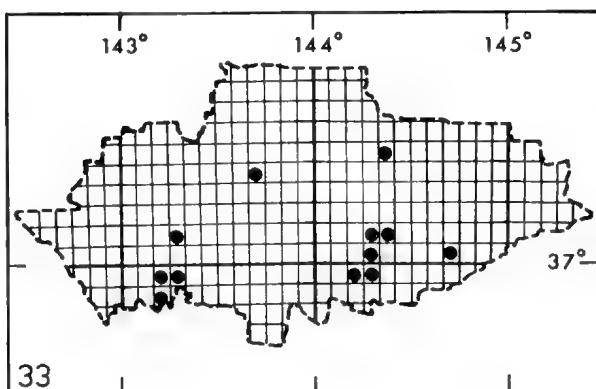
33. *Rattus rattus*. Black Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from: Nowhere Creek and the headwaters of Nowhere Creek in the Pyrene Range; 7 km S of Warrenmang; Percydale; 0.5 km N of Teddington Reservoir; Melville Caves; Mt Alexander; Castlemaine; 2 km NW of Sedgewick; Mandurang South; Emu Creek; Kamarooka Forest; and 4 km SW of Heathcote. During the FWD survey 12 individuals were trapped at 7 sites with a maximum trapping rate of 1.5%. **HABITAT.** Open-forest III and II, woodland, farmland and urban areas. Densities are highest near human habitation or disturbed areas but it also occurs in little-disturbed areas. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** B3; B5; F1; F3; M2; W3. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16367).



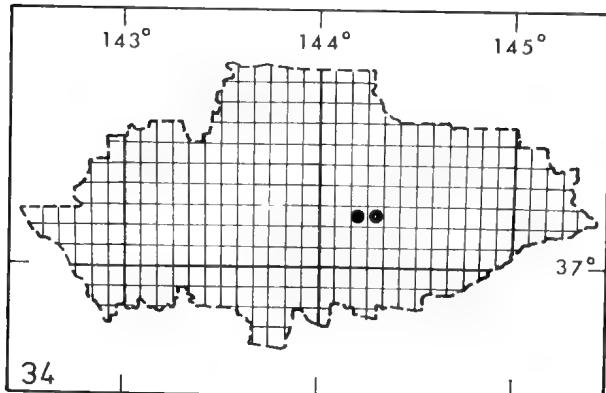
32. *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Rabbit.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded throughout the survey area. **HABITAT.** Most terrestrial habitats. Densities are highest in unimproved grasslands and lowest in undisturbed open-forest. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** C4; F3; L3; W3. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.

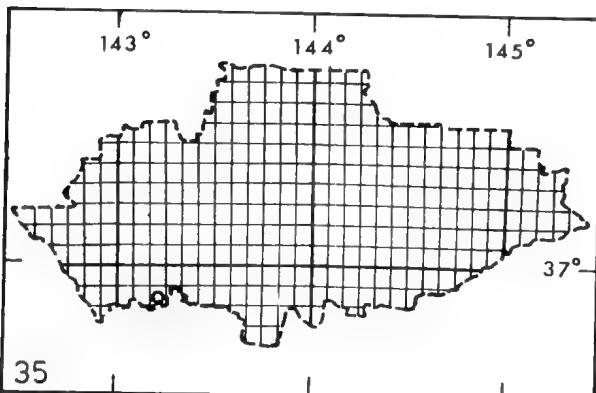


34. *Rattus norvegicus*. Sewer Rat.

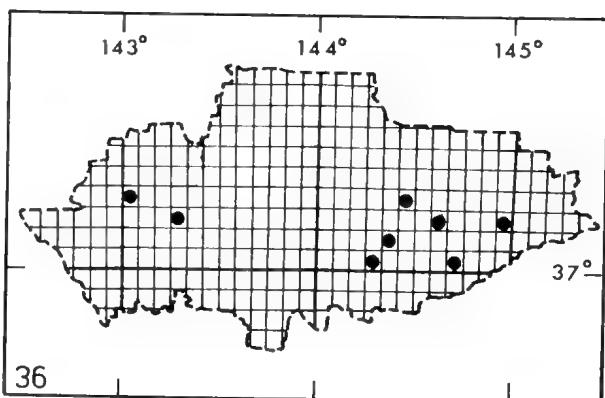
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably uncommon; only recorded from Maiden Gully and is said to occur in the Bendigo urban area. HABITAT. Usually associated with human habitation and refuse. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. B3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (FWD 11754).

35. *Rattus lutreolus*. Swamp Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably uncommon and restricted to a small area at the southern end of the Pyrene Range near Glenlofty where it was trapped in 1962. This represents the north-west limit of its range in Victoria. HABITAT. Open-forest III and II with a dense ground-cover of grasses, sedges or heath. In the Glenlofty area such habitats are restricted to riparian or other low-lying areas. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F2; W3. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1962 (FWD R2622).

36. *Mus musculus*. House Mouse.

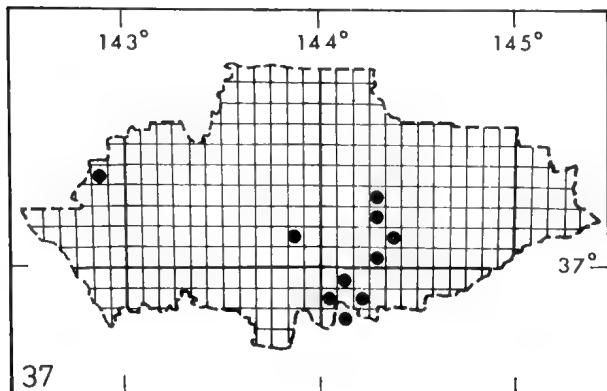
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Its abundance varies greatly according to availability of food. Recorded from: Mt Bolangum; 3 km E of Stuart Mill; 2 km NW of Sedgewick; Emu Creek; Mt Sugarloaf; Mt Alexander; 2 km W of Knowsley; 4 km SW of Heathcote; and Graytown. During the FWD survey 18 individuals were trapped at 4 sites with a maximum trapping rate of 4%. HABITAT. Most common in farmland and areas of human habitation although they occur in most terrestrial habitats. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; M4; W3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV C16231).

37. *Hydromys chrysogaster*.

Eastern Water Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and restricted. Recorded from: Lake Batyo Catyo; Teddington Reservoir; Baringhup; Muckleford Creek; Newstead; Cairn Curran Reservoir; 8 km SE of Castlemaine; Serpentine; Eddington; Harcourt; 3 km SW of Guildford; Emu Creek; Lake Weeroona; Lake Neangar; 2 km NW of Sedgewick; Lake Eppalock; and Nagambie. They almost certainly occur in most streams, reservoirs and irrigation channels in the survey area. HABITAT. Aquatic. Water rats occur along water courses and around the edge of lakes, farm dams and reservoirs. SOURCES

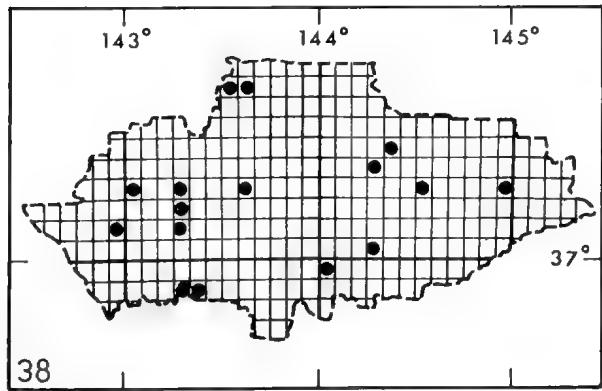
OF INFORMATION. B2; B3; B5; F3; M4; P2; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV C16133).



CANIDAE

38. *Vulpes vulpes*. Fox.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from: Mt Bolangum; Kingston Mine; Nowhere Creek; between Stuart Mill and St Arnaud; Teddington Reservoir; 2 km S of Teddington Reservoir; 5 km SW of Stuart Mill; 8 km W of Avoca; Mt Moliagul; Whychitella Forest Park; Mt Alexander; Kamarooka Forest; Axedale Forest; Whipstick Forest Park; and 5 km W of Muckleford. HABITAT. Most prevalent in farmland adjoining bushland although it occurs at lower densities in most terrestrial habitats. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A2; C4; F1; F3; L3; T1; W3; W6. MOST RECENT RECORD. Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.

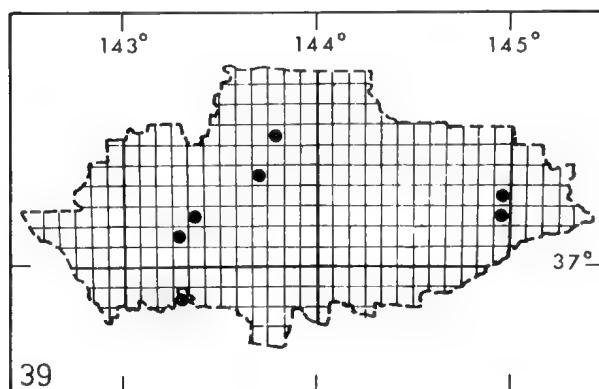


38

FELIDAE

39. *Felis catus*. Cat.

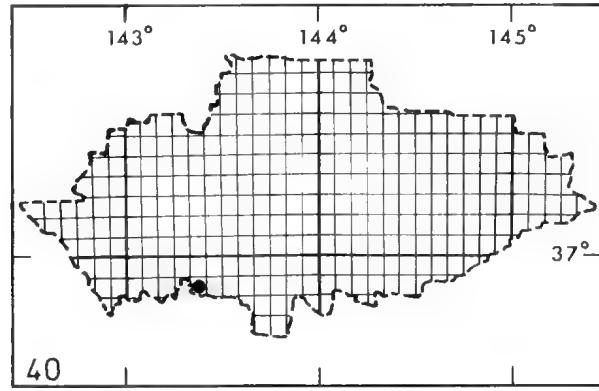
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Free-ranging cats were observed near Glenpatrick; 5 km SW of Stuart Mill; 13 km E of Stuart Mill; Melville Caves; Graytown; and in Rushworth State Forest; and a skull was found at Mt Korong. HABITAT. Most terrestrial habitats. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. C5; F3; M4; W3. MOST RECENT RECORD. Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.



CERVIDAE

40. *Cervus unicolor*. Sambar Deer.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and restricted. Small numbers have been seen in the Pyrene Range (O'Brien *pers. comm.*). HABITAT. Open-forest III and II. MOST RECENT RECORD. Observed by forestry workers during 1975.



40

Annotated List of Reptiles

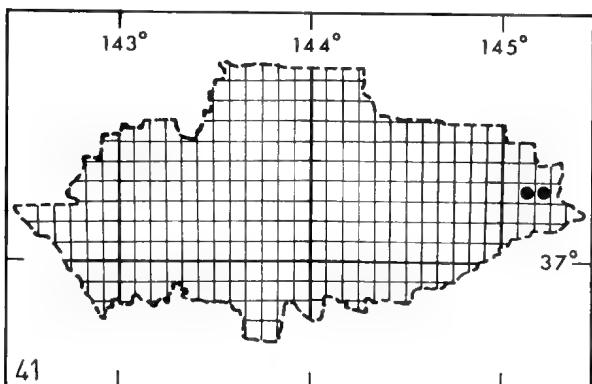
Nomenclature follows Cogger (1975) except for *Lampropholis guichenoti* which follows Greer (1974), and the description of *Leiolopisma coventryi* by Rawlinson (1975), and snakes of the genus *Unechis* where we use the species recognized by Coventry (1971). Grid references to localities are given in Appendix 1.

CHELIDAE

41. *Chelodina longicollis*.

Long-necked Tortoise.

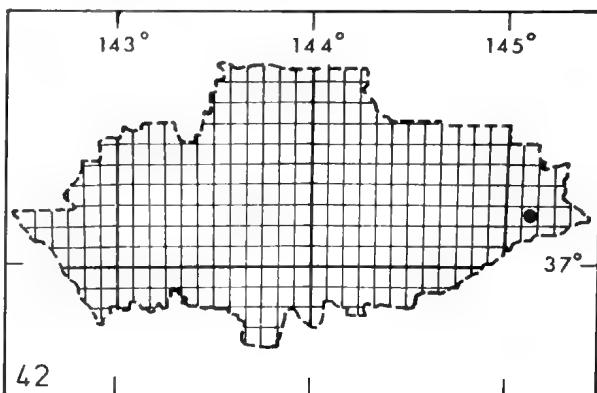
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs throughout, although the only specimen records are from Goulburn Weir and Reedy Lake. **HABITAT.** Recorded in all types of permanent waters including rivers, lakes, farm dams and irrigation channels. Farmland and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland adjacent to aquatic habitat are used for egg-laying in spring. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F3; N1. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV D48263).



42. *Emydura macquarii*. Murray Turtle.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Recorded from the Goulburn River at Chateau Tahbilk (Hutchinson *pers. comm.*). It probably occurs in the major rivers flowing into the Murray (i.e. Loddon, Campaspe and Goulburn). **HABITAT.** Appears to be restricted to the larger rivers.

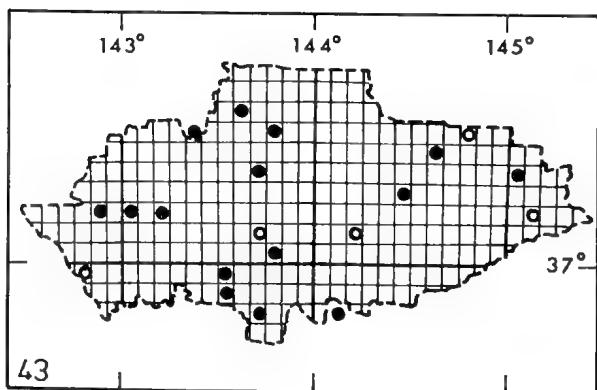
CONSERVATION ASPECTS. The impact of impoundments that change water temperatures and flood regimes is largely unknown. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1976 (Hutchinson *pers. comm.*).



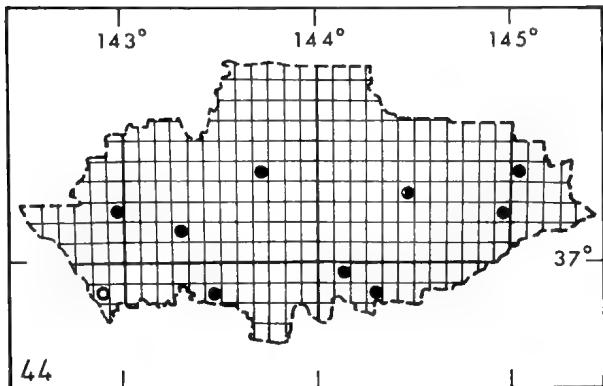
AGAMIDAE

43. *Amphibolurus barbatus*. Bearded Dragon.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread throughout but appears to be most common in the north. Recorded from: Dunolly; Stawell; Corop West; Bendigo; Nagambie; Bet Bet; Melville Caves; Mt Korong; 8 km N of Wedderburn; Talbot; 2 km S of Rheola; Wellsford State Forest; 2 km WSW of Whroo; 9 km E of Avoca; 20 km SW of Dunolly; Mt Sugarloaf; 6 km S of Elmore; 4 km E of Coonooer Bridge; 6 km SSE of Bolangum; and 4 km NW of Stuart Mill. **HABITAT.** Recorded in *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* open-forest II, *E. camaldulensis* woodland, and farmland. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F3; N1; W5. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1978 (NMV D50329).

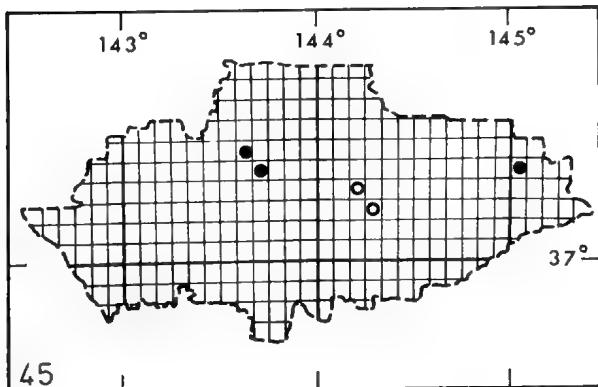


44. *Amphibolurus muricatus*. Jacky Lizard. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from: Whroo; Melville Caves; Kingston Mine; Great Western; Mt Black; 4.5 km N of Graytown; 4 km SE of Fryerstown; 3 km SE of Rushworth; Mt Sugarloaf; 4 km W of Muckleford; 8 km S of Avoca; and 7 km SSW of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Only recorded in open-forest II of *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *E. microcarpa*. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50328).



GEKKONIDAE

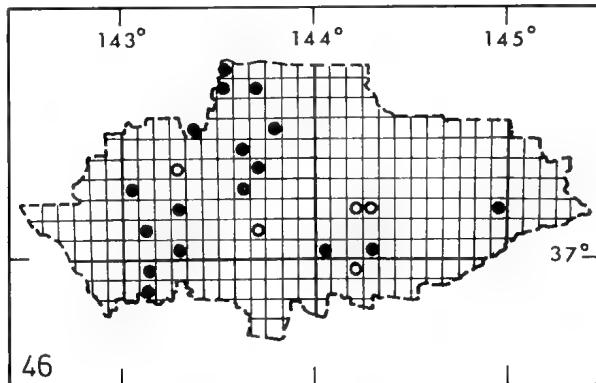
45. *Diplodactylus vittatus*. Wood Gecko. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the north. Appears to occur in disjunct populations. Recorded from: Melville Caves; Bendigo; 9 km NNW of Eaglehawk; 7 km NW of Melville Caves; and 5 km S of Rushworth. HABITAT. Recorded in rocky outcrops in open-



forest II and shrubland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50624).

46. *Underwoodisaurus milii*.

Thick-tailed Gecko. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread, but rarer in the south and east. Recorded from: Dunolly; Castlemaine; Bendigo; St Arnaud; Maldon; 4 km N of Buckrabanyule; Kangaroo Flat; Melville Caves; Mt Korong; 6 km SW of Whychitella; 3 km W of Borung; 10 km SW of Glenalbyn; Mt Bolangum; Mt Black; Mt Alexander; 1 km W of Landsborough; 3 km N of Crowlands; 2 km E of Navarre; Mt Moliagul; 7 km NW of Melville Caves; 4 km E of Coonooer Bridge; 7 km W of Redbank; and 2 km NW of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Recorded mainly in rocky areas in *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50199).

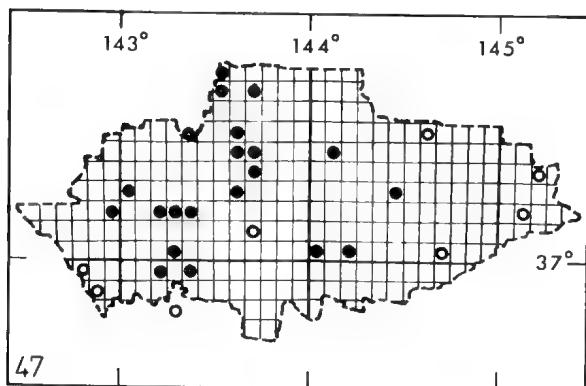


47. *Phyllodactylus marmoratus*.

Marbled Gecko.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from: Elmore; Great Western; Elmhurst; Murchison; Stawell; Dunolly; Heathcote; Nagambie; Wedderburn; Melville Caves; Mt Bolangum; Kingston Mine; Mt Korong; 6 km SW of Whychitella; 3 km W of Borung; 5 km WNW of Korong Vale; 10 km SW of Glenalbyn; 1 km W of Mt Moliagul; 11 km E of Stuart Mill;

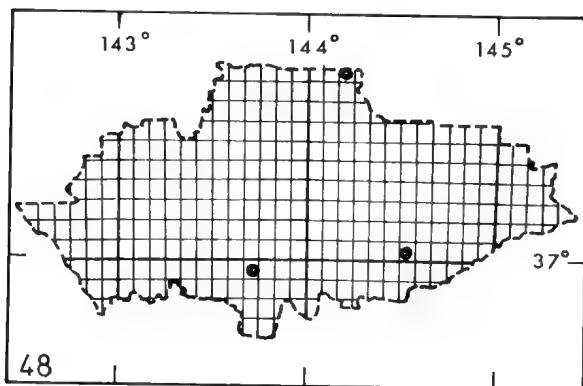
Mt Sugarloaf; Mt Alexander; 6 km W of Raywood; 8 km WNW of Avoca; Mt Tarrengower; 2 km NW of Stuart Mill; 7 km W of Redbank; 8 km W of Warrenmang; 7 km N of Glenlofty; 5 km NW of Stuart Mill; 7 km NW of Melville Caves; 4 km E of Coonooer Bridge; and 1 km S of Redbank. HABITAT. Open-forest II and woodland. Shelters beneath bark and amongst rocks. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50228).



PYGOPODIDAE

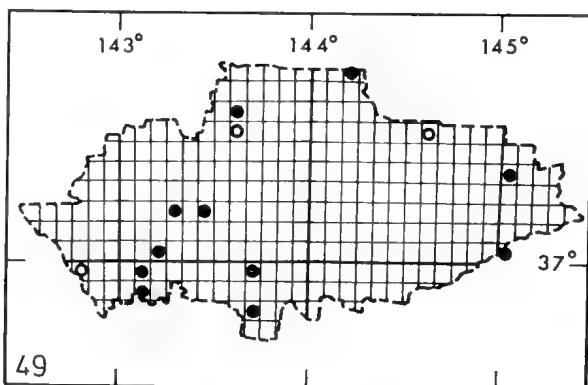
48. *Delma impar*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and uncommon. Recorded from: Maryborough (Kluge 1974); Mia Mia; and Mitiamo. HABITAT. Appears to favour areas with a grassy ground-cover on a basalt substrate. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. K2; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. Kluge (1974) gives no date for the Maryborough specimen; the Mia Mia specimen was collected in 1965 (NMV D15442).



49. *Delma inornata*.

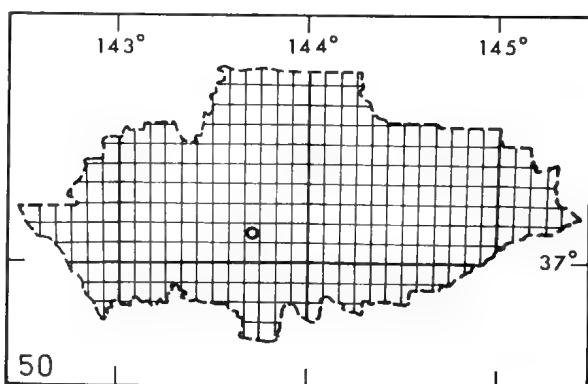
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread but not often found. Recorded from: Stawell; Elmore; Maryborough; Mitiamo; Puckapunyal; Talbot; Wedderburn; 5 km WNW of Korong Vale; Whroo; 13.5 km E of Stuart Mill; 1 km N of Crowlands; 1 km W of Lansborough; Barkly; and 2 km SW of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Open-forest II and farmland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50676).



50. *Pygopus lepidopodus*.

Common Scaly-foot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. The only record is a specimen from Dunolly collected in 1895 (NMV R10928).

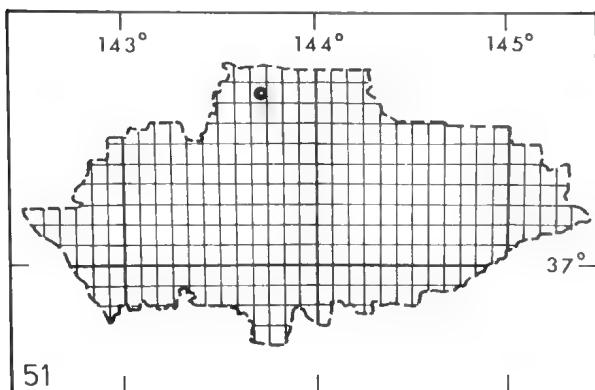


SCINCIDAE

51. *Cryptoblepharus boutoni*.

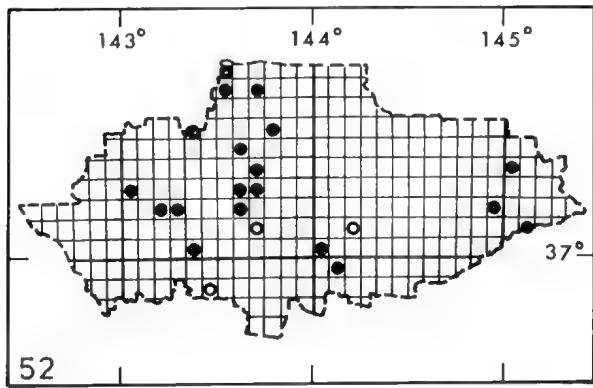
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs only in the north-west corner. Recorded from 4 km W of Borung. HABITAT. Wood-

land of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (NMV D48084).



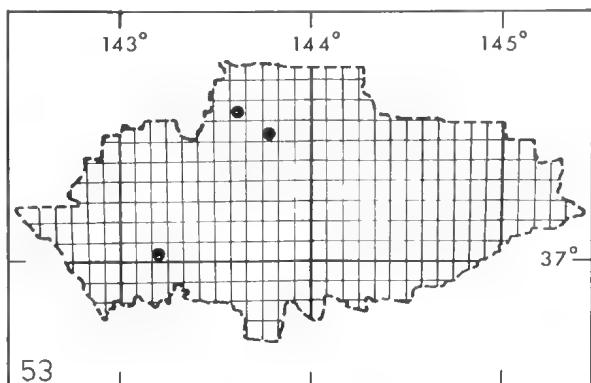
52. *Ctenotus robustus*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from: Dunolly; Avoca; Ravenswood; 6 km NW of Maldon; 10 km SW of Glenalbyn; Mt Korong; 6 km SW of Whychitella; 3 km W of Borung; Mt Bolangum; 3 km WNW of Melville Caves; 5 km NE of Graytown; 8 km SSW of Nagambie; Whroo; 4 km W of Muckleford; 2.5 km NW of Maldon; Mt Tarrengower; 4 km N of Buckrabanyule; 8 km WNW of Stuart Mill; 5 km SSE of Redbank; 6 km S of Moliagul; 4 km E of Coonooer Bridge; Mt Moliagul; and 3 km ENE of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Open-forest II of *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *E. microcarpa*. It shelters beneath rocks. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50306).



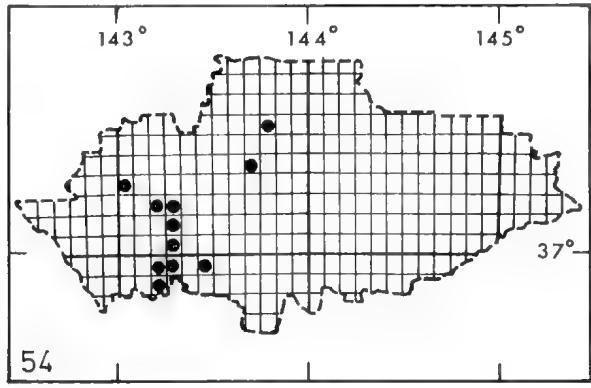
53. *Ctenotus uber*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in the west of the survey area. Recorded from 8 km N of Wedderburn; Barkly; and Mt Korong. HABITAT. *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland and farmland. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50673).



54. *Hemiergis decresiensis*.

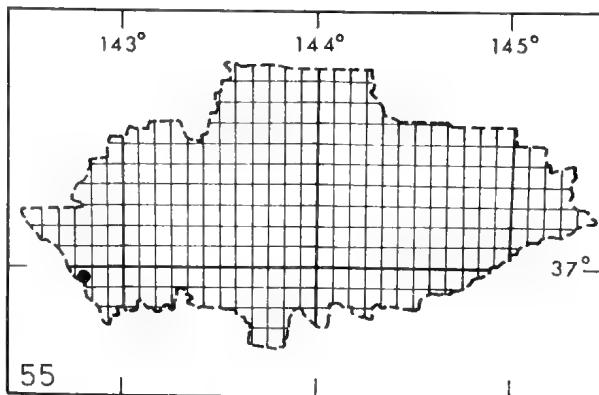
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the west of the survey area. Recorded from: Melville Caves; Mt Korong; Mt Bolangum; Stuart Mill; 8 km WNW of Stuart Mill; 7 km NNE of Glenlofty; 3 km N of Avoca; 7.5 km S of Stuart Mill; 1 km S of Redbank; 1 km NE of Mt Bolangum; 8 km W of Warrenmang; 5 km SW of Warrenmang; 7 km N of Glenlofty; 5 km NW of Stuart Mill; 3 km N of Stuart Mill; 13 km E of Lansborough; and 0.5 km E of Glenlofty. HABITAT. Appears to be restricted to areas of open-forest II and woodland with deep soil, frequently beneath de-



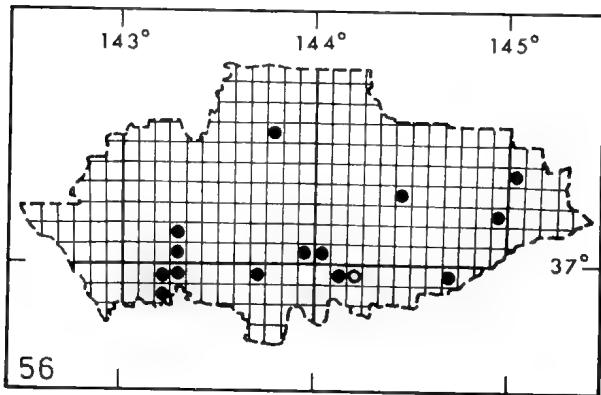
composing logs. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50267).

55. *Hemiergis peronii*.

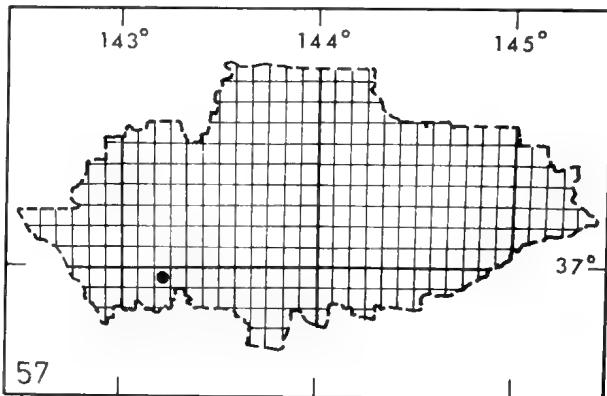
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Recorded at Stawell in 1976 (NMV D48291).



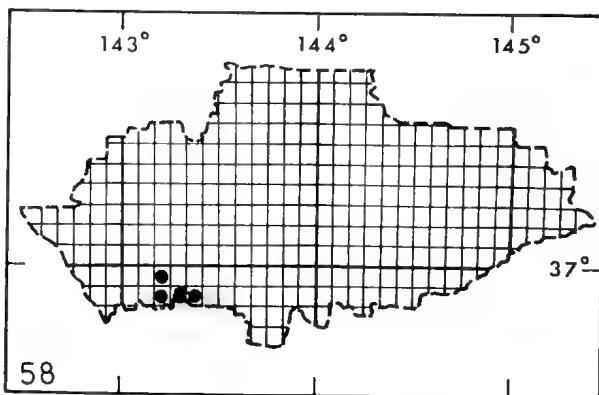
56. *Lampropholis guichenoti*. Garden Skink. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Appears to be more common in the south and east. Recorded from: Castlemaine; Maryborough; Whroo; Maldon; 5 km NE of Graytown; 13 km ESE of Heathcote; 3 km SE of Rushworth; Mt Sugarloaf; 4 km W of Muckleford; 5 km S of Teddington Reservoir; 5 km NE of Glenlofty; 8 km W of Warrenmang; 5 km SW of Warrenmang; 7 km N of Glenlofty; Mt Korong; Mt Tarrengower; 1 km S of Redbank; 9 km NNE of Glenlofty; and 7.5 km S of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Recorded in all forested habitats. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50254).



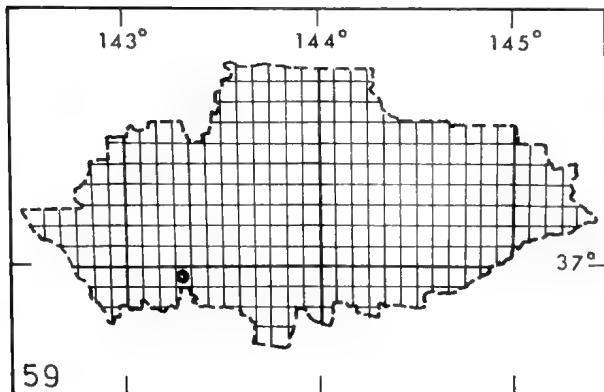
57. *Leiolopisma coventryi*. Coventry's Skink. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the Pyrene Range. Recorded from 7 km N of Glenlofty. HABITAT. Open-forest III. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50748).



58. *Leiolopisma entrecasteauxii*. Grass Skink. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the Pyrene Range. Recorded from: 5 km NE of Glenlofty; Mt Avoca; 5 km S of Warrenmang; 7 km N of Glenlofty; and Nowhere Creek. HABITAT. Open-forest III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50740).

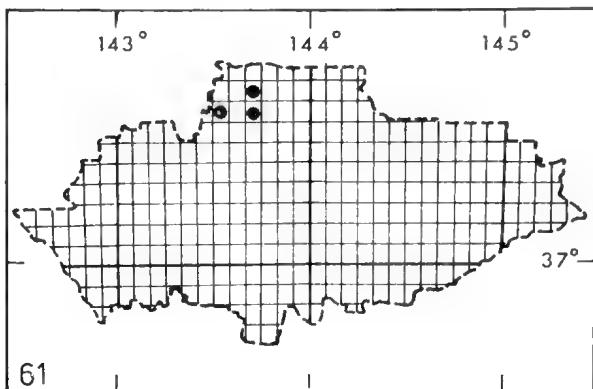


59. *Leiolopisma trilineata*. Three-lined Skink. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the Pyrene Range. Recorded from: 7 km NNE of Glenlofty; and 13 km E of Landsborough. HABITAT. Open-forest II and III where ground-cover is sparse. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50262).

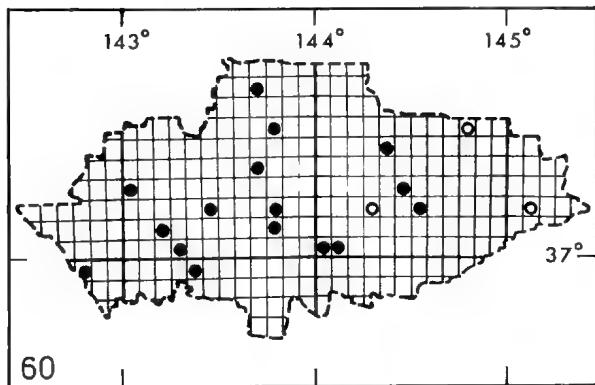
60. *Lerista bougainvillii*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from: Mt Bolangum; 14 km E of Stuart Mill; Stawell; Corop West; Bendigo; Nagambie; 3 km WNW of Melville Caves; Mt Korong; 3 km W of Borung; Melville Caves; Mt Sugarloaf; 7 km NW of Bagshot North; 2 km E of Maldon; 2 km W of Knowsley; 8 km WNW of Avoca; 6 km NE of Dunolly; Mt Tarrengower; 1 km S of Redbank; 2 km N of Bet Bet; 7 km W of Redbank; and 6.5 km SW of Stuart Mill. **HABITAT.** Recorded from open-forest II and woodland. It shelters beneath rocks and litter. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F3; N1; W5. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1978 (NMV D50225).

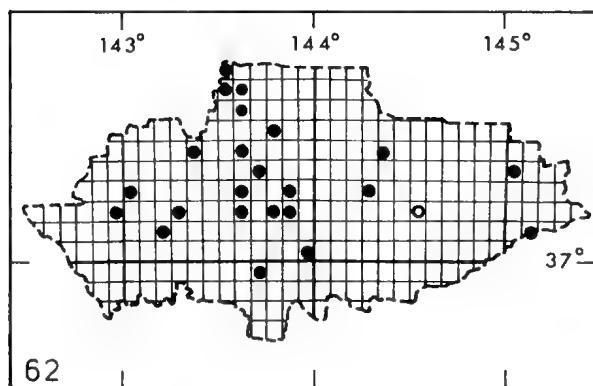
4 km W of Borung. **HABITAT.** Open-forest II and shrubland. **SOURCE OF INFORMATION.** N1. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1976 (NMV D48214).

62. *Morethia boulengeri*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs throughout the survey area except the far south. Recorded from: Axedale; 4 km N of Eaglehawk; 3 km N of Bendigo; Mt Korong; 6 km SW of Wychitella; 8 km N of Wedderburn; 5 km WNW of Korong Vale; 10 km SW of Glenalbyn; 3 km WNW of Melville Caves; Mt Bolangum; 4 km N of Buckrabanyule; Kingston Mine; Maryborough; 8 km SSW of Nagambie; Whroo; 8 km S of Rushworth; 7 km NW of Bagshot North; 2.5 km NW of Maldon; 6 km S of Moliagul; 2 km NW of Stuart Mill; 3 km N of Mt Moliagul; 4 km S of Moliagul; 1 km S of Tarnagulla; 2 km W of Llanelly; 7 km NW of Melville Caves; 1 km E of Mt Moliagul; 5 km SE of Coonooer Bridge;

61. *Menetia greyi*.

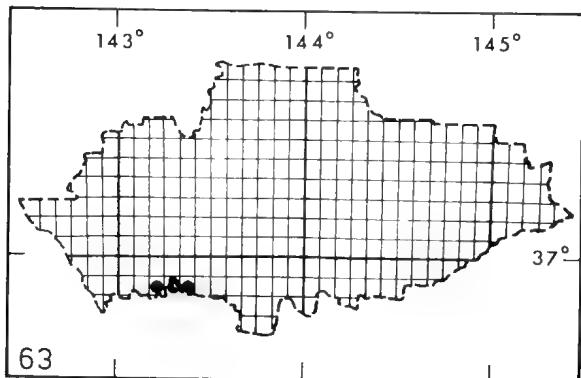
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in the north-west of the survey area. Recorded from: 4 km WNW of Korong Vale; 10 km NW of Wedderburn; and



and 6.5 km SW of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Recorded from *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *E. microcarpa* open-forest II and shrubland (mallee). Occurs in areas with dense litter. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50309).

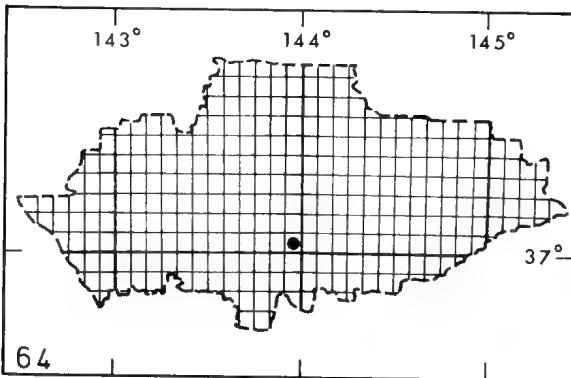
63. *Sphenomorphus tympanum*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the Pyrene Range. Recorded from: Nowhere Creek; Mt Avoca; and 5 km NE of Glenlofty. HABITAT. Only found in open-forest III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50719).



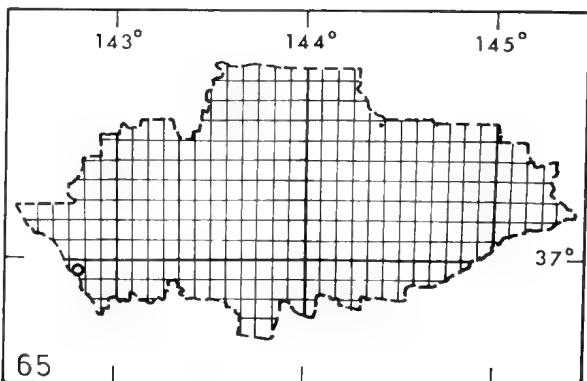
64. *Egernia cunninghami*.

Cunningham's Skink. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Only recorded from a single colony 2.5 km NW of Maldon. HABITAT. Large rock outcrops in both forest and farmland. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (NMV D48801).



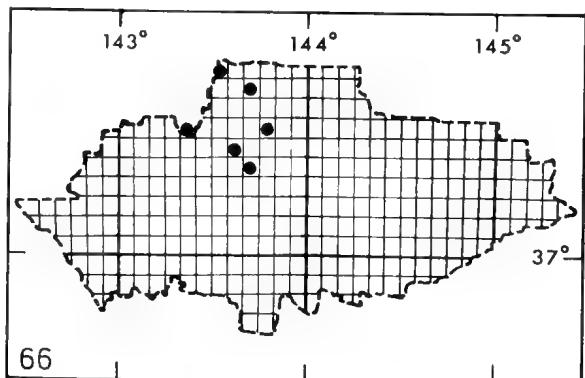
65. *Egernia saxatilis*. Black Rock Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Recorded from Stawell in 1903 (NMV D3150). This specimen possibly came from the Grampians where the species is widespread (Emison *et al.* 1978). SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1.



66. *Egernia striolata*. Tree Skink.

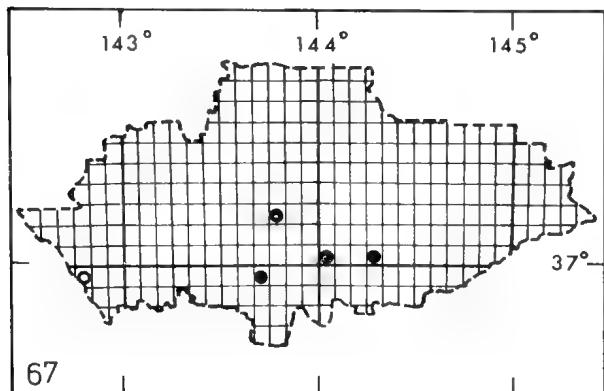
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the north. Recorded from: 3 km WNW of Melville Caves; Mt Korong; 3 km W of Borung; 10 km SW of Glenalbyn; 7 km NW of Melville Caves; 4 km E of Coonooer Bridge; and 4 km N of Buckrabanyule. HABITAT. Only recorded from large rock outcrops in *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50641).



67. *Egernia whitii*. White's Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the south and uncommon. Recorded from: Stawell; Maryborough; Mt

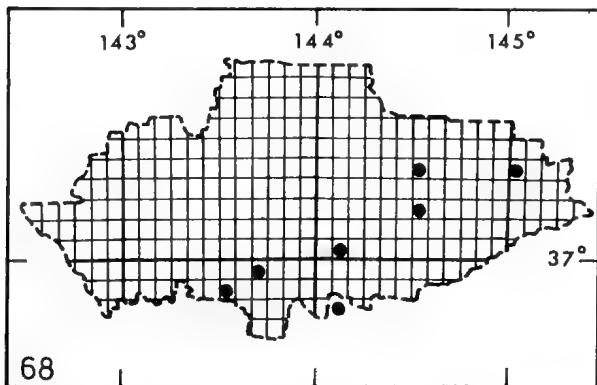
Alexander; 6 km NE of Dunolly; and 2.5 km NW of Maldon. HABITAT. Recorded from rock outcrops in open-forest II, woodland and farmland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV D48668).



68. *Tiliqua scincoides*.

Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard.

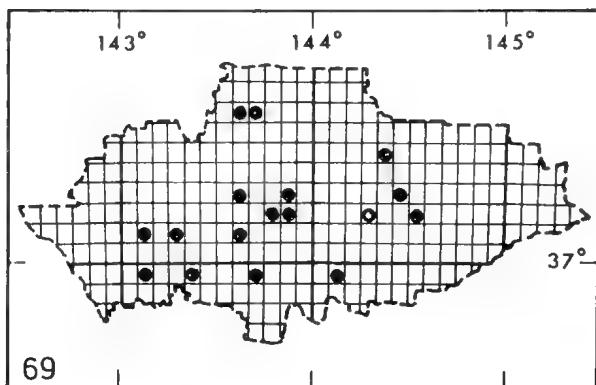
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the south and east. Recorded from: Maryborough; Rushworth; 3 km E of Whroo; Goornong; 2 km S of Guildford; 3 km NE of Maldon; 2 km W of Knowsley; and 9 km E of Avoca. HABITAT. Recorded in open-forest II and farmland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV D48544).



69. *Trachydosaurus rugosus*. Shingle-back.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in the central section of the survey area

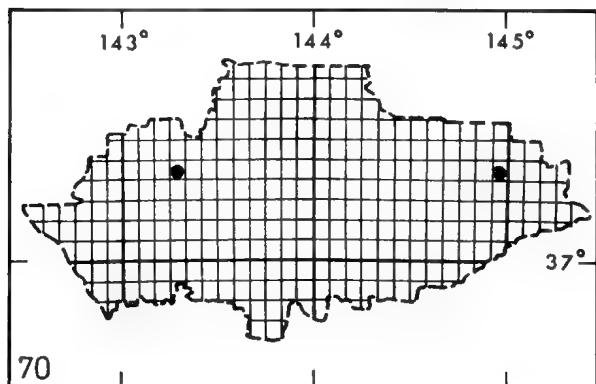
where it is common. Recorded from: Emu Creek Forest; Bendigo; Korong Vale; Laanecoorie; Wellsford State Forest; 3 km W of Muckleford; Mt Sugarloaf; 7 km NW of Bagshot North; 2 km SE of Mt Moliagul; 6 km NE of Dunolly; Adelaide Lead; 7 km SW of Korong Vale; 4.5 km SW of Stuart Mill; 2 km E of Navarre; 1 km W of Landsborough; 8 km E of Warrenmang; 2 km W of Llanelly; and 8 km S of Moliagul. HABITAT. Recorded in *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* open-forest II, shrubland and farmland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50290).



VARANIDAE

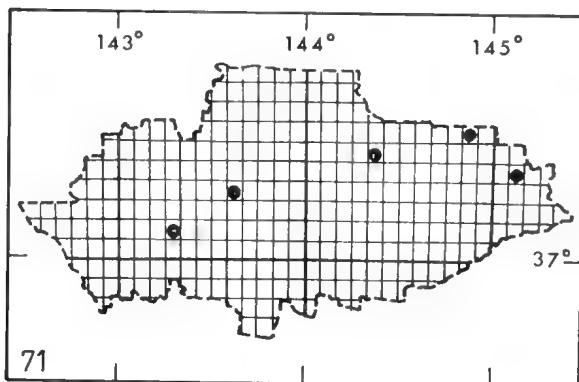
70. *Varanus gouldii*. Sand Monitor.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the north and rare. Recorded from: 1 km N of St Arnaud; and 5 km WSW of Whroo. HABITAT. *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* open-forest II. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. F3. MOST RECENT RECORD. Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.



71. *Varanus varius*. Lace Monitor.

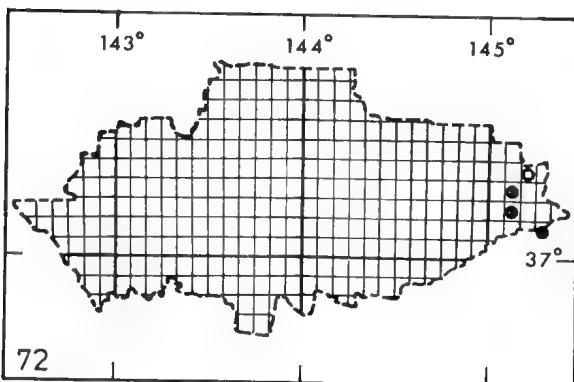
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in the north but is seen infrequently. Recorded from: Mansfield Swamp; Teddington Reservoir; northern end of Kamarooka State Forest; 2 km SE of Mt Moliagul; and 9 km ENE of Whroo. **HABITAT.** Recorded in *Eucalyptus microcarpa* and *E. sideroxylon* open-forest II and *E. camaldulensis* woodland. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F3; N1; W5. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1978 (Waters *pers. comm.*).



ELAPIDAE

72. *Notechis scutatus*. Eastern Tiger Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. All records are from the east but this species probably occurs on the floodplains of all the major rivers. Recorded from: Murchison; 9 km NW of Nagambie; 5 km NW of Nagambie; and 13 km NE of Mangalore. **HABITAT.** Restricted to *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland and farm-



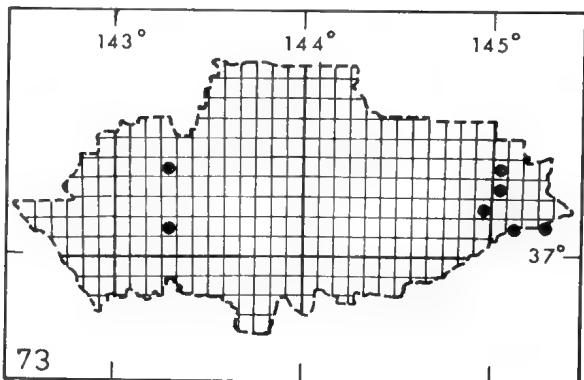
72

land near permanent water. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F3; N1. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** Observed during 1975/76 FWD survey.

73. *Pseudechis porphyriacus*.

Red-bellied Black Snake.

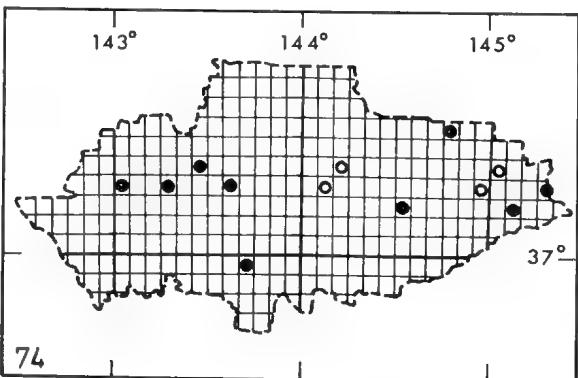
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread, but most records are from the east where it is common. Recorded from: 5 km NE of Graytown; Whroo; 8 km SSW of Nagambie; 1 km S of St Arnaud; Bailieston; 3 km S of Whroo; Locksley; and 6 km SE of Stuart Mill. **HABITAT.** Recorded from *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *E. microcarpa* open-forest II. **SOURCES OF INFORMATION.** F3; N1; W5. **MOST RECENT RECORD.** 1977 (Waters *pers. comm.*).



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74. *Pseudonaja textilis*. Eastern Brown Snake. **ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.** Widespread and common. Recorded from: Nagambie; Marong; Sebastian; Corop; Rushworth; Whroo; 13 km S of St Arnaud; 1 km W of Mt Moliagul; Mt

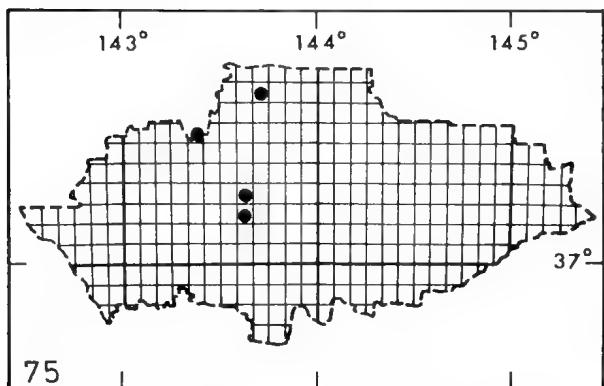


74

Bolangum; 15 km WNW of Nagambie; Maryborough; 5.5 km NW of Logan; and 2 km W of Knowsley. HABITAT. Occurs in all habitats except open-forest III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50645).

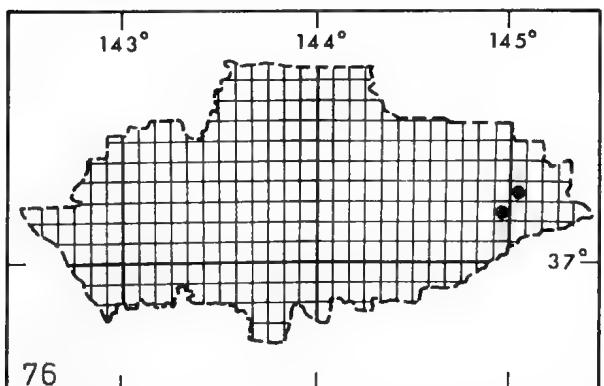
75. *Unechis brevicaudus*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs in the north-west. Recorded from: 3 km W of Borung; 4 km E of Coonooer Bridge; 4 km S of Moliagul; and 1 km W of Mt Moliagul. HABITAT. Recorded beneath rocks in farmland, shrubland and *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50768).



76. *Unechis dwyeri*. Black-headed Snake.

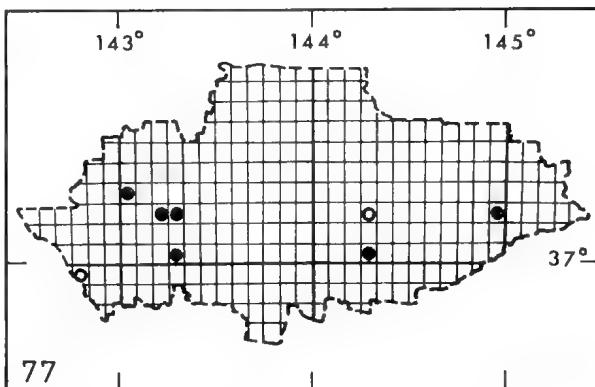
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Only recorded from the far east of the survey area. Recorded from: Mt Black; and 14 km WNW of Nagambie. HABITAT. Found beneath rocks in *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*



and *E. microcarpa* open-forest II. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. F3. MOST RECENT RECORD. Collected during 1975/76 FWD survey (NMV D48017).

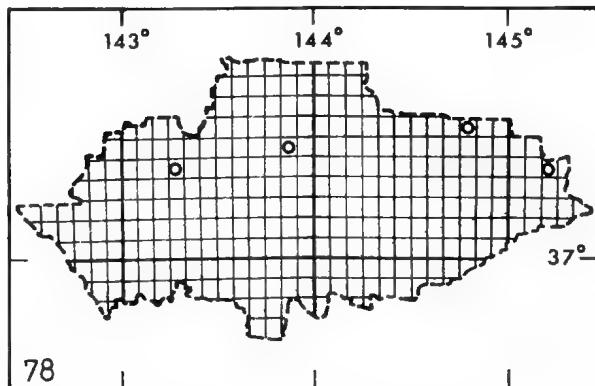
77. *Unechis flagellum*. Little Whip Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the south. Recorded from: Mt Black; Mt Bolangum; Stawell; Bendigo; Mt Alexander; 7 km W of Redbank; 12 km E of Stuart Mill; and 4 km W of Stuart Mill. HABITAT. Recorded beneath rocks in *Eucalyptus microcarpa* and *E. viminalis* woodland. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. F3; N1; W5. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (NMV D50549).



78. *Vermicella annulata*. Bandy-bandy.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably no longer present. Formerly widespread in the north. Recorded from: Inglewood; St Arnaud; Lake Cooper; and Murchison. HABITAT. It occurred in areas that were formerly *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland but have since been cleared for

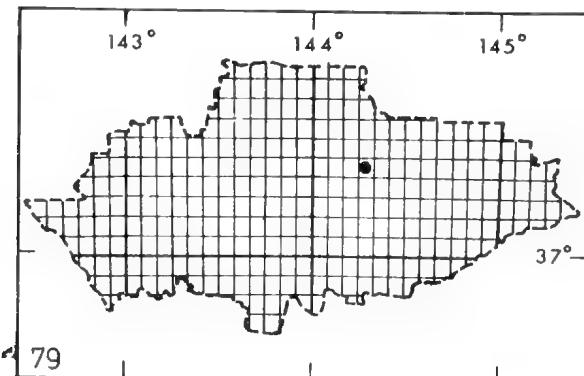


agriculture. CONSERVATION ASPECTS. All records of this species were made between 1875 and 1897 when considerable clearing was taking place. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1897 (NMV D3625).

TYPHLOPIDAE

79. *Typhlina broomi*.

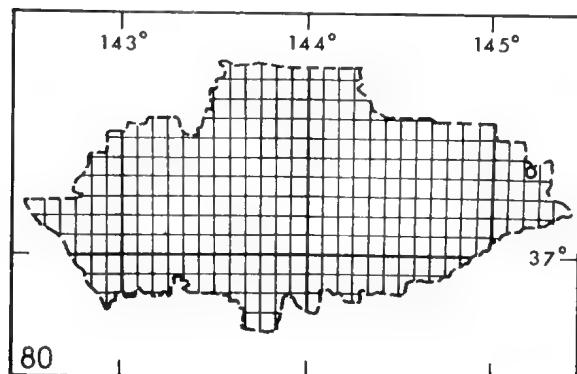
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. One sight record from the Bendigo Whipstick (King 1976). HABITAT. Open-forest II.



80. *Typhlina nigrescens*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Two records only; from Murchison in 1881 and Maonilim via Murchison in 1948.

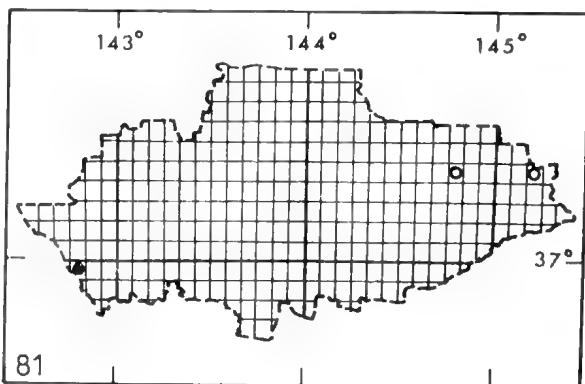
HABITAT. Unknown. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1948 (NMV D7882).



81. *Typhlina proxima*.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the north. Recorded from: Murchison; Maonilim via Murchison; Colbinabbin; and the Stawell area.

HABITAT. Unknown. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. N1. MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (NMV D48288).



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Commission of Victoria) and R. M. Warneke (Fisheries and Wildlife Division). A. McShane prepared the maps, J. Cooper provided the photographs, J. Mehegan and L. Sharpe typed the manuscript and A. J. Coventry, J. M. Dixon, W. Emison and D. Evans made pertinent comments on drafts of the paper. We are grateful to each for their time and assistance.

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Comments in square brackets were inserted by the senior author.

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Appendix 1. Gazetteer of Localities

Locality	Lat.	Long.
Adelaide Lead	37 04	143 41
Amherst	37 09	143 40
Avoca	37 05	143 29
Axedale Forest	36 44	144 25
Bailieston	36 44	145 03
Bagshot	36 39	144 24
Bagshot North	36 36	144 25
Baringhup	36 59	143 58
Barkly	36 56	143 12
Bendigo	36 46	144 17
Bet Bet	36 56	143 45
Big Hill	36 51	144 15
Borung	36 18	143 45
Buckrabanyule	36 11	143 31
Bung Bong	37 06	143 34
Cairn Curran Reservoir	37 01	143 58
California Gully	36 44	144 14
Calivil	36 18	144 05
Callawadda	36 49	142 47
Campbells Creek	37 06	144 12
Carisbrook	37 03	143 49
Castlemaine	37 04	144 13
Chateau Tahbilk	36 50	145 05
Chewton	37 05	144 16
Clunes	37 18	143 47
Colbinabbin	36 35	144 48
Coonooer Bridge	36 28	143 19
Corop	36 28	144 47
Costerfield	36 52	144 48
Crowlands	37 09	143 06
Deep Lead	37 01	142 43
Dingee	36 22	144 14
Dunolly	36 52	143 44
Eaglehawk	36 44	144 15
Eddington	36 53	143 52
Elmhurst	37 11	143 15
Elmore	36 30	144 37
Elphinstone	37 06	144 20
Emu	36 44	143 27
Emu Creek	36 50	144 21
Emu Creek Forest	36 52	144 34
Eppalock	36 51	144 33
Eversley	37 11	143 10
Fell Gully	37 14	143 45
Glenalbyn	36 30	143 45
Glenlofty	37 07	143 13
Glenlofty Creek	37 05	143 14
Glenorchy	36 54	142 40
Glenpatrick	37 08	143 20
Goat Island	37 33	149 46
Goornong	36 37	144 30
Goulburn Weir	36 44	145 10
Graytown	36 49	144 57
Great Western	37 09	142 51
Guildford	37 09	144 10
Guildford Plateau	37 08	144 08
Harcourt	37 00	144 16
Heathcote	36 55	144 42
Huntly	36 40	144 20
Inglewood	36 35	143 52
Kangaroo Flat	36 48	144 15
Kanya	36 47	143 00
Kamarooka	36 28	144 21
Kamarooka Forest	36 32	144 24
Kennington	36 46	144 18

Kingower	36 37	143 45	Puckapunyal	37 00	145 03
Kingston Mine	36 50	142 58	Pyreneee Range	37 05	143 16
Knowsley	36 50	144 35	Ravenswood	36 54	144 13
Knowsley State Forest	36 50	144 33	Raywood	36 32	144 12
Korong Vale	36 21	143 42	Redbank	36 56	143 20
Laanecoorie	36 50	143 54	Redesdale	37 01	144 32
Lake Batyo Catyo	36 31	142 56	Reedy Lake State Forest	36 43	145 06
Lake Cooper	36 39	144 48	Rheola	36 39	143 42
Lake Eppalock	36 52	144 34	Rostron	36 47	143 10
Lake Neangar	36 43	144 43	Rushworth	36 35	145 01
Lake Weeroona	36 46	144 17	Rushworth State Forest	36 41	145 00
Landsborough	37 00	143 08	Sebastion	36 36	144 12
Llanelly	36 44	143 51	Sedgewick	36 53	144 19
Locksley	36 50	145 20	Serpentine	36 25	143 58
Lockwood	36 49	144 10	Spring Gully	36 48	144 17
Lockwood Forest	36 51	144 08	St Arnaud	36 37	143 16
Logan	36 37	143 28	Stanhope	36 27	144 59
Longwood	36 48	145 25	Stawell	37 03	142 47
Lower Homebush	37 02	143 02	Strathfieldsaye	36 49	144 21
Maiden Gully	36 45	144 12	Stuart Mill	36 48	143 17
Maldon	37 00	144 04	Sugarloaf Reservoir	37 06	143 24
Mandurang	36 49	144 18	Talbot	37 10	143 42
Mandurang Forest	36 50	144 17	Tarnagulla	36 46	143 50
Mandurang South	36 51	144 17	Tattington	36 47	143 07
Mangalore	36 56	145 11	Teddington	36 50	143 16
Mansfield Swamp	36 27	144 53	Teddington Reservoir	36 51	143 16
Marong	36 44	144 08	Twin Rivers	36 54	144 32
Maryborough	37 03	143 44	Vaughan	37 09	144 13
Melville Caves	36 36	143 43	Walmer Forest	37 01	144 12
Metcalfe	37 06	144 26	Warrenmang	37 03	143 18
Mia Mia	37 00	144 34	Wedderburn	36 26	143 27
Mitiamo	36 13	144 14	Wellsford	36 40	144 25
Moliagul	36 45	143 40	Wellsford State Forest	36 41	144 24
Mt Alexander	37 00	144 18	Whipstick Forest Park	36 38	144 17
Mt Avoca	37 06	143 21	Whroo	36 39	145 02
Mt Beckworth	37 19	143 43	Whychitella	36 16	143 36
Mt Black	36 47	144 59	Whychitella State Forest	36 20	143 35
Mt Bolangum	36 44	143 01			
Mt Hooghly	36 55	143 40			
Mt Ida	36 53	144 43			
Mt Korong	36 28	143 45			
Mt Moliagul	36 44	143 39			
Mt Sugarloaf	36 43	144 29			
Mt Warrenmang	37 03	143 22	PLATE 1		
Muckleford	37 03	144 09	Figure 1—Open-forest II of <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> in Rushworth State Forest.		
Muckleford Creek	36 57	144 09			
Murchison	36 37	145 13	PLATE 2		
Mysia	36 14	143 45	Figure 2—Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> in Reedy Lake State Forest.		
Nagambie	36 47	145 10	Figure 3—Rocky outcrop in the Western Highlands, habitat for many species of reptiles.		
Navarre	36 54	143 07	PLATE 3		
Newstead	37 07	144 03	Figure 4—Tuan <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> , open-forest II and woodland in the Stuart Mill and Castlemaine areas support important populations of this species.		
Nowhere Creek	37 08	143 18			
Paradise	36 50	143 07			
Percydale	37 03	143 24			
Pilchers Bridge	36 56	144 24			

Explanation of Plates

PLATE 1

Figure 1—Open-forest II of *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* in Rushworth State Forest.

Figure 2—Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* in Reedy Lake State Forest.

PLATE 2

Figure 3—Rocky outcrop in the Western Highlands, habitat for many species of reptiles.

Figure 4—Tuan *Phascogale tapoatafa*, open-forest II and woodland in the Stuart Mill and Castlemaine areas support important populations of this species.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3

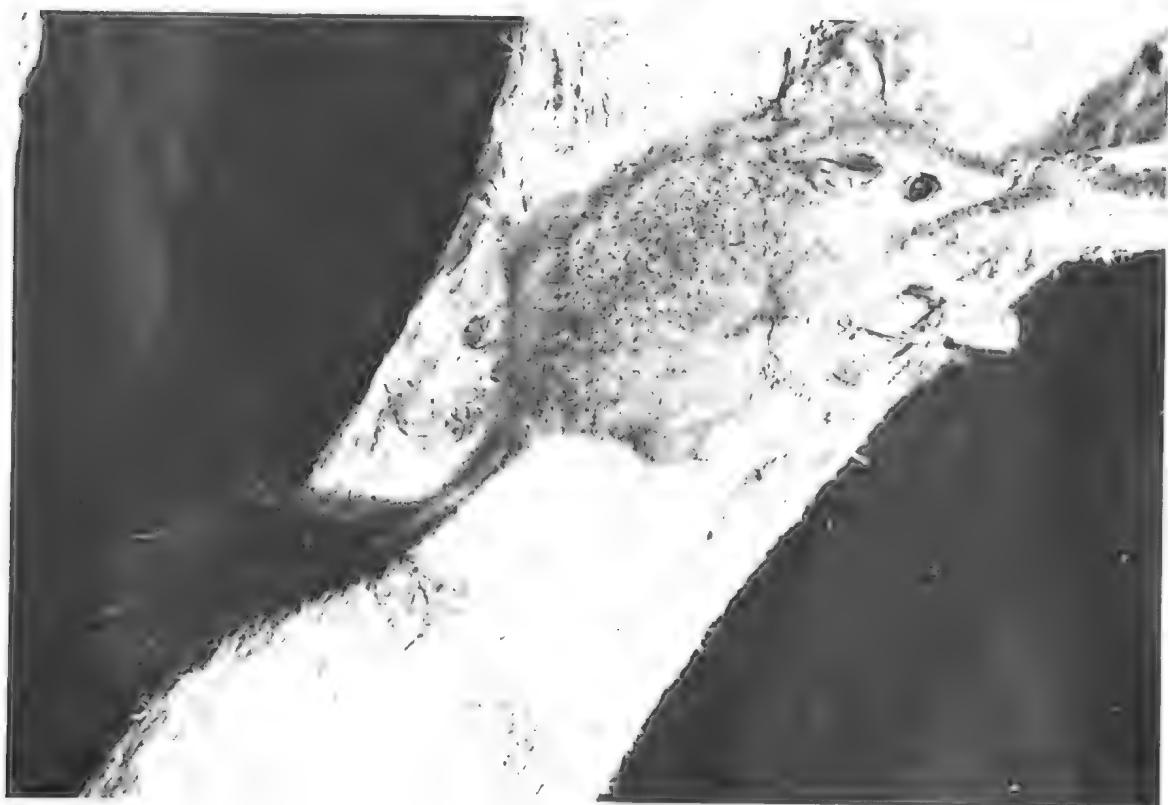


FIGURE 4

A BIBLIOGRAPHY RELATING TO THE BIRDS OF NORTH CENTRAL VICTORIA

By ALLAN McEVEY* and WILLIAM B. EMISON†

Assisted by J. M. Marcius†, C. F. Brumley* and S. J. Evans*

* National Museum of Victoria.

† Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 123 Brown Street, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084.

Abstract

Two hundred and sixty-six sources containing information on the birds of North Central Victoria are listed, sequentially numbered and cross-referenced to 277 species of birds.

Introduction

North Central Victoria is here defined by the map in Fig. 1. The box/ironbark forests, red gum woodlands and stands of whipstick mallee in this region have long been favoured areas for the observation of birds. As a result, many papers and lists have been published on its avifauna during the past one hundred years. We believe that such documentation of the past is sometimes overlooked by modern workers and organizations. Admittedly the searching of literature is a tedious and sometimes difficult task. However, efficiency in summarizing contemporary ornithological knowledge (i.e. recognizing what is already known and stating what is new) demands that some effort be made in this direction, and until some technological magic places our entire literature into a computer for instant recall, the authors contend that every opportunity ought to be taken to produce bibliographies and reference lists of various kinds. It is even more unthinkable to gather together information for a particular piece of research and then to allow it to become dispersed. This sin they have tried to avoid by the publication of this bibliography.

Methods

This bibliography was initially developed to assist in preparing the faunal chapter and appendices for the Land Conservation Council's report on the North Central Study Area (in prep.), and emphasis was placed upon publications containing extensive lists or detailed discussions. Two aspects should therefore be understood.

Firstly, the bibliography only covers the following sources:

1. The Emu (Emu). Volumes 1 to 76 inclusive. Years 1901 to 1976 inclusive.
2. The Bird Observer (Bird Observer and B.O.C. Monthly Notes). Numbers 1 to 541 inclusive. Years 1931 to 1976 inclusive.
3. The Australian Bird Watcher (Aust. Bird Watcher). Volumes 1 to 6 inclusive. Years 1959 to 1976 inclusive.
4. The Victorian Naturalist (Victorian Nat.). Volumes 1 to 93 inclusive. Years 1885 to 1976 inclusive.
5. World bird day, district bird lists. Supplement to the Bird Observer.
6. Some pamphlets issued by the Forests Commission, Victoria.
7. Unpublished submissions by various field naturalist clubs and preservation leagues for reservation of specific areas of Crown Land.

Secondly, although the bibliography has been carefully prepared for the primary purpose mentioned above, the authors wish to make it clear that double checking has been impossible and that errors in entries or of omission may have occurred. They would therefore be extremely grateful to have such errors drawn to their attention.

The bibliography is presented in two parts. Part I lists published and unpublished accounts arranged alphabetically under the name(s) of the author(s) or organization concerned. Also included is an addendum containing references found too late for inclusion in the correct alphabetical sequence. For the sake of bibliographical accuracy authors' names are given as printed (e.g. "Wheeler, Roy", "Wheeler, W. R.", and "Wheeler, W. Roy", are treated as separate names). Titles, however, have been standardized. Comments in square brackets

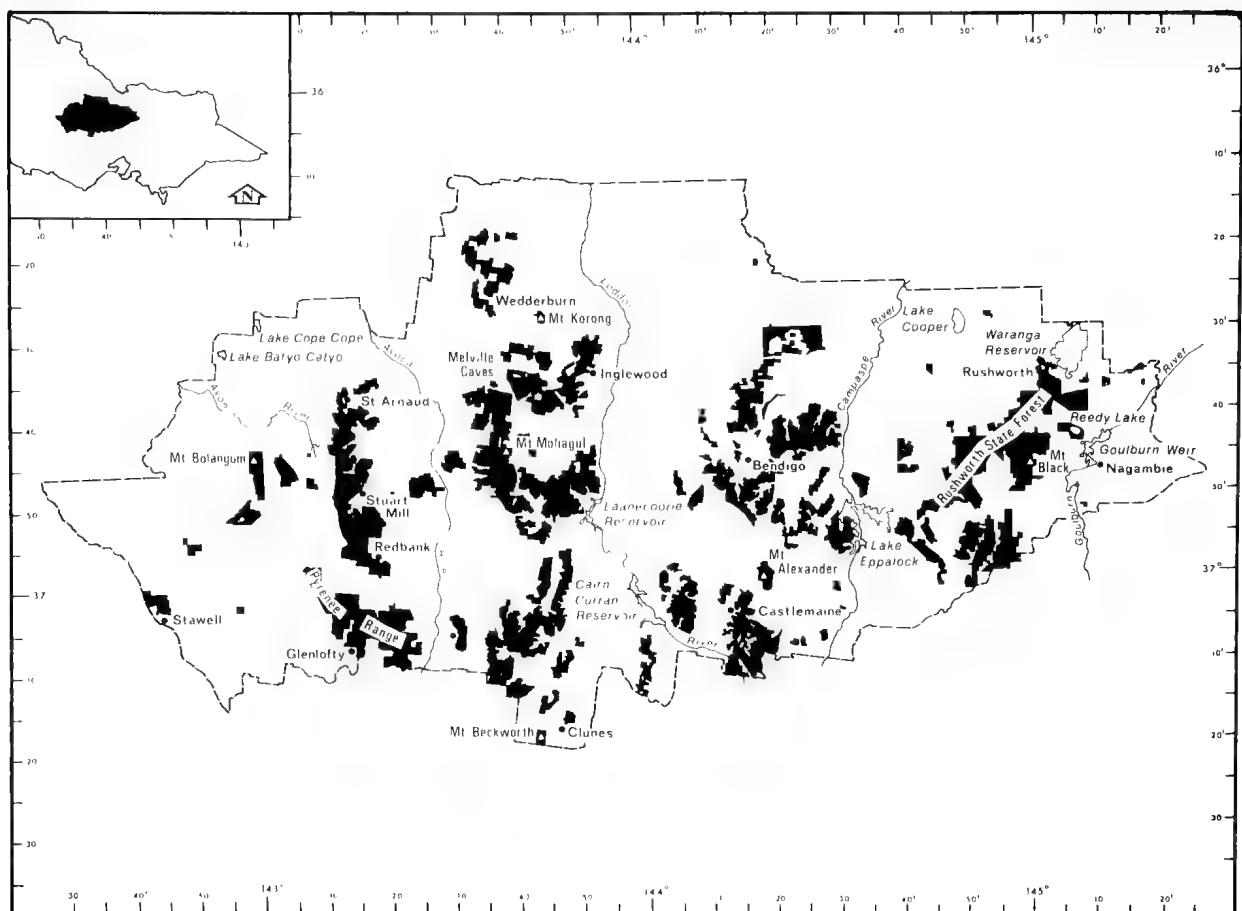


Figure 1—North Central Victoria with the main areas of Crown Land shown in black.

are explanatory and do not appear in the original. Part II is presented under avian species names for which the systematic arrangement is that of Condon, H. T., 1975 (*Checklist of the Birds of Australia, I. Non-passerines*. Melbourne: RAOU) and of Schodde, R., 1975 (*Interim List of Australian Songbirds. Passerines*. Melbourne: RAOU). The English names used are those given by the RAOU (Recommended English Names for Australian Birds. *Emu* 77 Supplement, May 1978). The numbers in the species list refer to those publications in Part I which contain information on the individual species after which they are listed; breeding information is indicated by those numbers in italics.

The records of two species, the Fairy Tern (*Sterna nereis*) and the Northern Scrub-robin (*Drymodes superciliaris*), are queried. Further field records would also be desirable for all those species for which there are only one or two records in the literature.

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Part II

Species List

Dromaius novaehollandiae Emu
19, 250

Podiceps cristatus Great Crested Grebe
19, 69, 126, 194, 195, 197, 199, 201, 204, 205,
220, 221, 233, 260

Poliocephalus poliocephalus Hoary-headed Grebe
19, 116, 118, 126, 140, 194, 207, 210, 220

Tachybaptus novaehollandiae Australasian Grebe
 16, 19, 24, 72, 91, 109, 116, 126, 132, 140, 174,
 176, 190, 194, 195, 207, 212, 220, 233

Pelecanus conspicillatus Australian Pelican
 3, 16, 19, 116, 118, 126, 137, 139, 174, 177,
 220, 233

Anhinga melanogaster Darter
 3, 16, 19, 31, 69, 90, 98, 116, 126, 140, 195,
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Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant
 16, 19, 61, 69, 72, 74, 78, 79, 91, 109, 126, 130,
 132, 137, 168, 174, 177, 188, 190, 194, 195, 207,
 220, 221, 233, 250

Phalacrocorax varius Pied Cormorant
 9, 16, 19, 79, 98, 126, 168, 220, 233

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris Little Black Cormorant
 16, 19, 72, 79, 98, 126, 130, 173, 194, 207, 220, 233

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos Little Pied Cormorant
 16, 19, 24, 74, 78, 79, 85, 88, 98, 103, 109,
 116, 126, 130, 132, 137, 140, 174, 177, 185, 190,
 194, 199, 207, 212, 220, 233

Phalacrocorax spp. Cormorant
 3, 118

Ardea pacifica Pacific Heron
 3, 9, 16, 19, 99, 112, 116, 126, 140, 186, 194,
 199, 212, 220, 233

Ardea novaehollandiae White-faced Heron
 3, 7, 9, 13, 16, 18, 19, 24, 67, 72, 74, 84, 85,
 91, 99, 100, 103, 109, 110, 112, 116, 118, 126,
 130, 132, 136, 139, 140, 141, 165, 168, 173, 174,
 175, 177, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195,
 212, 220, 225, 233, 236, 250, 262

Egretta alba Great Egret
 16, 19, 116, 126, 174, 194, 220, 233, 250

Egretta garzetta Little Egret
 19

Egretta intermedia Intermediate Egret
 19, 220

Egretta spp. Egret
 3, 185, 210

Nycticorax caledonicus Rufous Night Heron
 3, 16, 19, 99, 126, 139, 186, 192, 220, 233

Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern
 9, 19, 118, 139, 220, 233, 250

Plegadis falcinellus Glossy Ibis
 19, 199, 210

Threskiornis aethiopica Sacred Ibis
 9, 16, 19, 91, 99, 118, 126, 132, 140, 165, 174,
 177, 187, 194, 210, 212, 220, 233

Threskiornis spinicollis Straw-necked Ibis
 9, 16, 19, 91, 99, 111, 112, 118, 126, 174, 192,
 210, 220, 233, 236, 250

Platalea regia Royal Spoonbill
 19, 126, 190, 199, 210, 220, 250

Platalea flavipes Yellow-billed Spoonbill
 16, 19, 116, 126, 132, 140, 165, 174, 190, 194,
 210, 220, 233

Platalea spp. Spoonbill
 118, 177

Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose
 71, 250

Dendrocygna arcuata Wandering Whistling-Duck
 19, 118, 220

Dendrocygna eytoni Plumed Whistling-Duck
 19, 220

Cygnus atratus Black Swan
 3, 9, 16, 19, 72, 74, 85, 89, 91, 109, 116, 118,
 126, 132, 139, 140, 152, 171, 174, 177, 186, 188,
 192, 207, 220, 233, 250

Stictonetta naevosa Freckled Duck
 19, 91, 220

Tadorna tadornoides Australian Shelduck
 16, 19, 103, 109, 116, 118, 126, 132, 165, 174,
 185, 186, 188, 192, 197, 212, 220, 221, 250, 262

Anas superciliosa Pacific Black Duck
 7, 9, 16, 19, 24, 85, 91, 109, 110, 116, 118, 125,
 126, 130, 137, 139, 152, 153, 165, 169, 174, 177,
 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 212, 220, 233,
 250, 262

Anas platyrhynchos Mallard
 19

Anas gibberifrons Grey Teal
 16, 19, 109, 116, 118, 126, 132, 186, 192, 195,
 207, 220

Anas castanea Chestnut Teal
 9, 19, 69, 109, 118, 187, 220, 233, 250

Anas spp. Teal
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Anas rhynchos Australasian Shoveller
 19, 118, 126, 132, 207, 220, 250

Malacorhynchus membranaceus Pink-eared Duck
 16, 19, 126, 132, 199, 201, 220, 250

Aythya australis Hardhead
 16, 19, 69, 109, 118, 126, 195, 201, 207, 220, 233

Chenonetta jubata Maned Duck
 7, 9, 16, 19, 91, 109, 118, 126, 137, 165, 168,
 174, 177, 186, 190, 195, 199, 212, 220, 250, 262

Oxyura australis Blue-billed Duck
 19, 199, 201, 220

Biziura lobata Musk Duck
 4, 16, 19, 24, 67, 74, 85, 118, 126, 174, 192,
 194, 195, 220, 233, 250

Elanus notatus Black-shouldered Kite
 16, 18, 19, 61, 72, 118, 126, 140, 173, 174, 186,
 220

Elanus scriptus Letter-winged Kite
 19

Milvus migrans Black Kite
 15, 19

Haliastur sphenurus Whistling Kite
 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 31, 72, 78, 80, 86, 91, 109,
 116, 118, 125, 126, 132, 137, 140, 152, 160, 173,
 174, 175, 177, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 212,
 220, 233, 234

Accipiter fasciatus Brown Goshawk
 16, 18, 19, 72, 78, 85, 96, 110, 116, 126, 130, 138,
 140, 160, 168, 173, 174, 175, 186, 190, 195, 205,
 207, 212, 220, 250

Accipiter cirrocephalus Collared Sparrowhawk
 9, 19, 126, 220

Accipiter novaehollandiae Grey Goshawk
16, 19, 137, 196, 220

Accipiter spp. Goshawk
1, 4, 24, 69, 74, 112, 139, 188, 192, 194

Haliacetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle
19

Aquila audax Wedge-tailed Eagle
5, 8, 9, 16, 19, 69, 72, 75, 85, 96, 110, 118, 126, 132, 137, 140, 143, 160, 170, 185, 186, 187, 190, 192, 195, 198, 205, 207, 212, 220, 233, 234, 250

Hieraectes morphnoides Little Eagle
3, 16, 18, 19, 31, 72, 91, 110, 126, 138, 143, 173, 175, 186, 187, 194, 195, 220, 234

Circus assimilis Spotted Harrier
19, 186

Circus aeruginosus Marsh Harrier
9, 16, 19, 67, 83, 109, 126, 137, 170, 174, 186, 192, 195, 197, 220

Falco subniger Black Falcon
19, 187, 220

Falco peregrinus Peregrine Falcon
1, 16, 19, 85, 109, 126, 132, 160, 186, 212, 218, 220

Falco longipennis Australian Hobby
16, 19, 91, 109, 126, 174, 190, 212, 220, 233

Falco hypoleucus Grey Falcon
18, 19, 175, 244

Falco berigora Brown Falcon
9, 16, 18, 19, 67, 72, 74, 86, 93, 96, 116, 126, 140, 165, 168, 170, 173, 175, 177, 186, 187, 188, 192, 194, 195, 207, 212, 220, 233, 236, 250, 262

Falco cenchroides Australian Kestrel
7, 9, 16, 19, 72, 112, 118, 126, 140, 160, 174, 186, 187, 195, 210, 212, 220, 225, 233, 236, 250

Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl
19, 26, 129, 160, 212, 213, 219, 242

Coturnix novaezelandiae Stubble Quail
5, 9, 19, 118, 126, 169, 192, 220, 250, 259

Coturnix australis Brown Quail
16, 19, 72, 220, 233

Coturnix chinensis King Quail
19

Turnix varia Painted Button-quail
3, 4, 5, 16, 19, 72, 74, 118, 126, 140, 175, 180, 186, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 212, 220

Turnix velox Little Button-quail
19, 118, 220

Coturnix / *Turnix* spp. Quail
171, 259

Pedionomus torquatus Plains-wanderer
19, 73, 118, 123

Rallus philippensis Buff-banded Rail
16, 19, 88, 118, 126, 220, 233

Rallus pectoralis Lewin's Rail
220

Porzana pusilla Baillon's Crake
19, 126, 220

Porzana fluminea Australian Crake
19, 220

Porzana tabuensis Spotless Crake
16, 126, 204

Gallinula ventralis Black-tailed Native-hen
3, 16, 19, 126, 137, 197, 198, 202, 220

Gallinula tenebrosa Dusky Moorhen
16, 19, 24, 85, 109, 110, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 137, 140, 174, 177, 186, 192, 195, 220, 233

Porphyrio porphyrio Purple Swamphen
3, 16, 19, 72, 109, 116, 126, 132, 140, 174, 186, 187, 192, 201, 207, 220, 233

Fulica atra Eurasian Coot
3, 16, 19, 74, 91, 126, 132, 139, 140, 152, 174, 186, 194, 195, 220, 221, 233

Grus rubicundus Brolga
19, 27, 126, 215, 220, 250

Ardeotis australis Australian Bustard
19, 95

Burhinus magnirostris Bush Thick-knee
9, 16, 19, 31, 32, 72, 97, 108, 118, 126, 139, 140, 185, 186, 187, 204, 220, 233, 236, 250

Rostratula benghalensis Painted Snipe
17, 19, 199, 220

Vanellus miles Masked Lapwing
7, 9, 15, 16, 18, 19, 64, 72, 78, 81, 85, 86, 91, 99, 103, 109, 112, 116, 118, 125, 126, 130, 132, 140, 152, 165, 170, 173, 174, 175, 177, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 212, 220, 233, 250, 262

Vanellus tricolor Banded Lapwing
9, 16, 19, 81, 99, 118, 126, 132, 160, 202, 210, 212, 220, 236

Vanellus spp. Lapwing
118, 139

Erythrogonyx cinctus Red-kneed Dotterel
16, 19, 25, 91, 120, 121, 126, 132, 177, 199, 201, 202, 220

Charadrius ruficollis Red-capped Plover
16, 19, 126, 220, 250

Charadrius melanops Black-fronted Plover
4, 9, 16, 19, 24, 30, 67, 69, 72, 74, 78, 91, 100, 109, 118, 121, 126, 132, 140, 169, 177, 186, 187, 190, 192, 194, 195, 202, 207, 210, 212, 220, 233, 236, 250

Charadrius spp. Plover
171

Himantopus himantopus Black-winged Stilt
16, 19, 83, 91, 111, 126, 132, 207, 220

Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet
19, 126, 205, 220, 250

Tringa nebularia Greenshank
16, 202, 220

Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe
16, 17, 19, 174, 199, 250

Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit
220

Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
16, 19, 91, 111, 126, 132, 202, 220, 250

Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint
19

Calidris alba Sanderling
220

Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull
16, 19, 74, 126, 132, 139, 171, 188, 192, 199, 204, 220

Chlidonias hybrida Whiskered Tern
16, 19, 95, 126, 192, 220

Gelochelidon nilotica Gull-billed Tern
19, 220

? *Sterna nereis* Fairy Tern
171

Ptilinopus regina Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove
9

Colomba livia Feral Pigeon
19

Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove
11, 16, 19, 74, 126, 168, 202

Geopelia placida Peaceful Dove
5, 9, 16, 19, 72, 91, 111, 116, 126, 132, 140, 152, 160, 167, 168, 186, 190, 194, 196, 197, 198, 201, 202, 207, 212, 220

Geopelia cuneata Diamond Dove
9, 16, 19, 63, 118, 199, 220

Phaps chalcoptera Common Bronzewing
5, 9, 16, 18, 19, 67, 72, 74, 85, 103, 110, 116, 118, 126, 130, 137, 140, 160, 168, 169, 173, 174, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 207, 212, 220, 250

Phaps elegans Brush Bronzewing
5, 16, 19, 188, 205, 212

Phaps spp. Bronzewing
7, 133, 152

Ocyphaps lophotes Crested Pigeon
16, 19, 72, 126, 160, 187, 201, 212, 220

Calyptorhynchus funereus Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
19

Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo
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Lichenostomus penicillatus White-plumed Honeyeater 2, 9, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 61, 67, 74, 78, 85, 86, 91, 93, 101, 102, 103, 109, 110, 112, 116, 118, 126, 129, 130, 132, 137, 140, 141, 154, 160, 168, 173, 174, 180, 185, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 199, 207, 209, 210, 212, 220, 233, 243, 245, 250

Melithreptus gularis Black-chinned Honeyeater 5, 9, 16, 19, 67, 72, 74, 78, 85, 91, 109, 110, 111, 112, 116, 118, 126, 132, 140, 151, 154, 160, 168, 169, 174, 180, 182, 186, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 202, 204, 205, 207, 212, 243

Melithreptus brevirostris Brown-headed Honeyeater 2, 9, 16, 18, 19, 24, 51, 63, 65, 67, 72, 74, 78, 80, 85, 86, 101, 110, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 140, 154, 160, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 186, 190, 192, 194, 195, 201, 207, 212, 220, 233, 243, 250

Melithreptus lunatus White-naped Honeyeater 6, 9, 16, 19, 24, 67, 69, 74, 85, 89, 110, 116, 126, 130, 132, 140, 152, 154, 160, 170, 174, 186, 188, 190, 197, 207, 212, 220, 245, 250

Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater 5, 19, 47, 48, 57, 62, 67, 74, 77, 126, 141, 168, 176, 186, 192, 198, 209, 238, 262, 266

Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera Crescent Honeyeater 126, 250

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae New Holland Honeyeater 9, 19, 67, 70, 74, 93, 101, 102, 126, 140, 170, 177, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 197, 207, 212, 250

Phylidonyris albifrons White-fronted Honeyeater 16, 19, 51, 126, 186, 205, 212

Phylidonyris melanops Tawny-crowned Honeyeater 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 19, 78, 93, 103, 126, 129, 133, 140, 141, 151, 168, 169, 182, 185, 186, 197, 204, 205, 209, 212, 232, 250

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris Eastern Spinebill 9, 16, 19, 39, 67, 74, 78, 85, 89, 101, 116, 126, 128, 130, 140, 186, 187, 188, 196, 201, 212, 250

Certhionyx niger Black Honeyeater 9, 16, 19, 47, 83, 126, 209, 222, 246

Epthianura tricolor Crimson Chat 9, 19, 126, 199, 201, 220, 231, 235

Epthianura aurifrons Orange Chat 19

Epthianura albifrons White-fronted Chat 6, 9, 14, 16, 19, 24, 72, 78, 86, 91, 103, 110, 116, 118, 126, 140, 160, 165, 174, 185, 186, 192, 194, 199, 210, 212, 220, 225, 233, 236, 243, 250, 257, 262

Dicaeum hirundinaceum Mistletoebird 5, 9, 16, 18, 19, 23, 44, 47, 49, 67, 74, 80, 85, 116, 122, 126, 130, 140, 141, 143, 151, 152, 160, 168, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 185, 186, 187, 190, 192, 194, 207, 209, 212, 220, 250, 266

Pardalotus punctatus Spotted Pardalote 9, 16, 18, 19, 24, 67, 69, 72, 74, 78, 85, 86, 93, 110, 112, 116, 118, 126, 128, 130, 140, 160, 168, 177, 180, 185, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 207, 233, 250, 254, 262

Pardalotus xanthopygus Yellow-rumped Pardalote 2, 7, 9, 16, 19, 63, 72, 118, 126, 128, 140, 141, 160, 205, 212

Pardalotus striatus Striated Pardalote 1, 4, 9, 16, 18, 19, 24, 66, 67, 69, 72, 74, 85, 91, 103, 110, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 137, 140, 141, 147, 160, 168, 169, 173, 174, 177, 180, 185, 186, 190, 192, 194, 195, 205, 207, 209, 212, 220, 236, 250, 262

Pardalotus spp. Pardalote 75, 80, 140, 256

Zosterops lateralis Silvereye
9, 16, 19, 21, 24, 34, 38, 67, 72, 74, 85, 103, 118, 126, 130, 140, 141, 160, 168, 169, 185, 186, 187, 190, 194, 195, 212, 220, 236, 250

Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch
16, 18, 19, 67, 72, 74, 85, 86, 91, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 140, 160, 168, 170, 173, 174, 186, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 210, 212

Carduelis chloris European Greenfinch
16, 19, 72, 74, 85, 86, 116, 118, 126, 130, 140, 168, 170, 190, 192, 194, 207

Passer domesticus House Sparrow
11, 16, 19, 67, 72, 74, 85, 91, 109, 112, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 140, 160, 168, 170, 173, 174, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 210, 212

Passer montanus Tree Sparrow
11, 19

Passer spp. Sparrow
80, 216, 252, 256

Emblema temporalis Red-browed Firetail
9, 16, 19, 24, 69, 72, 74, 85, 118, 126, 130, 137, 140, 183, 188, 220, 250

Emblema bella Beautiful Firetail
9

Emblema guttata Diamond Firetail
16, 18, 19, 58, 67, 72, 74, 75, 80, 84, 85, 93, 110, 116, 118, 126, 137, 140, 152, 160, 168, 173, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, 192, 194, 195, 205, 207, 208, 210, 212, 220, 236, 250

Poephila guttata Zebra Finch
16, 19, 61, 69, 72, 85, 110, 116, 126, 132, 140, 212, 220, 234, 262

Emblema / *Poephila* spp. Firetail/Finch
2, 177

Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling
12, 16, 18, 19, 67, 72, 74, 85, 86, 91, 109, 112, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 140, 160, 168, 170, 173, 174, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 207, 256, 260

Acridotheres tristis Common Myna
11, 19, 126

Oriolus sagittatus Olive-backed Oriole
4, 16, 18, 19, 21, 28, 61, 63, 69, 72, 74, 93, 96, 106, 118, 126, 137, 141, 143, 151, 152, 164, 165, 172, 173, 174, 186, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 204, 207, 208, 212, 263

Corcorax melanorhamphos White-winged Chough
4, 6, 9, 16, 19, 24, 39, 67, 72, 74, 78, 85, 86, 110, 112, 116, 118, 125, 126, 130, 137, 140, 141, 160, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 197, 198, 205, 207, 211, 212, 220, 230, 233, 250, 263, 265

Grallina cyanoleuca Australian Magpie-lark
7, 9, 16, 18, 19, 24, 42, 61, 67, 72, 74, 78, 84, 85, 91, 93, 96, 103, 109, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 126, 130, 132, 136, 137, 140, 165, 168, 170, 173, 174, 175, 177, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 212, 220, 233, 236, 250

Artamus leucorhynchus White-breasted Woodswallow
3, 19, 28, 126, 174, 220, 233

Artamus personatus Masked Woodswallow
3, 5, 9, 16, 19, 27, 35, 36, 83, 118, 126, 157, 162, 164, 186, 192, 194, 198, 205, 212, 220, 223, 225, 236

Artamus superciliosus White-browed Woodswallow
2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 16, 18, 19, 35, 36, 37, 83, 115, 118, 126, 143, 151, 152, 157, 159, 162, 164, 172, 173, 175, 186, 192, 194, 198, 205, 212, 220, 223, 225

Artamus cyanopterus Dusky Woodswallow
1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 18, 19, 24, 37, 67, 69, 72, 74, 78, 83, 91, 93, 96, 110, 118, 124, 126, 132, 137, 140, 160, 164, 168, 169, 173, 175, 182, 186, 192, 194, 195, 196, 198, 205, 207, 212, 220, 223, 233, 234, 236, 250, 262

Cracticus torquatus Grey Butcherbird
9, 16, 19, 70, 72, 93, 118, 126, 135, 152, 186, 190, 192, 194, 195, 199, 207, 212, 220, 250, 251, 260

Gymnorhina tibicen Australian Magpie
7, 9, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 29, 32, 67, 69, 72, 74, 78, 85, 89, 91, 103, 109, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 132, 137, 140, 152, 160, 165, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 196, 207, 212, 216, 220, 225, 233, 236, 250, 253, 262

Strepera graculina Pied Currawong
7, 19, 177, 197, 201

Strepera versicolor Grey Currawong
16, 19, 24, 67, 72, 74, 78, 85, 86, 110, 114, 116, 126, 128, 130, 141, 143, 152, 160, 168, 174, 186, 190, 192, 194, 207, 212, 220, 234, 250, 262

Strepera spp. Currawong
93

Corvus coronoides Australian Raven
9, 16, 18, 19, 85, 93, 126, 159, 168, 173, 177, 186, 199, 212, 220

Corvus bennetti Little Crow
19

Corvus spp. Raven/Crow
7, 9, 15, 24, 67, 72, 74, 78, 80, 86, 91, 103, 109, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 125, 130, 132, 133, 137, 140, 151, 160, 165, 169, 170, 174, 185, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 207, 225, 233, 236, 250, 262, 263

VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF THE BALLARAT AREA, VICTORIA

By A. M. GILMORE*, W. B. EMISON* and J. R. WHEELER†

*Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 123 Brown Street, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084.

†72 James Street, Belmont, Victoria 3216.

Abstract

The proportion of Crown Land remaining in the Ballarat area is small relative to most other areas surveyed by the Land Conservation Council of Victoria. The major habitats, grassland, woodland and swamp, which originally occurred across the basalt plains have been mainly cleared and drained for pasture and crop production, but some isolated tall open-forests and open-forests survive along the Great Dividing Range in the north of the survey area. Mainly because of alterations to habitat at least 4 species of mammals and 8 species of birds are now threatened with extinction or are extinct in the survey area.

Details of abundance, geographic distribution, habitat, breeding (birds only) and information sources are given for 42 species of mammals, 249 species of birds and 26 species of reptiles. Less detailed information is also presented for 12 species of amphibians. Only one public reserve in the area has been established for wildlife (mainly aquatic birds). As yet, no terrestrial area has been set aside as either a national park or a wildlife reserve although a woodland in the southeast of the area has been proposed as a flora reserve under the management of the National Parks Service.

Introduction

The Ballarat area (Fig. 1) is located mainly within the basalt plains of western Victoria and has the Great Dividing Range as its northern boundary. Because the basalt plains were cleared for pasture and crops early during European settlement only small amounts of native forest and woodland now remain. Consequently, there have been few systematic surveys of the native fauna of many of these small blocks. However, good historical information is available for the birds because during the past 30 years one of the authors (J. R. Wheeler) has recorded his observations and those of other naturalists living in the survey area.

Officers of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, conducted field surveys of the vertebrate animals in the Ballarat area during 1976 and early 1977. The data collected are being used by the Land Conservation Council in its assessment of land-use in Victoria.

The results presented here were derived mainly from our field surveys and the past observations of J. R. Wheeler, as well as all other previously documented records. Detailed information on each species of mammal, bird

and reptile recorded in the survey area is given in annotated lists at the end of this paper.

Survey Area

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The survey area includes a small part of the Great Divide where elevations range from 300 m to nearly 1000 m. To the east of Ballarat is a plateau whose average height is more than 450 m. Most of the area is composed of weathered Pleistocene basalt with some "stony rises" and alluvial material. These flat or undulating plains slope gradually to below 150 m in the south. Scattered throughout are small volcanic cones, e.g. Mt Buninyong southeast of Ballarat and Mt Hollowback west of Creswick, that rise to 300 m above the surrounding plain.

In the eastern part of the survey area there are Ordovician sedimentary rocks, which were the scene of intense gold mining more than 100 years ago. These areas (Enfield and Creswick Blocks) have now regained much of their vegetative cover, and together with Cambrian mudstones in the north (Ararat and Ben Major-Trawalla Blocks) compose much of the land remaining in public ownership. All these areas are low hills covered with skeletal soils and rise to 450 m.

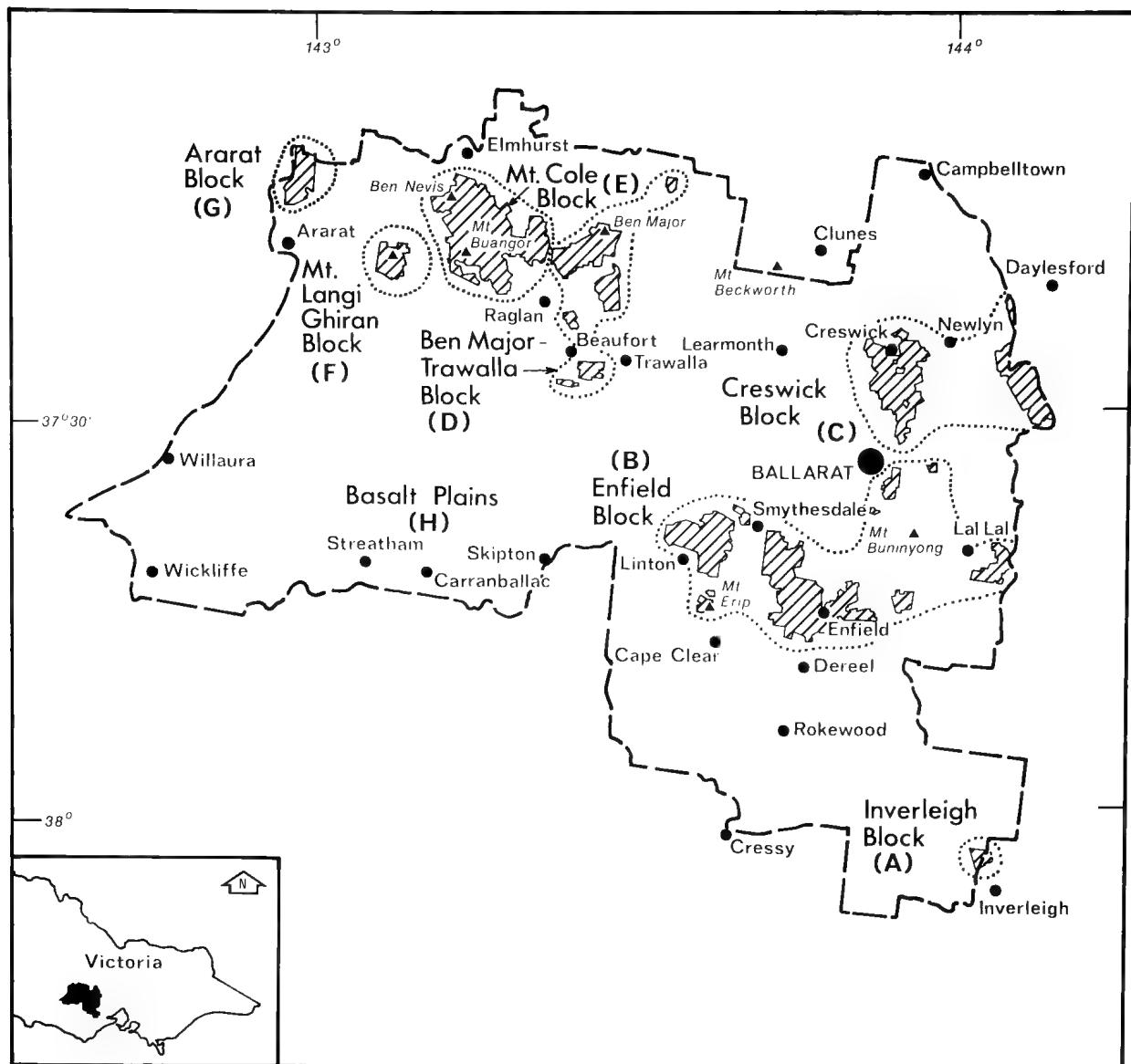


Figure 1—Place names and major blocks of Crown Land in the Ballarat area.

The highest areas, Mt Langi Ghiran and the Mt Cole massif, are Ordovician granitic intrusions which reach nearly 1000 m at Mt Buangor; there is some quaternary aeolian sand in the south (Inverleigh Block).

CLIMATE

Rainfall and temperature gradients over the survey area rise and fall respectively with increase in elevation. Annual rainfall on the Mt Cole massif is greater than 1000 mm, but

decreases to 625 mm in the south. Monthly variations in temperature and rainfall are shown in Table 1. Winter and spring are the seasons of maximum rainfall. Frosts occur during winter and snow falls occasionally on the highest ground.

VERTEBRATE HABITATS

Four plant formations serve the general purpose of denoting habitat and are used in discussing the distribution of the vertebrate

TABLE 1

Climatic data from two representative stations (Bureau of Meteorology 1975)

Ballarat (Wendouree)										Elevation 459.6 m					
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ann.		
Rainfall (mm)	38	50	47	56	69	64	69	77	73	68	56	52	719		
Max. Temp. (°C)	25.5	24.6	21.9	18.0	13.3	11.3	9.9	11.4	13.6	16.6	19.3	22.1	17.3		
Min. Temp. (°C)	11.4	11.8	10.2	8.0	5.8	4.3	3.2	3.8	4.8	6.7	7.9	9.8	7.3		

Lismore (Post Office)										Elevation 159.7 m					
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ann.		
Rainfall (mm)	35	41	38	53	55	51	58	68	59	60	56	46	620		
Max. Temp. (°C)	26.9	26.1	23.7	19.9	15.5	13.4	12.2	13.4	15.5	18.2	21.0	23.5	19.1		
Min. Temp. (°C)	11.6	12.3	10.9	8.9	7.0	5.2	4.4	5.0	5.9	7.2	8.5	10.3	8.1		

animals in the Ballarat area. Three of these formations (tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland) occur mainly on Crown Land and the fourth formation (grassland) occurs on private land. For each plant formation, the dominant plant species, the characteristic features and the blocks in which each occurs are shown in Table 2. The terminology for the plant formations follows that of Specht (1970) and Specht *et al.* (1974).

The aquatic habitat includes streams, swamps, lakes, farm ponds and associated vegetation which occurs in, or borders on, the open water areas. The swamps and lakes, which are found mainly in the basalt plains, provide a valuable wildlife environment and for 25 of these (Fig. 2) we have a large amount of data on the animals utilizing them.

Methods

Information was collected on all vertebrate animals except fishes. The field work was conducted by the Wildlife Survey Team of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division between February 1976 and January 1977 (a total of 50 days was spent in the field by between 1-4 people). Records were kept of the vegetation formation at each site where observations were made and form the basis for comments on habitats. Data, particularly on birds, were collected on a long-term basis by J. R. Wheeler who has records for the last 30 years and who has, for many years, written a nature column for the newspaper, Ballarat Courier. Additional information on the vertebrate

fauna came from the collections of the National Museum of Victoria, field records of the Mammal Survey Group of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, specimens and files held by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, interviews with local naturalists, records of the Australian Bird-banding Scheme, published literature and nest records of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union (RAOU). Information sources are listed alphabetically and each is preceded by an identifying letter and number in the section on Sources of Information. In the annotated lists, information sources for some species are listed only by these letters and numbers (those in bold face denote sources containing breeding information).

Mammals were trapped in wire cage traps (36 x 20 x 16 cm) baited with a mixture of peanut butter, honey and rolled oats. The traps, to a maximum of 100, were set at each locality for two nights and the intervening day. They were checked on the first morning, and captured animals were either retained or marked and released. All traps were reset and checked again on the second morning, after which they were removed from the site and set in another locality later in the day. Observations of mammals during daylight hours and by spotlight at night were routinely recorded as were characteristic scats, burrows and diggings. Scientific nomenclature for the native mammals follows Ride (1970).

Field work on the birds consisted of visiting the different habitats in each block of Crown Land (including aquatic areas) and

TABLE 2
Terrestrial habitats in the Ballarat area

Formation/ dominant species	Characteristic features	Occurrence in blocks
Tall open-forest		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Trees >30 m high; mesomorphic shrub	
<i>E. st johnii</i>	understory to 3 m with tree ferns in	
<i>E. viminalis</i>	gullies	Mt Cole Creswick
Open-forest		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Trees 10-30 m; xeromorphic shrubs to	Creswick
<i>E. dives</i>	1 m	Ben Major-Trawalla Enfield
<i>E. aromaphloia</i>	Sparse shrubs to 1 m; patchy <i>Pteridium</i>	Creswick
<i>E. obliqua</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	Enfield
<i>E. viminalis</i>	Dense shrubs and <i>Pteridium</i> with sedges	Creswick
<i>E. ovata</i>	and <i>Leptospermum</i> spp. in gullies	Mt Cole Langi Ghiran
<i>E. rubida</i>	Tussock grass mid-dense to 1 m	Enfield
<i>E. pauciflora</i>		Ben Major-Trawalla
<i>E. goniocalyx</i>	Many multistemmed trees from coppice	Ararat
<i>E. macrorhyncha</i>	shoots; sparse shrubs and tussock grass	Langi Ghiran
<i>E. polyanthemos</i>	to 0.5 m	Mt Cole Enfield
<i>E. macrorhyncha</i>	Sparse shrubs to 1 m; sparse <i>Acacia</i>	Enfield (Mt Erip)
<i>E. sideroxylon</i>	<i>pycnantha</i> to 2 m	Ararat
<i>E. aromaphloia</i>	Sparse shrubs to 1 m and sparse grass	Langi Ghiran
<i>E. melliodora</i>	to 0.5 m	
Woodland		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Dense grass to 0.5 m; patches of <i>Acacia</i>	Inverleigh
<i>E. camaldulensis</i>	<i>armata</i> to 2 m	Langi Ghiran
<i>E. melliodora</i>	Dense grass to 0.5 m; patches of <i>Acacia</i>	Enfield (small)
<i>E. camaldulensis</i>		
<i>E. leucoxylon</i>	Sparse grass and xeromorphic shrubs to	Ararat
<i>E. melliodora</i>	0.5 m patches of <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> to	
	2 m	
Grassland/Herbfield		
<i>Themeda australis</i> *	Dense grass to 0.5 m	Basalt Plains

* Mainly converted to introduced pasture grasses and crops.

recording actual or relative numbers of all avian species present and their utilization of particular structures within the habitats. Incidental observations were also made outside the Crown Land areas (e.g. on the basalt plains and in towns) and spotlighting at night was used for observing nocturnal species such as owls and frogmouths. The terms used to describe abundance (rare, uncommon and common) are estimates of the population of each species in the survey area relative to

population estimates that we have made for other areas of Victoria. Scientific names follow Condon (1975) for the non-passerines and Schodde (1975) for the passerines. Common names follow the RAOU (1978).

Collection of field data on reptiles consisted of observations and collection of specimens. Scientific names and, where available, common names follow Cogger (1975) except for the use of the genus *Lampropolis* (Greer 1974), the addition of *Leiolopisma coventryi*

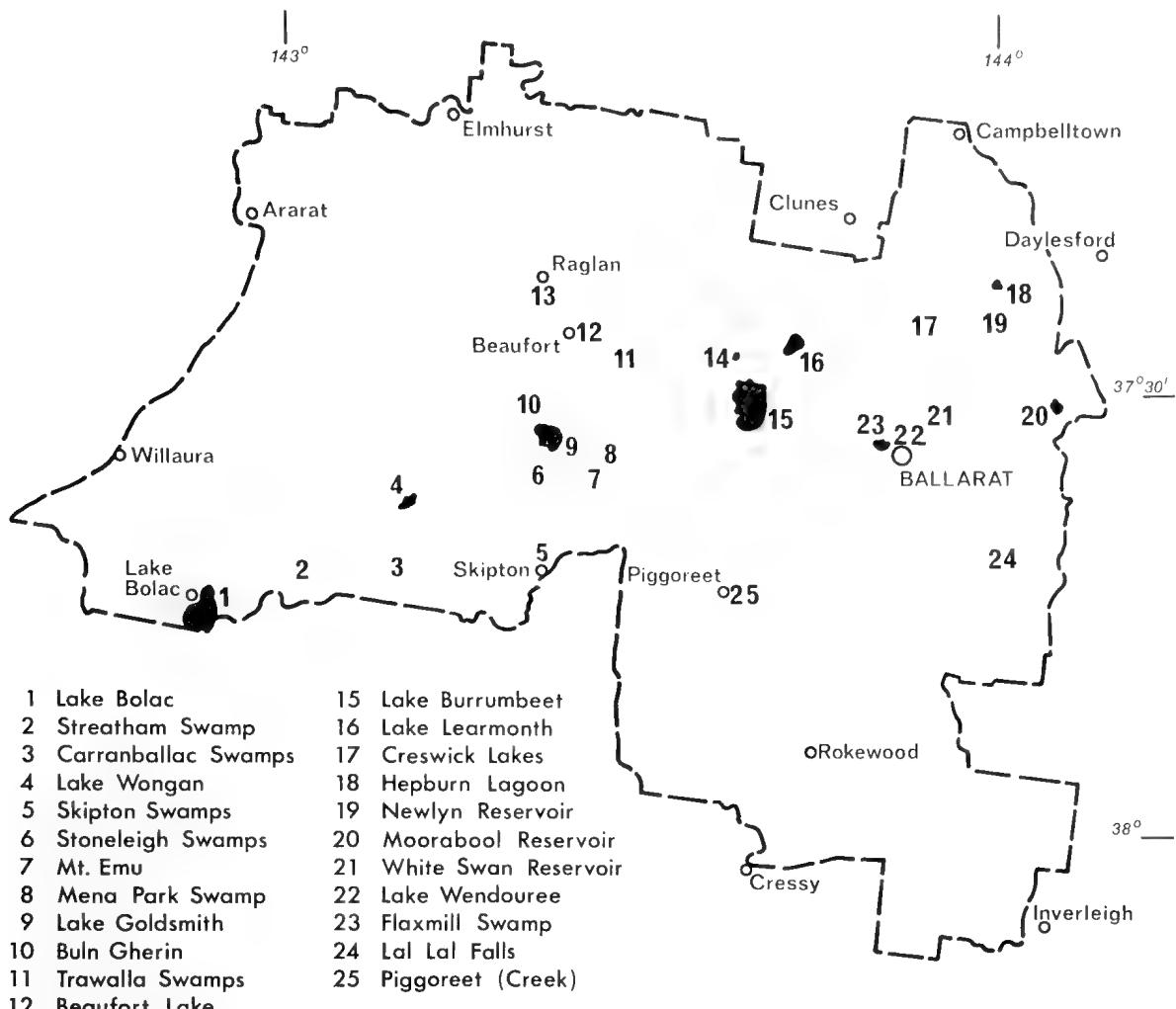


Figure 2—Major wetlands in the Ballarat area.

following Rawlinson (1975) and the use of *Anotis maccoyi* for *Hemiergis maccoyi* (Rawlinson pers. comm.). For those species not named in Cogger we have used local common names.

Amphibians were recorded and collected opportunistically and the field data for them are much less complete than for the other vertebrates. The list of amphibians was obtained from the distribution maps of Brook (1975). The scientific nomenclature of amphibians used here follows Cogger (1975).

Results

More than 325 species of vertebrates (excluding fishes) were found or occurred recently in the Ballarat area. This total represents 42 species of mammals, 249 species of birds, 26 species of reptiles and 12 species of amphibians. Details of abundance, geographic distribution, habitat, breeding (birds only) and information sources are given for each vertebrate species (except 12 species of amphibians) in Appendices 1-3. The distribution of all

vertebrate species, except aquatic birds, among seven blocks (Fig. 1) composed of either single parcels of public land or several parcels grouped on the basis of proximity and the basalt plains surrounding them is set out in Table 3. Distribution data for the amphibians

(Table 3) do not include the information of Brook (1975) which was presented on a 10-minute grid basis rather than on a Crown Land basis. The distribution of the aquatic birds in relation to 25 wetlands in the survey area (Fig. 2) is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 3
Distribution of vertebrate animals (excluding aquatic birds) in the Ballarat area

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Species	Distribution of species in defined areas (see Fig. 1)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Black Kite								X
Whistling Kite	X	X	X	X			X	X
Brown Goshawk	X	X	X	X	X			X
Collared Sparrowhawk	X	X	X	X				X
Grey Goshawk		X	X					X
Wedge-tailed Eagle	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Little Eagle	X		X		X			X
Spotted Harrier								X
Black Falcon								X
Peregrine Falcon	X	X	X	X	X			X
Australian Hobby	X		X					X
Brown Falcon	X	X	X	X	X			X
Australian Kestrel	X			X				X
Stubble Quail	X	X		X				X
King Quail			X					X
Red-backed Button-quail								
Painted Button-quail	X							
Little Button-quail					X			X
Black-breasted Button-quail								
Red-chested Button-quail								X
Plains-wanderer								X
Australian Bustard								X
Bush Thick-knee								X
Superb Fruit-Dove	X							
Feral Pigeon	X		X					X
Spotted Turtle-Dove	X							X
Peaceful Dove			X				X	
Diamond Dove			X				X	
Common Bronzewing	X	X	X					
Brush Bronzewing		X						
Crested Pigeon		X						
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	X	X		X	X			X
Gang-gang Cockatoo			X					
Galah	X	X		X			X	X
Long-billed Corella				X	X	X	X	X
Pink Cockatoo								
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	X			X	X	X	X	X
Rainbow Lorikeet								
Musk Lorikeet	X		X	X	X		X	X
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	X		X	X	X		X	X
Little Lorikeet	X		X	X			X	
Australian King Parrot								
Cockatiel	X			X				X
Budgerigar	X			X				X
Swift Parrot	X							
Crimson Rosella	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern Rosella	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Red-rumped Parrot	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Blue-winged Parrot	X				X			X
Elegant Parrot								
Pallid Cuckoo	X	X	X	X	X			X
Brush Cuckoo		X		X	X			
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	X	X	X	X	X			X
Black-eared Cuckoo	X	X		X				
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	X	X	X	X	X			X
Powerful Owl		X	X	X	X	X		X
Southern Boobook	X	X	X	X	X			X

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Species	Distribution of species in defined areas (see Fig. 1)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Barking Owl		X						
Barn Owl	X		X	X				
Tawny Frogmouth	X	X	X	X		X		X
Australian Owlet-nightjar	X	X	X	X				X
White-throated Nightjar								
Spotted Nightjar								
White-throated Needletail	X			X				
Fork-tailed Swift		X						X
Laughing Kookaburra	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-backed Kingfisher								
Sacred Kingfisher	X							
Rainbow Bee-eater	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Dollarbird								
Singing Bushlark								X
Skylark	X							
Welcome Swallow	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Tree Martin	X	X	X	X		X		X
Fairy Martin	X		X	X				X
Richard's Pipit	X							X
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	X		X	X	X		X	X
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	X			X			X	X
White-winged Triller	X		X	X		X	X	
White's Thrush	X		X			X		X
Common Blackbird	X		X	X		X		X
Song Thrush								
Rose Robin	X			X				X
Pink Robin	X		X					X
Flame Robin	X		X	X	X	X		X
Scarlet Robin	X		X	X	X	X		X
Red-capped Robin	X		X	X	X	X		X
Hooded Robin	X		X		X			X
Eastern Yellow Robin	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Jacky Winter	X		X		X	X	X	X
Crested Shrike-tit	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Olive Whistler								
Golden Whistler	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Rufous Whistler	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Grey Shrike-thrush	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Leaden Flycatcher	X		X	X	X	X		X
Satin Flycatcher	X		X	X	X			X
Restless Flycatcher	X		X	X	X	X		X
Rufous Fantail								
Grey Fantail	X		X		X	X	X	X
Willie Wagtail	X		X		X	X	X	X
Spotted Quail-thrush	X		X		X	X	X	X
White-browed Babbler								
Rufous Songlark	X				X			X
Brown Songlark	X				X			X
Super Fairy-wren	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
White-browed Scrubwren	X		X	X	X	X		X
Calamanthus	X							X
Speckled Warbler	X		X	X	X		X	X
Weebill	X		X				X	X
Western Gerygone								
White-throated Gerygone		X						
Brown Thornbill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill				X				X
Buff-rumped Thornbill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Accidental. Recorded at Waubra Junction.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Species	Distribution of species in defined areas (see Fig. 1)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Yellow Thornbill	X	X		X	X			
Striated Thornbill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern Whiteface	X							
Varied Sittella	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
White-throated Treecreeper	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-browed Treecreeper			X					
Brown Treecreeper	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Red Wattlebird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Little Wattlebird								
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater								X
Regent Honeyeater				X				
Noisy Miner	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Singing Honeyeater								
White-eared Honeyeater	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater		X	X	X		X	X	X
Yellow-plumed Honeyeater								
Fuscous Honeyeater				X	X	X	X	X
White-plumed Honeyeater	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Black-chinned Honeyeater							X	
Brown-headed Honeyeater	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
White-naped Honeyeater	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Painted Honeyeater		X		X				
Crescent Honeyeater		X	X		X			
New Holland Honeyeater	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater								
Eastern Spinebill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
White-fronted Chat	X		X	X				
Mistletoebird	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Spotted Pardalote	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Striated Pardalote	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Silveryeye	X	X	X	X	X			
European Goldfinch	X	X	X	X	X			
European Greenfinch	X	X	X					
House Sparrow	X	X	X					
Tree Sparrow								
Red-browed Firetail	X	X	X		X	X		X
Diamond Firetail	X	X		X			X	X
Common Starling	X	X	X		X			
Common Myna								
Olive-backed Oriole	X	X	X		X			
Satin Bowerbird								
White-winged Chough	X	X	X		X	X		X
Apostlebird								
Australian Magpie-lark	X	X	X	X				
White-browed Woodswallow	X		X	X				
Dusky Woodswallow	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Grey Butcherbird	X	X	X					X
Australian Magpie	X	X	X		X	X		X
Pied Currawong	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Grey Currawong	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australian Raven	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Little Raven	X	X		X	X			

REPTILES

Long-necked Tortoise			X
Marbled Gecko	X		X
Thick-tailed Gecko	X		X
Spinifex Lizard			X

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Species	Distribution of species in defined areas (see Fig. 1)							H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Jacky Lizard	X	X			X	X		
Large Striped Skink					X	X		
Cunningham's Skink					X	X		
Black Rock Skink					X			X
White's Skink		X			X	X		X
Three-toed Skink			X		X			
Garden Skink	X				X	X	X	X
Coventry's Skink		X	X		X			
Grass Skink	X	X			X	X		
Three-lined Skink				X		X		X
Bougainville's Skink					X	X		
Spencer's Skink					X			
Southern Water Skink	X	X	X		X	X		
Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard			X					
Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard								X
Shingle-back				X	X			
Copperhead	X				X	X		X
White-lipped Snake			X		X			
Eastern Tiger Snake				X	X			X
Red-bellied Black Snake			X		X			X
Eastern Brown Snake					X	X	X	X
Little Whip Snake	X			X	X	X	X	X
AMPHIBIANS								
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>					No NMV specimens or FWD records (see Brook 1975).			
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
<i>Geocrinia victoriana</i>	X	X	X		X	X		X
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	X	X	X		X	X		X
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>					No NMV specimens or FWD records (see Brook 1975).			
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	X		X		X			X
<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>					No NMV specimens or FWD records (see Brook 1975).			X
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	X			X	X	X	X	X
<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	X	X		X				X
<i>Litoria lesuerii</i>					X			X
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	X	X			X			X
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>					No NMV specimens or FWD records (see Brook 1975).			

X = present in defined area.

Distribution of aquatic birds in the Ballarat area

TABLE 4 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species on specific wetlands (see Fig. 2)																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Baillon's Crake										X														
Australian Crake																								
Spotless Crake																								
Black-tailed Native-hen																								
Dusky Moorhen																								
Purple Swamphen																								
Eurasian Coot																								
Brolga																								
Painted Snipe																								
Masked Lapwing*																								
Banded Lapwing																								
Lesser Golden Plover																								
Red-kneed Dotterel																								
Double-banded Plover																								
Red-capped Plover																								
Black-fronted Plover																								
Black-winged Stilt																								
Banded Stilt																								
Red-necked Avocet																								
Wood Sandpiper																								
Common Sandpiper																								
Greenshank																								
Latham's Snipe																								
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper																								
Red-necked Stint																								
Curlew Sandpiper																								
Silver Gull	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Whiskered Tern	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gull-billed Tern																								
Caspian Tern																								
Azure Kingfisher																								
Clamorous Reed-warbler																								
Little Grassbird																								
Golden-headed Cisticola																								

X = Present on wetland; O = Nesting on wetland; * = Nesting on wetland; = Species has nested in most wetlands where recorded.

Discussion

The percentage of land in public ownership in the survey areas under consideration by the Land Conservation Council (LCC) varies from nearly 90 per cent in some of the areas in the eastern portion of the State to less than 10 per cent in some of the areas in the western portion. The percentage of Crown Land in the Ballarat survey area is amongst the lowest of all the LCC survey areas and those public lands which remain are fragmented into numerous small parcels (Fig. 1). Consequently some species of wildlife have either disappeared from the area or their populations have declined to such an extent that specific efforts may be required to ensure their survival in the survey area.

Most of the native grasslands which occurred across the basalt plains before European settlement has now been cleared for farming. Native animals which have disappeared from the Ballarat area as a result of these changes include the Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), Gunn's Bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*) and Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*). Other species, the Plains-wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*), Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) and Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans*), are still found occasionally in cultivated grasslands of the survey area, but their numbers have declined. However, many species of native wildlife still exist in large numbers in the survey area only in the grass and crop lands of the basalt plains. These include the Fat-tailed Dunnart (*Sminthopsis crassicaudata*), Spinifex Lizard (*Delma impar*), Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*), Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus notatus*), Whistling Kite (*Haliastur sphenurus*), Little Eagle (*Hieraetus morphnoides*), Brown Falcon (*Falco berigora*), Australian Kestrel (*F. cenchroides*), several species of quail (*Coturnix* spp. and *Turnix* spp.), Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*), Richard's Pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*), Brown Songlark (*Cinclocrhamphus cruralis*), Yellow-rumped Thornbill (*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*) and Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*).

Drainage of many of the swamps has reduced the numbers of Brolgas (*Grus rubi-*

cundus) in the Ballarat area and the Magpie Goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*) has also disappeared from the area. However, a large number of native animals still occur in the aquatic habitats of the survey area (Fig. 2). These include 76 species of birds (Table 4), 12 species of amphibians (Table 3), the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), Eastern Water Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) and Long-necked Tortoise (*Chelodina longicollis*). Nine of the aquatic bird species are inter-continental migrants which spend parts of their non-breeding seasons in the aquatic environments of the Ballarat area.

Some species of animals still extant in the blocks of Crown Land in the survey area are in low numbers and further fragmentation and reductions in sizes of blocks will result in local extinction of some of these species. In particular, the Tiger Cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*), possibly the Yellow-bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis*), Bush Thick-knee (*Burhinus magnirostris*) and Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*) have only small isolated populations in the survey area.

Although generally small and fragmented, the Crown Land areas are still inhabited by a large number of wildlife species. Many of these species are widespread throughout the Crown Land, but some species exist as small groups only in some of the seven blocks (Fig. 1) to which we have arbitrarily allocated fragments of Crown Land. The reasons why these groups of species are confined to specific blocks in the survey area are many and varied, but are mainly related to the types of habitats present. For example, the Enfield Block has the only records of the Tiger Cat, Mouse Dunnart (*Sminthopsis murina*), Blotched Bluetongued Lizard (*Tiliqua nigrolutea*), Spotted Nightjar (*Caprimulgus guttatus*) and accidental occurrences of Red Fruit Bat (*Pteropus scapulatus*) and Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*). The Creswick Block contains several tall open-forest inhabitants which have not been confirmed as occurring elsewhere in the survey area; these include the Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*), Greater Glider (*Schoinobates volans*), Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*), Olive Whistler (*Pachycephala olivacea*), Red-

browed Treecreeper (*Climacteris erythrops*) and the unusual occurrences of White-throated Nightjar (*Caprimulgus mystacalis*) and Satin Bowerbird (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*). The Ararat Block is inhabited by three avian species, White-browed Babbler (*Pomato-stomus superciliosus*), Black-chinned Honey-eater (*Melithreptus gularis*) and Peaceful Dove (*Geopelia placida*), which are seldom recorded further south in the survey area.

The wide range of habitats in the Mt Cole Block is reflected by a high species diversity of all classes of vertebrates; it is also the only block having Swainson's Antechinus (*Antechinus swainsonii*), Yellow-bellied Glider, Red-necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*), Black Rock Skink (*Egernia saxatilis*) and Spencer's Skink (*Pseudemoia spenceri*). The tall open-forest at Mt Cole also contains an unusually high density of Swamp Rats (*Rattus lutreolus*); this may be related to a lack of interspecific competition because Bush Rats, the usual inhabitants of tall open-forest, are absent from Mt Cole.

The western portion of the Langi Ghiran Block and all the Inverleigh Block are covered by woodland having an understorey of native grasses. This habitat was once more extensive in the Ballarat area and is becoming quite rare throughout all of western Victoria. These woodlands in the survey area now have few mammals, reptiles or amphibians but they do contain a large number of species of birds, and may be important in the future for attempting reintroductions of mammals such as the Quoll and Gunn's Bandicoot.

The Ballarat area now has only one public reserve (Lake Goldsmith State Game Reserve) set aside specifically for wildlife conservation. The Inverleigh Block has been recommended as a flora reserve to be managed by the National Parks Service (Land Conservation Council 1977) and this may enable the existing wildlife community to remain intact if recreation pressures are not too great. It should be noted that the third most populous urban area in Victoria (Ballarat) is located in the survey area and that there are few large public reserves catering specifically for recreation. Therefore areas very valuable for wildlife may

come under pressure from recreation because of the absence of large natural areas set aside for the latter.

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W11. — —, 1955b. V75. Beaufort and Lake Goldsmith, Vic. *In World bird day, district bird lists, 1954: 37*. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

W12. — —, 1955c. V76. Snake Valley—Carnham, Vic. *In World bird day, district bird lists, 1954: 37-38*. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

W13. — —, 1955d. V79. Creswick-Newlyn, Vic. *In World bird day, district bird lists, 1954: 38*. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

W14. — —, 1957a. V75a. Beaufort, Vic. *In World bird day, district bird lists, 1955-1956: 60*. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

W15. — —, 1957b. V76a. Carnham, Vic. *In World bird day, district bird lists, 1955-1956: 60-61*. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

W16. — —, 1957c. V34b. Smeaton, Kooroocheang, Newlyn, Vic. *In World bird day, district bird lists, 1955-1956: 70*. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

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Appendix 1

Annotated list of Mammals in the Ballarat area

TACHYGLOSSIDAE

Tachyglossus aculeatus. Echidna.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from 1.5 km NW of Mt Cole, 3 km SSW of Mt Langi Ghiran, near Mt Erip, 5.5 km W of Daylesford, 2 km NW

of Mt Langi Ghiran, 1 km SW of Ben Nevis and the Inverleigh Block (FWD survey; Parfrey pers. comm.; Wheeler unpublished data). HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE

Ornithorhynchus anatinus. Platypus.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from Hepburn Lagoon, Beaufort, Ballarat, Newlyn, Mt Emu Creek near Skipton, Fiery Creek near Raglan, Woady Yaloak River and Lake Wendouree. HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. B2; C2; F3; M2; N1; W4.

DASYURIDAE

Dasyurus maculatus. Tiger Cat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Only one record from "The Meadows" Rokewood on 3 April 1964 (FWD specimen). HABITAT. Open-forest.

Dasyurus viverrinus. Quoll.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Once common and widespread, now presumed extinct in the survey area. The following account was published by Wheeler in the Ballarat Courier (3/4/65): "Native cats were often seen perched on fence posts on moonlit nights before 1900 at Emu Hill Station south of Linton towards Mannibadar . . . both Native and Tiger cats were known in the Mortchup district about the 1880's". Wheeler in the Ballarat Courier (8/5/65) gives the following report by Mr A. Sonsee: "An old friend of mine at Kooroocheang . . . informed me that Native cats were common in stone fences, stone heaps and basalt outcrops in that district but they all disappeared in the early 1900's".

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland with piles of stones.

Phascogale tapoatafa. Tuan.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Infrequently recorded but widespread in the survey area. Recorded from 2 km SW of Mt Buangor, Linton, Elmhurst, Beaufort, Pyrenees Highway 25 km ENE of Ararat, 3 km E of Ararat and Stockyard Hill (FWD survey, specimens and

files; NMV specimens; Clements pers. comm.). Fleay (1934) mentions one trapped at Smeaton and a road kill on the Western Highway at Gordon.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

Antechinus flavipes.

Yellow-footed Antechinus.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted to the NW corner of the survey area. Recorded from Ararat, Mt Cole Range-Warrak and 2 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran (FWD specimens and files; NMV specimens). Fleay (1949) mentions seeing them in the stony rises between Smeaton and Campbelltown, and Millar (pers. comm.) reports them from Stockyard Hill.

HABITAT. Open-forest with sparse ground cover.

Antechinus stuartii. Brown Antechinus.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread in the north and east of the survey area. Recorded from Snake Valley, 15 km SSW of Daylesford, 2 km ENE of Creswick, 2 km SE of Mt Langi Ghiran, 2 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran, Mt Erip State Forest and throughout the Mt Cole Block (FWD survey and specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Antechinus swainsonii. Swainson's Antechinus. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occurs near the northern part of the eastern boundary (Heislers pers. comm.) but the stronghold of this species in the survey area is the Mt Cole State Forest. Recorded from 3 km E of Mt Buangor, 2 km SW of Mt Buangor and 1 km NE of Mt Cole (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, especially in gullies.

Sminthopsis murina. Mouse Dunnart.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rarely recorded. One was collected from beneath a piece of bark in a bush paddock 1.5 km SW of Mt Buninyong on 15/1/1964 (FWD specimen) and 2 were found beneath a sheet of iron in Mt Erip State Forest 14 km SW of Smythesdale on 31/3/1976 (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

Sminthopsis crassicaudata. Fat-tailed Dunnart. ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Infrequently recorded but widespread. Recorded from Ararat, Beaufort, Cape Clear, 8 km NE of Beaufort, Smythesdale and Elaine (FWD and NMV specimens; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 12/9/64).

HABITAT. Grassland, where it shelters beneath rocks and logs.

PERAMELIDAE

Perameles gunnii. Gunn's Bandicoot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Once common and widespread, now presumed extinct in the survey area. Recorded from Beaufort, near Trawalla and near Mt Emu (NMV specimens). Wheeler in the Ballarat Courier (23/9/67) mentions Barred Bandicoots found on the railway line between Pittong and Skipton. Another colony was known at Carngham towards Mena Park.

HABITAT. Grassland and woodland.

VOMBATIDAE

Vombatus ursinus. Wombat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the NE corner of the survey area where it is either rare or extinct. No evidence of it was found in the survey area during the FWD survey although it was recorded just east of the boundary. It has occurred further west because Fleay (1972) mentions Wombats in wet sclerophyll forest near Moorabool Reservoir in 1924.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

PHASCOLARCTIDAE

Phascolarctos cinereus. Koala.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread but patchy distribution. Recorded from 1.5 km N of Mt Cole, Dereel, 2 km E of Creswick, Mt Buninyong, 2 km SE of Mt Langi Ghiran, 2 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran, Lal Lal State Forest and Mt Cole State Forest 4 km S of Elmhurst (FWD survey and specimen; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 22/4/76 and 30/5/70).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland.

PHALANGERIDAE

Trichosurus vulpecula. Brush-tailed Possum.
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from Mt Cole State Forest, Mt Erip State Forest, Cape Clear, Mt Bute, Ararat, 10 km NNE of Ararat, 2 km E of Creswick, 2 km SE of Mt Langi Ghiran and Inverleigh Common (FWD survey and files; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and urban areas.

PETAURIDAE

Pseudocheirus peregrinus. Ring-tailed Possum.
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from Mt Cole State Forest, 3 km W of Spargo Creek, 2 km NW of Barkstead, Mt Erip State Forest, Mt Buninyong, Mt Bute—W of Linton, Ararat, 2 km E of Creswick and 2 km W of Beaufort (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland.

Petaurus breviceps. Sugar Glider.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from Mt Cole State Forest, 4 km W of Enfield, Smythesdale, Beaufort, Happy Valley, Mt Helen, Mt Clear and Creswick.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

INFORMATION SOURCES. B4; C2; C11; F3; W6.

Petaurus australis. Yellow-bellied Glider.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. If present, restricted and rare. Only indirect evidence for the presence of this species in Mt Cole State Forest exists. Two trees with rows of bites, which were possibly made by Yellow-bellied Gliders, were found along Buckingham's Creek Road 3 km S of Ben Nevis (FWD survey). A "glider tree" has also been reported along Hutching's Track 3 km N of Mt Cole (Millar pers. comm.). The species is also listed as occurring in the Mt Cole area by the Geelong F.N.C. and Western Victorian F.N.C.A. (1972) but details are not given. Confirmation of the presence of this species in the survey area is required.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest.

Schoinobates volans. Greater Glider.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. The NE boundary of the survey area is at the western edge of the range of this species. The western-most known occurrence is at Koorweingu-boorah Reservoir (Heislers pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest.

BURRAMYIDAE

Acrobates pygmaeus. Feather-tailed Glider.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread but rarely seen. Recorded from Happy Valley, Trawalla State Forest, Gordon, Linton, Enfield State Forest and Willaura (FWD and NMV specimens; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 6/4/68).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland.

Cercartetus nanus. Eastern Pigmy Possum.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread but not commonly encountered. Recorded from Smythesdale, Snake Valley, Enfield, Ballarat area and Scarsdale (FWD specimens; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 4/4/70).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

MACROPODIDAE

Macropus giganteus. Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from all blocks of public land in the survey area (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and tall open-forest.

Macropus rufogriseus. Red-necked Wallaby.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted and uncommon. Recorded only in the Mt Cole State Forest (FWD survey) although once common in the Ben Major-Trawalla Block near Mt Lonarch (Clements pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Wallabia bicolor. Black Wallaby.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from all blocks of public land except the Ararat and Mt Langi Ghiran blocks (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest wherever there is a dense understorey about 1 m high.

PTEROPODIDAE

Pteropus scapulatus. Red Fruit Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Occasional individuals stray into the area. There is an NMV specimen from Piggoreet and Wheeler in the Ballarat Courier (26/5/73) mentions unidentified fruit bats from Ararat and Lake Bolac.

VESPERTILIONIDAE

Pipistrellus tasmaniensis.

Tasmanian Pipistrelle.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Recorded from 6 km W of Daylesford, Enfield State Forest—5 km SW of Enfield and Mt Cole State Forest—4 km S of Elmhurst (FWD survey; NMV specimen).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Eptesicus pumilus. Little Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from 4 km S of Elmhurst, 2 km SE of Mt Langi Ghiran, Mt Buninyong, Creswick and 5 km W of Daylesford (FWD survey and specimens; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Chalinolobus gouldii. Gould's Wattled Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common. Recorded from 4 km S of Elmhurst, 5 km SW of Enfield and Ballarat (FWD survey and specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Miniopterus schreibersii. Bent-winged Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare. Only recorded at Buninyong (FWD specimen) and a jawbone was found in a lava cave on Mt Widderin near Skipton by Simpson and Smith (1964).

HABITAT. This bat lives in caves, man-made tunnels and mine shafts.

Nyctophilus geoffroyi. Lesser Long-eared Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common. Recorded from Ballarat, Mt Buninyong, Elmhurst, Creswick, Smythesdale, 2 km E of Creswick, 7 km SW of Spargo Hotel and 5 km SW of Enfield (FWD survey and specimens; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

MOLOSSIDAE

Tadarida australis. White-striped Bat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon. Recorded from 4 km S of Elmhurst and Stockyard Hill—1.5 km S of Trawalla State Forest (FWD survey and specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

LEPORIDAE

Lepus europaeus. Hare.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Probably widespread and uncommon. None recorded during the FWD survey, but Wheeler (unpublished data) indicates they occur in the Carngham, Beaufort and Carranballac area. Records from districts adjacent to the survey area suggest they are present throughout. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

Oryctolagus cuniculus. Rabbit.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from all blocks in the survey area (FWD survey). An introduced species.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland. Only occurs in tall open-forest along the edge of tracks.

MURIDAE

Rattus fuscipes. Bush Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the NE of the survey area where it is common in the western end of the Wombat State Forest. Recorded from 15 km SSW of Daylesford and 3 km W of Spargo (FWD survey). A record from the Enfield State Forest (Bedgood pers. comm.) requires confirmation.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Rattus rattus. Black Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from Snake Valley, 2 km E of Creswick, 15 km SSW of Daylesford, Mt Erip, Woady Yallock River—7 km SSE of Linton, 4 km N of Linton, 3.5 km E of Mt Buangor, 0.6 km NE of Mt Cole, 3 km NW of Barkstead, 2 km SW of Mt Buangor and 2 km N of Mt Cole (FWD survey and specimens). An introduced species.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, aquatic (reed beds) and suburban environments. This species is usually found in natural environments that have been disturbed, for example mining or recent logging.

Rattus lutreolus. Swamp Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted and common. Recorded from 2 km SE of Mt Langi Ghiran, 3 km N of Mt Cole, 2 km SW of Mt Buangor and 1 km NE of Mt Cole (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

Mus musculus. House Mouse.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from 5.5 km S of Smythesdale, Mt Langi Ghiran, Linton and 3 km NW of Barkstead (FWD survey and specimens). An introduced species.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, grassland and suburban environments. Usually only found in forested environments that have been disturbed.

Hydromys chrysogaster. Eastern Water Rat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and uncommon. Recorded from Lake Wendouree, Flax Mill Swamp, Hepburn Lagoon, 3 km N of Mt Cole, 5 km NNW of Cape Clear, 3 km SW of Cape Clear and Eaton's Dam—2 km NE of Creswick (FWD survey; Heislers pers. comm.; Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

SCIURIDAE

Sciurus carolinensis. Grey Squirrel.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Once restricted to the gardens in Ballarat; it now appears that they are no longer present in the survey area. They were introduced on 24 November 1936 by Mr T. Beaumont, who brought individuals from "Rippon Lea" in Melbourne; the latest sightings were in 1966 (FWD files; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 29/2/64).

HABITAT. Suburban parks with many northern hemisphere trees.

CANIDAE

Vulpes vulpes. Fox.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from 2 km W of Spargo, Barkstead, 2 km NW of Barkstead, Mt Erip State Forest, 5 km NNE of Cape Clear, 5 km NNW of Cape Clear and 2 km NW of Inverleigh (FWD survey). An introduced species.

HABITAT. Occurs in all habitats.

FELIDAE

Felis catus. Cat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from 2 km NW of Inverleigh and 2 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran (FWD survey and files). An introduced species.

HABITAT. Occurs in all habitats.

CERVIDAE

Cervus unicolor. Sambar Deer.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to Mt Cole State Forest and Mt Langi Ghiran Forest Park (FWD survey and files). It is suggested by Bentley (1978) that the present population of Sambar Deer in the Mt Cole State Forest originated from a liberation at Ercildoune near Burrumbeet in 1871.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest.

Cervus elephas. Red Deer.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Has spread from earlier liberations in the western district, but the population has declined in farmlands and it is now restricted to the Enfield and Ben Major-Trawalla Blocks (Clements pers. comm.). Bentley (1978) provides the following information: "A small herd of red deer inhabits the timbered country and pine plantations in the Shire of Grenville south of Ballarat. The deer are descendants of those once held by Philip Russell on his property Carnham, Snake Valley. In 1890 about twenty deer were moved to Langi Willi the property of George Russell near Linton . . . The Langi Willi deer were liberated in the Linton forest about 1914. Very occasionally red deer have been reported seen in the Mt Cole State Forest."

HABITAT. Open-forest.

Appendix 2

Annotated list of Birds in the Ballarat area

DROMAIIDAE

Dromaius novaehollandiae. Emu.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Survival in the survey area is doubtful.

INFORMATION SOURCES. W4; W5; W9.

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps cristatus. Great Crested Grebe.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon. Regular summer visitor to Lake Wendouree, occasional elsewhere. In 1972 the population on Lake Wendouree consisted of 45 adults and 10 young of the year (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests regularly on Lake Wendouree; see RAOU nest record cards for details. A pair also has been recorded by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 16/1/58) as nesting at Newlyn.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C2; C8; R7; R9; T6; W4; W5; W6; W20; W28; W29.

Poliocephalus poliocephalus.

Hoary-headed Grebe.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Stoneleigh Lake and Carranballac Swamps (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; J2; P2; R9; S3; S4; T6; W4; W5; W6; W7; W11; W13; W20; W21; W29.

Tachybaptus novaehollandiae.

Australasian Grebe.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It regularly nests in the survey area particularly on margins of farm ponds. Also see Table 4.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; J2; M4; P2; R7; T2; T6; W4; W5; W7; W8; W13; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican.
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; usually on large bodies of water.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; T6; W5; W15; W20; W29.

ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga melanogaster. Darter.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; a few sightings of single birds are reported in the literature and Wheeler (unpublished data) has recorded it on Lake Wendouree, Creswick Lakes and on Woady Yaloak Creek near Piggoreet.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Not recorded in the survey area, but just to the north it occasionally nests in River Red Gums near Clunes (Thomas pers. comm.).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; T6; W4; W5; W25; W35.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax carbo. Great Cormorant.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Not recorded in the survey area, but just to the north it nests near Clunes (Thomas pers. comm.).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; D1; J2; M4; R9; T6; W5; W7; W11; W13; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.

Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; reported at Lakes Wendouree, Learmonth, Burrumbeet, Goldsmith, Bolac and at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5.

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris.

Little Black Cormorant.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. D1; F3; T6; W5; W7; W20.

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos.

Little Pied Cormorant.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; D1; F3; G1; J2; R9; T6; W5; W6; W7; W8; W12; W13; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.

ARDEIDAE

Ardea pacifica. Pacific Heron.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Numbers appear to fluctuate, possibly nomadic.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area (Thomas pers. comm.; Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; G2; M3; R9; T6; W4; W5; W13; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area; see RAOU nest record cards for details of nests near Beaufort.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C4; C8; D1; F3; G1; G2; J1; J2; M3; M4; P2; R7; R9; S4; T2; T3; T6; W5; W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Ardeola ibis. Cattle Egret.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Numbers are increasing (Thomas pers. comm.; Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Egretta alba. Great Egret.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Numbers appear to fluctuate, possibly nomadic (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G2; T6; W4; W5; W21; W29.

Egretta intermedia. Intermediate Egret.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded near Skipton (Anon. 1974) and at Lake Goldsmith, Cockpits Lagoon, Lake Wendouree, Buln Gherin and Lake Burrumbeet (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; T6; W4; W5.

Nycticorax caledonicus. Rufous Night Heron.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; C2; C8; P2; T3; T6; W4; W5; W6; W21; W27.

Ixobrychus minutus. Little Bittern.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; one or two seen at Lake Wendouree in 1957 and in 1960 and one recorded at Happy Valley in 1966 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 15/11/75).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W5; W6; W18; W20; W22.

Botaurus poiciloptilus. Australasian Bittern.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. A RAOU nest record card contains details of a nest near Streatham.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; R7; T6; W4; W5.

PLATALEIDAE

Plegadis falcinellus. Glossy Ibis.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded from Lake Wendouree and near Skipton (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 6/11/65 and 6/5/67), near Streatham (Anon. 1974) and Lake Learmonth and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Threskiornis aethiopica. Sacred Ibis.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread; numbers appear to fluctuate, possibly nomadic (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; G2; M4; T2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.

Threskiornis spinicollis. Straw-necked Ibis.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread; numbers appear to fluctuate, possibly nomadic (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. A large breeding colony was reported by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 8/1/66) near Streatham in 1964/65 and 1965/66; it has also nested at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; G2; J1; P2; R9; T3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W6**; W15; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.

Platalea regia. Royal Spoonbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 11/7/70) near Lake Burrumbeet in 1953, at Beaufort Lake and Lake Wendouree in 1969 and by Grant (1978) near Lexton in 1977. Also listed at Mena Park Swamp, Lake Learmonth, Lake Goldsmith and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. G2; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Platalea flavipes. Yellow-billed Spoonbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nested at Beaufort Lake in 1967 (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G2; M3; M4; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W20; W21; W27; W28.

ANATIDAE

Anseranas semipalmata. Magpie Goose.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Survival in the survey area is doubtful. It disappeared from Lake Wendouree in the 1890s (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W4; W5.

Dendrocygna eytoni. Plumed Whistling-Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare. A flock of 10 remained for a week near Tourello during February 1958 and another flock of 8

remained for 3 days at Buln Gherin in November 1969 (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

Cygnus atratus. Black Swan.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; **D1**; F3; G1; J2; **M4**; P2; **R7**; R9; **S3**; S4; T2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W7**; **W8**; W11; W13; **W14**; **W15**; **W16**; **W17**; **W19**; **W20**; W21; **W27**; **W28**; W29.

Stictonetta naevosa. Freckled Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 19/9/64) at Beaufort, Burrumbeet, Carranballac, Streatham and Skipton. Also at Lake Wongan (Clements pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C2; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Cereopsis novaehollandiae.

Cape Barren Goose.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 19/9/64, 9/1/71 and 17/3/73) at Burrumbeet, Langi Kal Kal, Carranballac, Wallinduc, Mt Bute, Lexton and near Ballarat. As many as 30 or 40 have been seen at Lake Wongan (Clements pers. comm.). Also listed at Cardigan, Streatham Swamps and Skipton Swamps (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C2; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Tadorna tadornoides. Australian Shelduck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; C2; C7; C8; F1; F3; G1; M3; M4; P2; R9; S3; S4; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W6; W8; W11; W13; W14; **W15**; **W16**; **W17**; **W19**; W21; **W27**; W28; W29.

Anas superciliosa. Pacific Black Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; A4; C2; C4; **C8**; D1; F3; G1; J2; M3; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; T2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W6; W7; W8; W11; W13; W14; **W15**; W16; **W17**; **W19**; W20; W21; **W27**; **W28**; W29.

Anas platyrhynchos. Mallard.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental.

One bird was on Lake Wendouree in April 1970 (Wheeler unpublished data). This is an introduced species which should not be allowed to become established because of its propensity to interbreed with *Anas superciliosa*.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

Anas gibberifrons. Grey Teal.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; C2; C8; F3; J2; M4; P2; R9; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W8; W11; W13; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29.

Anas castanea. Chestnut Teal.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread; more observed in recent years (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It has nested on Skipton swamps (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C2; F3; **T6**; **W4**; W5.

Anas rhynchos. Australasian Shoveller.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Lakes Goldsmith and Burrumbeet (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C2; C7; C8; F3; J2; M4; P2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W20; W21; W27.

Malacorhynchus membranaceus.

Pink-eared Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; C2; T6; W4; W5; W6; W11; W17; W21; W29.

Aythya australis. Hardhead.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread; numbers fluctuate. In 1957 an estimated 15,000 remained many months on Lake Learmonth and in 1977 500 were on Lake Wendouree (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nested on Lake Wendouree in 1956, 1961, 1962 and 1969 (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; C2; C8; F3; J2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W6; W7; W11; W13; W17; W20; W21; W27; W29.

Chenonetta jubata. Maned Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; R9; S4; T6; W4; W5; W21; W27.

Oxyura australis. Blue-billed Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. A regular summer visitor to Lake Wendouree, usually arriving in July and August and leaving in March or April. Uncommon elsewhere in the survey area.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests at Lake Wendouree and Stoneleigh Lake (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; A5; **C2**; J2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W6; W7; W20; **W23**.

Biziura lobata. Musk Duck.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests at Lake Wendouree and Cockpits Lagoon (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; C6; C8; F3; J2; M4; P2; R9; S3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W7**; W13; W15; W17; **W19**; **W20**; W21; W27; **W28**; W29.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Elanus notatus. Black-shouldered Kite.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon

and widespread; numbers appear to fluctuate, possibly nomadic (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Grassland and woodland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; **M3**; M4; S7; T6; **W5**; W11; W20; **W27**; W28; W29.

Elanus scriptus. Letter-winged Kite.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; one recorded at Langi Kal Kal in 1952 and a pair at Mt Mercer in 1970 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 9/8/75). An influx of this species into Victoria occurred in 1977 and it was recorded in the survey area at Skipton and Beaufort (Wheeler, W. R. 1977).

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W5; W6; W36.

Milvus migrans. Black Kite.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded near Linton (Wheeler unpublished data), Mt Cole (Geelong F.N.C. and Western Victoria F.N.C.A. 1972) and east of Streatham (Austin 1953).

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A6; G1; W5.

Haliastur sphenurus. Whistling Kite.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Ararat Block.

HABITAT. Grassland and woodland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C7; **C8**; **F1**; F3; G1; **M3**; R9; S7; T2; **T6**; **W5**; W7; W8; W14; **W15**; W16; W17; W20; W21; W23; **W27**; W29.

Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Enfield, Creswick and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; K1; **M3**; R7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W14; **W27**; W30.

Accipiter cirrhocephalus.

Collared Sparrowhawk.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Enfield Block.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort and Buln Gherin (Wheeler undated).

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; M3; P2; **T6**; **W5**; W14.

Accipiter novaehollandiae. Grey Goshawk.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Creswick, around Ballarat and Linton Park (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 8/4/67 and 28/3/70).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and grassland.

BREEDING. Reported to have nested at Invermay (near Ballarat) in the 1940s (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 28/3/70).

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W5; **W6**.

Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Creswick Blocks.

HABITAT. It soars over all habitats, but most nesting and hunting activities occur in tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C2; C4; C8; F3; F8; G1; M1; M4; P2; R9; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W6**; W11; W14; W15; W16; **W27**; W29; W30.

Hieraetus morphnoides. Little Eagle.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; C8; F3; T6; W5; W16; W27.

Circus assimilis. Spotted Harrier.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recently reported from North Creswick (Cowley 1960a), Ross Creek (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 16/8/76) and Hadden (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Circus aeruginosus. Marsh Harrier.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; **D1**; F3; G1; J2; M4; **R7**; S7; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W8; W13; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; W23; **W27**; W29; W30.

FALCONIDAE

Falco subniger. Black Falcon.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded in Creswick area in 1958 (Cowley 1960a), near Blowhard and Ballarat in 1954 (Wheeler unpublished data), and near Skipton in 1951 (Austin 1953).

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A6; C8; T6; W4; W5.

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines, grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **A3**; C2; C8; F3; G1; **H2**; M3; N2; T2; **T6**; **W5**; W6; W17; W27.

Falco longipennis. Australian Hobby.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban.

BREEDING. It nested near Lake Wendouree in 1954 (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; G1; K1; M4; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W20; W27.

Falco berigora. Brown Falcon.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Enfield and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; C8; F3; G1; M3; M4; P2; R9; S3; **S4**; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30; W31.

Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; M3; M4; S4; T6; W5; W8; W14; W16; W21; W27.

PHASIANIDAE

Coturnix novaezelandiae. Stubble Quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread; numbers appear to be greater during the summer, probably nomadic.

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. Adults with young were seen in the Inverleigh Block during recent FWD survey; also recorded with young at Skipton in 1912 (RAOU Council 1913). Wheeler (unpublished data) has recorded nesting at Burrumbeet, Newlyn and Buln Gherin.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **F3**; G1; M3; P2; **R6**; R9; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W27**; W31.

Coturnix australis. Brown Quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Mt Emu, Lake Goldsmith, Buln Gherin and Mt Bute (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Mt Bute (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; **W4**; W5.

Coturnix chinensis. King Quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded at Creswick (Payne 1931) and in Ballarat in 1930 and Windermere in 1928 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 29/4/67).

HABITAT. Recorded in introduced pines at Creswick (Payne 1931).

INFORMATION SOURCES. P2; W5; W6.

TURNICIDAE

Turnix maculosa. Red-backed Button-quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental;

reported at Dowling near Ballarat in 1930 (Wheeler 1967).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W5; W32.

Turnix varia. Painted Button-quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla Block.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and introduced pines.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; M3; P2; R7; T6; W5; W27.

Turnix melanogaster.

Black-breasted Button-quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; five were shot at Cardigan near Ballarat in 1902 (Wheeler 1967).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W5; W32.

Turnix velox. Little Button-quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare, with occasional influxes of birds such as occurred during December and January of 1954-55 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 14/11/70).

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. Many nested in the Newlyn district in 1954-55 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 14/11/70).

INFORMATION SOURCES. R6; T6; W5; W6.

Turnix pyrrhotorax.

Red-chested Button-quail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; seen at Dowling near Ballarat in 1930 (Wheeler 1967) and in the Cressy-Bradavale district (west of Cape Clear) in 1957 and near Garibaldi in 1970 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 14/11/70).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W5; W6; W32.

PEDIONOMIDAE

Pedionomus torquatus. Plains-wanderer.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; the National Museum of Victoria has specimens from Ballarat, Skipton and Shelford. The species was reported at Beaufort in 1922 (D'Ombrain 1926) and at Inverleigh in 1976 (Pescott 1977).

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. D2; L3; N1; P3; T6; W5; W34.

RALLIDAE

Rallus philippensis. Buff-banded Rail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. Nesting recorded at Linton (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 28/3/64), at Newlyn in 1972 (RAOU nest record card) and at Cockpits Lagoon, Mt Rowan and Skipton Swamps (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. G1; P2; R7; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Rallus pectoralis. Lewin's Rail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded in or near Ballarat at Gong Gong and the Flax Mill (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 20/4/63 and 27/1/68). Also listed at Miners Rest, Mt Rowan and Lake Burrumbeet (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It has nested at Miners Rest (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5; W6.

Porzana pusilla. Baillon's Crake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Nomadic.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It has nested at Lake Wendouree and Cockpits Lagoon (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5; W6; W20.

Porzana fluminea. Australian Crake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Possibly nomadic.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. An unfledged young was banded on the Hopkins River near Willaura in 1965 (Australian bird-banding scheme).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A7; C8; G1; T6; W4; W5; W6; W20.

Porzana tabuensis. Spotless Crake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Cockpits Lagoon near Burrumbeet by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 25/4/70).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; P2; **T6; W4; W5; W6.**

Gallinula ventralis. Black-tailed Native-hen.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Nomadic with irregular irruptions.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. M4; T6; W4; W5; W6; W33.

Gallinula tenebrosa. Dusky Moorhen.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and at Lake Wendouree (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C4; C8; D1; F3; J2; P2; **T6; W4; W5; W7; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.**

Porphyrio porphyrio. Purple Swamphen.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and at Lake Wendouree and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A5; C6; C8; D1; F3; J2; P2; R9; S3; **T6; W4; W5; W8; W11; W15; W17; W20; W21; W23; W27; W28; W29.**

Fulica atra. Eurasian Coot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and at Lake Wendouree and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; C4; C8; D1; F2; F3; J2; P2; R9; S3; **T6; W4; W5; W7; W11; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29.**

GRUIDAE

Grus rubicundus. Brolga.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area (see Table 4).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C2; F1; F3; **R7; R9; T6; W4; W5; W6; W8; W11; W17; W21; W27; W29.**

OTIDIDAE

Ardeotis australis. Australian Bustard.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; it occasionally still appears in the Rokewood-Mt Hesse area. Recorded in 1954, 1958 and 1966 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 27/6/64 and 17/9/66).

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. In the past it nested in the Rokewood-Mt Hesse area (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 17/9/66).

INFORMATION SOURCES, **W5; W6; W31.**

BURHINIDAE

Burhinus magnirostris. Bush Thick-knee.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recent records are from Skipton, Lexington, Campbelltown, Carranballac, the Inverleigh district and Mt Emu.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Two young hatched near Lexington in 1967 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 21/10/67; RAOU nest record card).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **R7; T6; W4; W5; W6; W27.**

ROSTRATULIDAE

Rostratula benghalensis. Painted Snipe.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Stoneleigh Swamps, Invermay, Ercildoune, near Lal Lal Falls, Miners Rest and Lake Burrumbeet (Wheeler unpublished data). NMV specimens are from Ballarat (1939) and Wendouree (Flaxmill Swamp) in 1969.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. N1; T6; W4; W5; W6.

CHARADRIIDAE

Vanellus miles. Masked Lapwing.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; F3; G1; J1; **M4**; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; T2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; **W15**; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29.

Vanellus tricolor. Banded Lapwing.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded near Naringal (west of Pitfield Plains).

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Lake Goldsmith and at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **C8**; F3; M4; **R7**; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W6**; W8; W12; **W21**; **W27**.

Pluvialis dominica. Lesser Golden Plover.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental. Reported at 'Blythevale' near Streatham by Bill Weatherly (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 13/3/65).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in Siberia and northern North America.

Erythrogonyx cinctus. Red-kneed Dotterel.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Usually observed during spring and summer.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. M4; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Charadrius bicinctus. Double-banded Plover.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon. Recorded at Lake Wongan (Millar and Tiley 1972-73), Lake Goldsmith (Thomas pers. comm.) and Lake Burrumbeet, Cockpits Lagoon and Inverleigh Block (Wheeler unpublished data); a winter migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in New Zealand.

INFORMATION SOURCES. M4; T6; W4; W5; W8; W29.

Charadrius ruficapillus. Red-capped Plover.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Nesting has been documented at several localities in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; **M4**; **R7**; S4; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W8; W11; W15; W17; W21; W29.

Charadrius melanops. Black-fronted Plover.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Nesting has been documented at several localities in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C7**; **C8**; F3; G1; P2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W8; W13; W14; **W15**; W20; W21; **W27**.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus. Black-winged Stilt.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; regularly observed on Lake Goldsmith, occasional elsewhere (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Nesting recorded at Lake Wongan (Millar and Tiley 1972-73), Lake Goldsmith (RAOU nest record card), Lake Bolac (Australian bird-banding scheme) and Cockpits Lagoon and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **A7**; G2; **M4**; **R7**; R9;

T6; **W4**; **W5**; W6; W21; W28; W29.

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus. Banded Stilt.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Carranballac, Lake Goldsmith and in the Langi Kal Kal-Burrumbeet area (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

Recurvirostra novaehollandiae.

Red-necked Avocet.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Nesting recorded at Lake Goldsmith (Thomas pers. comm.; RAOU nest cards) and at Lake Bolac (Australian bird-banding scheme).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **A7; R7; T6; W4; W5; W6; W8; W11; W21; W29.**

SCOLOPACIDAE

Tringa glareola. Wood Sandpiper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare, a summer migrant to Victoria. Recorded at Lake Goldsmith (Wheeler 1967).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in northern Eurasia.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **T6; W5; W32.**

Tringa hypoleucos. Common Sandpiper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare, a summer migrant to Victoria. Recorded at Lake Wendouree in 1968 by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 7/12/68).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in Eurasia and parts of Africa.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **T6; W5; W6.**

Tringa nebularia. Greenshank.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare, a summer migrant to Victoria. Recorded at Lake Goldsmith (Thomas pers. comm.; Anon. 1975), and at Lake Wongan (Miller and Tiley 1972-73) and at the Streatham Swamps and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in northern Eurasia.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **A3; M4; T6; W4; W5.**

Gallinago hardwickii. Latham's Snipe.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Regularly recorded at Beaumont Lake. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in Japan.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **C8; G1; M4; P2; R9; T6; W4; W5; W6; W21; W27.**

Calidris acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common at Lakes Goldsmith and Wongan, occasional elsewhere. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in Siberia.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **M4; T6; W4; W5; W6; W20.**

Calidris ruficollis. Red-necked Stint.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common on Lake Goldsmith, uncommon elsewhere. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in Siberia and Alaska.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **M4; T6; W4; W5; W8; W17; W20; W21.**

Calidris ferruginea. Curlew Sandpiper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded on Lakes Goldsmith (Thomas pers. comm.) and Wongan (Millar and Tiley 1972-73). A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests in Siberia.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **M4; T6; W5.**

LARIDAE

Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. It nests on Lakes Goldsmith and Bolac (Australian bird-banding scheme) and on the Streatham Swamps and at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **A2; A7; C8; F3; J1; J2; M4; R9; S3; T6; W4; W5; W8; W11; W13; W15; W17; W20; W21; W29.**

Chlidonias hybrida. Whiskered Tern.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It has nested near Streatham, at Lake Bolac (Australian bird-banding scheme) and on the Carranballac Swamps (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **A3; A7; M4; T6; W4; W5.**

Gelochelidon nilotica. Gull-billed Tern.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; most records are from Lakes Goldsmith and Wongan.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. It has nested on Lake Goldsmith (Australian bird-banding scheme; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 7/9/68).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A7; M4; R7; T4; T6; W5; W6.

Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded from Lakes Goldsmith, Burrumbeet and Wendumree (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5; W6.

COLUMBIDAE

Ptilinopus superbus. Superb Fruit Dove.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; one specimen was collected at Raglan in 1930 (Ross 1930).

Columba livia. Feral Pigeon.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Suburban and farming areas.

BREEDING. It nests in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; F3; W5; W27.

Streptopelia chinensis. Spotted Turtle-Dove.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Suburban and grassland areas.

BREEDING. It nests in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. J1; J2; W5; W7; W20; W27.

Geopelia placida. Peaceful Dove.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Bald Hills near Creswick in 1971 by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 26/6/71), at Linton (Wheeler unpublished data), and in the Ararat Block during recent FWD survey.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; G1; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Geopelia cuneata. Diamond Dove.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded at Miners Rest in 1965 and at Creswick in 1967 by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 18/3/67); also Mt Cole and Linton (Wheeler unpublished data).

BREEDING. An adult with one young observed at Creswick.

INFORMATION SOURCES. W4; W5; W6.

Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Creswick, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests near Creswick (Wheeler unpublished data). A nest was also found in the Inverleigh Block during FWD survey.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A4; C8; F3; G1; P2; T2; T6; W4; W5; W27.

Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

BREEDING. It has nested near Linton (Thomas pers. comm.).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; G1; T6; W4; W5.

Ocyphaps lophotes. Crested Pigeon.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded near Cape Clear in 1961 and near Smythesdale in 1968 (Wheeler unpublished data).

CACATUIDAE

Calyptorhynchus funereus.

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla and Enfield Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and introduced pines.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; F3; G1; M3; R9; T6; W5; W27; W30.

Callocephalon fimbriatum.

Gang-gang Cockatoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; two recorded flying over Ballarat in 1970 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 18/4/70); also seen at Spargo Creek and near White Swan Reservoir (Wheeler unpublished data). Probably present in the Wombat Forest on NE side of survey area.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5; W6.

Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. In recent FWD survey we recorded it at several localities on the basalt plains and in the Ararat Block.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; K1; M3; S4; T6; W5; W16; W17; W27; W28.

Cacatua tenuirostris. Long-billed Corella.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; most records are from the basalt plains in the western portion of the survey area. In recent FWD survey it was also recorded in the Langi Ghiran and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; G1; G2; G3; M3; T6; W5; W28; W30.

Cacatua leadbeateri. Pink Cockatoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; a group of three was seen near Smythes Creek and later at Cambrian Hill during March 1961 (Wheeler unpublished data).

Cacatua galerita. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; M1; M3; M4; S3; T6; W5; W13; W14; W27; W28; W29; W30.

LORIIDAE

Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; formerly common in the Mt Cole-Beaufort area (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 12/8/67). Also recorded in exotic trees in Ararat (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Open-forest and suburban garden.

INFORMATION SOURCES. G1; W4; W5; W6.

Glossopsitta concinna. Musk Lorikeet.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Nomadic. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Ararat Block.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; M3; P2; T6; W5; W27; W30.

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala.

Purple-crowned Lorikeet.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Nomadic.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; G1; M3; T6; W5; W21; W27; W30.

Glossopsitta pusilla. Little Lorikeet.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Nomadic. In recent FWD survey it was observed in the Ararat Block.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; M3; T6; W4; W5; W27.

POLYTELITIDAE

Alisterus scapularis. Australian King Parrot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded at Enfield and Eganstown in 1967 by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 5/8/67).

Nymphicus hollandicus. Cockatiel.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded near Skipton (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 21/1/67), near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and at Carranballac and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data). Nomadic.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. M3; W4; W5; W6; W27.

PLATYCYERCIDAE

Melopsittacus undulatus. Budgerigar.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded near Clunes (just north of survey area) by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 11/1/64), near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), over Lake Wongan (Millar and Tiley 1972-73), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and at Cardigan (NMV specimen).

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. M3; M4; N1; W5; W6; W27.

Lathamus discolor. Swift Parrot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded in the Mt Cole area (Geelong F.N.C. and Western Victoria F.N.C.A. 1972), at Lake Wendouree (Wheeler unpublished data) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973). A winter migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. It nests in Tasmania.

INFORMATION SOURCES. G1; W4; W5; W27.

Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. It is a common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; **C8; C10;** F3; G1; K1; M1; **M3;** P2; **R7;** S4; T2; T3; **T6;** **W5;** W11 W12; W13; W14; W16; W17; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Platycercus eximius. Eastern Rosella.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Mainly in trees remaining on the basalt plains, but during FWD survey we also recorded it in the Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. It is a common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; C8; **F3;** G1; J1; J2; K1; **M3;** P2; **R7;** R9; S3; S4; T2; T3; **T6;** **W5;** W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Psephotus haematonotus. Red-rumped Parrot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread on the basalt plains. It was also recorded in the Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks during FWD survey.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland, particularly where River Red Gums are present.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; K1; M3; P2; R9; S4; S7; **T6;** **W5;** W8; W14; W16; W17; W21; **W27;** W28; W29; W30.

Neophema chrysostoma. Blue-winged Parrot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; Robinson (1955) mentions a flock of about 1000 birds being near Skipton for two years. Also recorded in the Mt Cole Block (Wheeler and Thomas 1975), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and on Barunah Plains near Wingeel (Wheeler W. R. 1954).

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. R4; **T6;** W5; W27; W30; W31.

Neophema elegans. Elegant Parrot.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread. Apparently this species has declined in numbers in the survey area because Robinson (1955) comments that in 1886, considerable numbers of Elegant Parrots used to fly over Ascot, near Ballarat, both morning and evening.

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. R4; W4; W5; W31.

CUCULIDAE

Cuculus pallidus. Pallid Cuckoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole Block. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; C4; C8; F3; G1; G4; J2; **M3;** P2; S4; T2; T3; **T6;** W5; W6; W17; W20; **W27;** W28.

Cuculus variolosus. Brush Cuckoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread. In FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole Block. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.
INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; G1; M3; T3; T4; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Cuculus pyrrhophanus. Fan-tailed Cuckoo.
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In recent FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole and Enfield Blocks. Mainly a summer migrant to Victoria, but some over-winter here.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; C4; C8; D1; F3; G1; M3; P2; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; W5; S12; W15; W17; W20; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Chrysococcyx osculans. Black-eared Cuckoo.
ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Nesting recorded near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971; RAOU nest record card).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **M3**; **R7**; T2; **T6**; W5; W6; W27.

Chrysococcyx basalis.

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole and Langi Ghiran Blocks. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting (the foster parents being Superb Fairy-wrens) at Invermay (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A3; A4; C8; C10; F3; G1; M3; P2; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; **W4**; W5; W12; W15; W17; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Chrysococcyx lucidus.

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole Block. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record card).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A3; A4; C8; C10; F1; F3; G1; M3; **R7**; T2; T3; **T6**; W5; W15; W16; W17; W27; W30.

STRIGIDAE

Ninox strenua. Powerful Owl.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded near Springmount, Wattle Flat, Spargo Creek, Elaine, near Linton, near Beaufort, Mt Cole Forest and at McDonald Park west of Ararat (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 11/1/75). Also in the Langi Ghiran Block (Mammal Survey Group F.N.C.V. 1974), near Creswick (FWD survey) and in the Wombat Forest (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

BREEDING. It nests near Beaufort.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C1; F3; G1; M1; **M3**; **R7**; T2; **T6**; **W5**; **W6**.

Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. In FWD survey it was seen in the Mt Cole Block.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and trees remaining in grasslands.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C2; C4; C8; C10; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; R9; **T6**; W5; W10; W27; W30.

Ninox connivens. Barking Owl.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; three records from the Enfield Block over the past 50 years (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5.

TYTONIDAE

Tyto alba. Barn Owl.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Waubra Junction, Buln Gherin, Dowling and Scarsdale (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C2; C8; M3; P2; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W21; W27.

PODARGIDAE

Podargus strigoides. Tawny Frogmouth.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. In FWD survey it was recorded in the Enfield Block.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Streatham (Anon. 1975), near Beaufort (RAOU nest record cards) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; C2; C8; C10; F3; G1; M1; M3; **R7**; R9; **T6**; **W5**; W6; W15; W17; **W27**.

Aegotheles cristatus. Australian Owlet-nightjar.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Enfield Block.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Linton, Lal Lal Falls, Snake Valley, Mt Cole, Enfield, Waterloo and near Beaufort.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; F1; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W6**; **W27**.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Caprimulgus mystacalis.

White-throated Nightjar.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; the one record for the survey area is an injured bird found SE of the Creswick Forest at Glenpark (Thomas pers. comm.; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 23/11/74).

Caprimulgus guttatus. Spotted Nightjar.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded from Enfield Forest (Thomas pers. comm.; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 26/5/73) and Invermay (Wheeler unpublished data).

APODIDAE

Hirundapus caudacutus.

White-throated Needletail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and

widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. An aerial species which flies over all habitats.

BREEDING. It nests in Asia and Japan.

INFORMATION SOURCES. B6; C8; F3; G1; P2; S7; T6; W5; W27.

Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. An aerial species which flies over all habitats.

BREEDING. It nests in Asia and Japan.

INFORMATION SOURCES. B6; G1; T6; W5.

ALCEDINIDAE

Ceyx azureus. Azure Kingfisher.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Mena Park Swamps in 1965 and at Ballarat in 1953 (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W4; W5; W6.

Dacelo novaeguineae. Laughing Kookaburra.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in all seven of the Crown Land Blocks (Fig. 1) that were surveyed.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; **C8**; C10; F3; G1; J1; J2; K1; M1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W7; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Halcyon pyrrhopygia. Red-backed Kingfisher.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; one recorded at Invermay near Ballarat in November of 1977 (Grant 1978).

Halcyon sancta. Sacred Kingfisher.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, trees remaining in grassland areas and aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Creswick (Cowley 1971), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973), near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971) and at Lake Wendouree and Linton (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A4; C4; **C8; C10**; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; T2; T3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W20; **W27**; W28.

MEROPIDAE

Merops ornatus. Rainbow Bee-eater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Skipton, Snake Valley, in the Inverleigh District, along the Creswick-Clunes Road and near Linton.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; A4; **C4**; C8; F1; **F3**; G1; T2; T3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W6**; **W27**; W30.

CORACIIDAE

Eurystomus orientalis. Dollarbird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; a pair seen at Ercildoune in 1915 and one or two seen at Trawalla in 1953 and 1958 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 9/9/67 and 1/2/69).

ALAUDIDAE

Mirafra javanica. Singing Bushlark.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare, possibly nomadic (Thomas pers. comm.). Recorded near Streatham in 1966 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 22/1/66), near Beaufort in 1956 (Russell 1957) and at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Crop and grass land.

INFORMATION SOURCES. R9; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Alauda arvensis. Skylark.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Crop and grass land.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. B1; C8; M4; R9; T1; T6; **W5**; W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines, grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; **C8**; D1; F3; G1; J1; **J2**; M3; M4; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W7; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; **W14**; **W15**; W16; **W17**; W20; **W24**; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Cecropis nigricans. Tree Martin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Woodland, grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Lake Goldsmith (RAOU nest record card), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973), in the Creswick District (Cowley 1960a) and at Beaufort Lake and Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C8; F3; G1; S4; T3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W16; **W27**; W29.

Cecropis ariel. Fairy Martin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Inverleigh Block.

HABITAT. Woodland, grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; G1; J2; M3; P2; **R7**; S7; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W14; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29.

MOTACILLIDAE

Anthus novaeseelandiae. Richard's Pipit.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Crop and grass land.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; M4; P2; R9; S3; S7; **T6**; **W5**; W6; W8; W11; W12; W14; W15; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W31.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Coracina novaehollandiae.

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Creswick, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record cards; Millar and Tiley 1971), in the Creswick District (Cowley 1960a) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; **C8**; C10; F3; G1; K1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; R9; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W13; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Coracina papuensis.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Reported nesting near Beaufort (Thomas pers. comm.; Millar and Tiley 1971) and at Clunes (just north of the survey area) (Thomas pers. comm.).

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; **M3**; **T6**; **W5**; W27.

Lalage sueurii. White-winged Triller.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Dean, Lake Wendouree, Invermay, Beaufort, Buln Gherin, Snake Valley and Linton (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C4; C8; F1; G1; M3; P2; T3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W27.

MUSCICAPIDAE

Zoothera dauma. White's Thrush.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; recorded at Creswick (including the recent FWD survey), in the Mt Cole and Langi Ghiran Blocks, at Ballarat and in the Inverleigh District.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Creswick (Cowley 1960; Wheeler J. R. 1954; Wheeler 1955d), in the Mt Cole Block (Wheeler and Thomas 1975), in the Langi Ghiran (= Mt Mistake) Block (Hill 1907) and at Ballarat (Wheeler 1955a).

INFORMATION SOURCES. **C8**; F3; G1; **H2**; P2; T4; **T6**; **W5**; **W9**; **W10**; **W13**; W14; W27; W28; **W30**.

Turdus merula. Common Blackbird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Creswick and Inverleigh Blocks. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick District (Cowley 1960a), in the Mt Cole Block (Wheeler 1957a), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and at Ballarat (Johnson 1955b).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; B1; **C8**; D1; F3; G1; J1; **J2**; R9; S3; S4; T1; T3; T6; **W5**; W7; W12; W13; **W14**; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Turdus philomelos. Song Thrush.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Ballarat (Johnson 1955a) and Ararat (Tarr 1950). An introduced species.

HABITAT. Suburban.

INFORMATION SOURCES. J1; T1; W5.

Petroica rosea. Rose Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; between 1954 and 1976 it was recorded at Ballarat (Botanic Gardens and Lake Wendouree), Lal Lal, Creswick, Mt Clear, Inverleigh and Trawalla (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 7/2/76).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W5; W6; W27.

Petroica rodinogaster. Pink Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and introduced pines.

BREEDING. An old nesting record exists for White Swan Reservoir (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C7; C8; G1; **T6; W4; W5; W10; W12; W13; W16; W27.**

Petroica phoenicea. Flame Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread during winter. Numbers decline during summer with some adults remaining in the dense forests in the Mt Cole and Creswick Blocks. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole Block.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick Block (Cowley 1960a and 1960b) and in the Mt Cole Block (RAOU nest record cards; Geelong F.N.C. and Western Victoria F.N.C.A. 1972).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C7; **C8; C9; F3; G1; J2; M1; M3; P2; R7; S3; T6; W5; W8; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30; W31.**

Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), near Creswick (Cowley 1971) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C7; **C8; C10; F3; G1; J1; K1; M3; P2; R9; S3; S4; T2; T3; T4; T6; W5; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W27; W29; W30.**

Petroica goodenovii. Red-capped Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded during summer at Creswick (Payne 1931), near Linton (Wheeler unpublished data), Lake Wendouree in Ballarat (Thomas 1973) and a pair noted at Piggoreet in 1964 by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 28/3/69).

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. P2; T4; T6; W4; W5; W6.

Melanodryas cucullata. Hooded Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ararat Block.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Linton (RAOU nest record cards).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; F3; M3; **R7; T2; T3; T6; W5; W6; W16; W27; W29.**

Eopsaltria australis. Eastern Yellow Robin.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and introduced pines.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **A3; A4; C4; C8; F3; G1; M1; M3; P2; R7; S3; S4; T2; T3; T6; W5; W12; W13; W14; W16; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.**

Microeca leucophaea. Jacky Winter.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and near Linton (Thomas 1970; Anon. 1975).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **A3; A4; C4; F3;**

G1; K1; M3; S3; S4; T2; T3; T6; W5; W8; W11; W12; W15; W16; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Falcunculus frontatus. Crested Shrike-tit.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in all seven blocks of Crown Land that we surveyed.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland areas where trees remain.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and near Beaufort (RAOU nest record card; Millar and Tiley 1971).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; C8; C10; F3; G1; M1; M3; P2; R7; S3; S4; T2; T3; T6; W5; W8; W13; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Pachycephala olivacea. Olive Whistler.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded from the Wombat Forest which is on the north-east boundary of the survey area (Thomas pers. comm.) and Spargo Creek (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5.

Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick area (Cowley 1960a), in the Mt Cole Block (FWD survey), near Linton (RAOU nest record card) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1 A2; A4; C4; C8; F3; G1; J1; J2; K1; M3; P2; R7; R9; S3; S4; T2; T3; T6; W5; W12; W14; W15; W16; W20; W27; W28; W29; W30; W31.

Pachycephala rufiventris. Rufous Whistler.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was re-

corded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran (nesting) and Enfield Blocks. Mainly seen during spring and summer.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; C8; F3; G1; J2; M3; P2; R7; R9; T2; T3; T6; W5; W20; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in all seven Crown Land Blocks that we surveyed.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; B3; C8; F3; G1; J1; J2; K1; M1; M3; P2; R7; S3; S4; T2; T3 T6; W5; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Myiagra rubecula. Lead Flycatcher.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Mt Cole, near Linton, near Creswick and at Invermay (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 2/1/71). A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Invermay 'many years ago' (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 2/1/71).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W5; W6.

Myiagra cyanoleuca. Satin Flycatcher.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole Block. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record card; Millar and Tiley 1971), at Mt Cole (Wheeler and Thomas 1975), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler

1973), in the Creswick area (Cowley 1971) and near Linton (Thomas 1970).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; A4; C4; **C8; C10; F3; G1; M3; R7; T2; T3; T6; W5; W6; W27; W28; W29.**

Myiagra inquieta. Restless Flycatcher.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks. HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; **C8; F3; K1; M3; M4; P2; R7; R9; S3; T2; T3; T4; T6; W5; W8; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W21; W27; W29; W30; W31.**

Rhipidura rufifrons. Rufous Fantail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; most records are from the Mt Cole and Creswick Blocks. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole Block. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest.

BREEDING. It nests in the Mt Cole Block (see information sources) and single records also exist for Ballarat (Wakefield 1963c) and Creswick (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; **F8; G1; R7; T6; W2; W3; W4; W5; W28; W30.**

Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Creswick Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A3; A4; **C8; D1; F3; G1; J2; M3; P2; R7; R9; S4; S7; T2; T3; T6; W3; W5; W10; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; W26; W27; W28; W30.**

Rhipidura leucophrys. Willie Wagtail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks. HABITAT. Woodland and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C7; C8; F3; G1; J1; J2; K1; **M3; M4; R7; R9; S3; S4; T2; T6; W5; W7; W8; W11; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.**

ORTHONYCHIDAE

Cinclosoma punctatum. Spotted Quail-thrush.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; most records come from the Creswick and Enfield Blocks (including sightings in both blocks during FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick (Cowley 1960a) and Enfield (Bedggood pers. comm.) Blocks.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **B2; C7; C8; F3; N1; T6; W5; W6.**

TIMALIIDAE

Pomatostomus superciliosus.

White-browed Babbler.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; recorded from Campbelltown by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 6/5/67), from the Ararat Block (FWD survey) and from the Ben Major-Trawalla Block (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Campbelltown in 1967 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 6/5/67). There is a general reference to nesting in the Ararat District (Lang 1932) but a precise locality is not given.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; **L2; T6; W4; W5; W6.**

SYLVIIDAE

Acrocephalus stentoreus.

Clamorous Reed-Warbler.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Lake Wendouree in Ballarat (RAOU nest record cards) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973). INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; D1; F2; J2; P2; R7; R9; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W20; W21; **W27**; **W28**.

Megalurus gramineus. Little Grassbird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Lake Wendouree (RAOU nest record card), Flaxmill Swamp (Wheeler unpublished data) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973). INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; G1; J2; P2; **R7**; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W7; W20; **W27**; W28.

Cisticola exilis. Golden-headed Cisticola.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland and aquatic.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Lake Goldsmith (Feather 1977-78), near Beaufort by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 11/3/67), at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973). INFORMATION SOURCES. C7; C8; **F1**; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; **W6**; W15; **W27**.

Cincloramphus mathewsi. Rufous Songlark.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; recorded in the Creswick area (Payne 1931), near Beaufort (NMV specimen; Millar and Tiley 1971), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973; FWD survey) and at Lake Wendouree (Thomas pers. comm.). A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; M3; P2; T6; W5; W27.

Cincloramphus cruralis. Brown Songlark.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria.

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record cards) and at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; M3; M4; N1; **R7**; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W6; W27; W29.

MALURIDAE

Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in all seven Crown Land Blocks that we surveyed.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; **C8**; F3; G1; K1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; S3; S4; T2; T3; T4; **T6**; **W5**; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

ACANTHIZIDAE

Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrubwren.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Creswick Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W12; W13; **W14**; W15; W20; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Sericornis fuliginosus. Calamanthus.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Streatham (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; G1; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W13; W17; W20; W21; W27.

Sericornis sagittatus. Speckled Warbler.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C4; C8; F1; F3; **M3**; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W6; W15; W16; W17; W27; W29.

Smicrornis brevirostris. Weebill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon. Recorded from just north of the survey area at Clunes (Thomas pers. comm.), near Linton (Thomas 1970), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and in the Langi Ghiran Block (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; T2; T6; W5; W27.

Gerygone fusca. Western Gerygone.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded at Waubra Junction in the 1930s by Len Harvey and at Mt Beckworth (just north of the survey area) in 1971 (Wheeler unpublished data).

Gerygone olivacea. White-throated Gerygone.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Waubra Junction and near White Swan Reservoir in the 1930s by Len Harvey and at Linton in 1957 by Gordon Clarke (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; J1; **J2**; M3; P2; **R7**; S3; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W7; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; **W15**; W16; W20; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Acanthiza uropygialis.

Chestnut-rumped Thornbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded from near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971) and from Creswick and near White Swan Reservoir (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near White Swan Reservoir (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. M3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**.

Acanthiza reguloides. Buff-rumped Thornbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), near Stockyard Hill (Wheeler 1957b), near Creswick (Cowley 1960a) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; S3; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W10; W12; W13; W14; **W15**; W16; W17; **W27**; W29; W30.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa.

Yellow-rumped Thornbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran Block.

HABITAT. Grassland, occasionally woodland and edges of introduced pine plantations.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; F3; G1; J1; J2; M1; **M3**; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W8**; W10; W11; W12; W13; **W14**; **W15**; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Acanthiza nana. Yellow Thornbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Open-forest and trees and shrubs remaining in grasslands.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C8; G1; M3; T6; W5; W27; W28; W30.

Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick area (Cowley 1960a) and in the Ben Major-Trawalla Block (RAOU nest record card).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; M3; **R7**; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W10; W11; W12; W13; W15; W16; W17; W20; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Aphelocephala leucopsis. Southern Whiteface.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Grassland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W5; W6; W27; W29.

NEOSITTIDAE

Daphoenositta chrysopera. Varied Sittella.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971; RAOU nest record cards) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; A4; C8; C10; F3; G1; K1; M1; **M3**; **R7**; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W27**.

CLIMACTERIDAE

Climacteris leucophaea.

White-throated Treecreeper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), in the Creswick area (Cowley 1971) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C7; **C8**; **C10**;

F3; G1; K1; **M3**; P2; R9; S3; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Climacteris erythrops.

Red-browed Treecreeper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted mainly to the Wombat Forest in the Creswick Block (Thomas pers. comm.; FWD survey), although there also has been a report from the Enfield Block (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 30/4/66) which requires confirmation.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; T6; W5; W6.

Climacteris picumnus. Brown Treecreeper.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; F3; M1; **M3**; S3; S4; T4; **T6**; **W5**; W6; W14; W16; **W27**; W29; W30.

MELIPHAGIDAE

Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Langi Ghiran, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971; RAOU nest record cards) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C8; D1; **F3**; G1; J1; J2; **M3**; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; S8; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W7; W8; W10; W11; W14; W15; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Anthochaera chrysopera. Little Wattlebird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental;

recorded at Lake Wendouree in Ballarat by Thomas (1973).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T4; T6; W5.

Acanthagenys rufogularis.

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Ballarat in 1974 (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 20/7/74) and at Barunah Plains near Wingeel in 1954 (Wheeler W. R. 1954). Nomadic.

HABITAT. Open-forest and suburban.

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W6; W31.

Xanthomyza phrygia. Regent Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971) and at Lake Wendouree in Ballarat (Thomas 1973).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. M3; T4; T6; W5.

Manorina melanocephala. Noisy Miner.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Inverleigh Block.

HABITAT. Woodland and trees remaining in grasslands.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record cards), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and in Sugar Gum plantations west of Ballarat (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; M3; P2; R7; S4; S7; T6; W4; W5; W8; W13; W14; W16; W17; W21; W27; W30.

Lichenostomus chrysops.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; A4; C4; C8; F3; G1; M3; P2; R7; S4; S8; T2; T3; T6; W5;

W11; W12; W14; W15; W17; W27; W28; W29; W30.

Lichenostomus virescens. Singing Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded at Skipton, Buln Gherin and Lake Goldsmith (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 17/8/68; Wheeler 1957c).

HABITAT. Grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Stoneleigh in 1970 (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. T6; W4; W5; W6; W17.

Lichenostomus leucotis.

White-eared Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded at Mt Cole, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Creswick (Cowley 1960a), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and in the Ben Major-Trawalla Block (RAOU nest record card).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; C8; F3; G1; K1; M1; M3; P2; R7; S8; T2; T3; T6; W5; W12; W14; W16; W20; W21; W27; W30.

Lichenostomus melanops.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; M3; S8; T6; W5; W29.

Lichenostomus ornatus.

Yellow-plumed Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental; recorded at Beaufort in 1968 (Wheeler unpublished data).

Lichenostomus fuscus. Fuscous Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was re-

corded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record cards; Millar and Tiley 1971).

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; G1; **M3**; **P2**; **R7**; S3; **T6**; **W5**; W16; W21; W29.

Lichenostomus penicillatus.

White-plumed Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Woodlands and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas. Particularly abundant in River Red Gum areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971; RAOU nest record card), at Buln Gherin (Wheeler J. R. 1977) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; **M3**; M4; **R7**; S3; S7; **T6**; **W5**; W13; W14; W17; W21; **W27**; **W28**; W29; W30.

Melithreptus gularis.

Black-chinned Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; recorded north of the survey area at Clunes (Thomas pers. comm.), at Lake Wendouree in Ballarat (Thomas 1973) and in the Ararat Block (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

INFORMATION SOURCES. F3; T4; T6; W5.

Melithreptus brevirostris.

Brown-headed Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Creswick Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; C7; C8; F3; G1; K1; M3; S7; T3; T6; W5; W27; W29; W30.

Melithreptus lunatus. White-naped Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and

widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (Millar and Tiley 1971), in the Mt Cole Block (Wheeler J. R. 1977), in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973) and near Creswick (Cowley 1960a).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; A4; C4; **C8**; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; S3; S4; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W8; W12; W13; W14; W15; W17; **W27**; **W28**; W29; W30.

Grantiella picta. Painted Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; recorded from Linton, Piggoreet and near Beaufort.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grasslands.

BREEDING. It has nested near Linton (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 24/3/73) and near Beaufort (RAOU nest record card).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A3; F1; **R7**; T2; **T6**; **W5**; **W6**.

Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon; recorded mainly at Mt Cole (including FWD survey) with occasional sightings at Creswick (Cowley 1960a), near Beaufort (Wheeler 1953b and 1955b) and Enfield (Strange 1966).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and occasionally suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Mt Cole Block (RAOU nest record cards).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; F3; G1; **R7**; S8; **T6**; **W5**; W8; W11; W28; W30.

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae.

New Holland Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and occasionally suburban gardens.

BREEDING. It nests in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; C8; F3; G1; M3; S8; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W27**; W30.

Phylidonyris melanops.

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded in Ballarat, Skipton and at Buln Gherin (Wheeler Ballarat Courier 10/8/68 and 17/8/68; Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Suburban gardens.

BREEDING. It has nested at Buln Gherin (Wheeler unpublished data).

INFORMATION SOURCES. G1; T6; **W4**; **W5**; W6.

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.

Eastern Spinebill.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Langi Gherin, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A3; A4; **C8**; **F2**; F3; **G1**; J1; J2; M3; P2; **R7**; S4; S8; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W10**; W14; W15; W20; **W27**; W28; W30.

EPHTHIANURIDAE

Ephthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Mainly grassland, but occasionally recorded in introduced pines and on mud flats along margins of standing water.

BREEDING. Nesting recorded at Lake Wongan (Millar and Tiley 1972-73), Lake Goldsmith (RAOU nest record card), near Beaufort (RAOU nest record cards) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C8; F3; G1; M3; **M4**; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; **T6**; **W4**; **W5**; W8; W11; W12; W14; W15; W17; W21; **W27**; W28; W29.

DICAEIDAE

Dicaeum hirundinaceum. Mistletoebird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Langi Gherin and Enfield Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest (particularly box forest) and woodland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in Ballarat (Wheeler 1955a).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A3; A4; C4; C8; C10; F3; G1; M3; P2; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W10**; W27; W30.

PARDALOTIDAE

Pardalotus punctatus. Spotted Pardalote.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Gherin, Enfield and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **A3**; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; K1; M3; P2; S3; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W8; W13; W14; W15; W17; **W27**; W30.

Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Gherin, Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **A3**; A4; C4; **C8**; F3; G1; M3; P2; **R7**; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W29; W30.

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole and Enfield Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick area (Cowley 1960a).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; J2; M3; P2; R9; S8; **T6**; **W5**; W12; W14; W16; W20; W27; W30.

FRINGILLIDAE

Carduelis carduelis. European Goldfinch.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. An introduced species. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Inverleigh Block.

HABITAT. Grassland and introduced pines.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; A4; **C8**; F3; G1; J1; J2; K1; **M3**; M4; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; T2; T3; T6; **W5**; W8; W10; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Carduelis chloris. European Greensfinch.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Grassland, suburban areas and introduced pines.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A4; C8; G1; J1; P2; T1; T6; **W5**; W8; W13; W20; **W27**; W29.

PASSERIDAE

Passer domesticus. House Sparrow.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Grassland and suburban.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick area (Cowley 1960a) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; D1; F3; G1; J1; J2; P2; R9; T2; T3; T6; **W5**; W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Passer montanus. Tree Sparrow.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; recorded in Ballarat (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Suburban garden.

PLOCEIDAE

Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Inverleigh (nesting) Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; C4; **C8**; F3; G1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; S4; T2; **T3**; T4; **T6**; **W5**; W13; W14; W15; **W27**; W28; W30.

Emblema guttata. Diamond Firetail.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting near Beaufort (RAOU nest record card; Millar and Tiley 1971) and in the Inverleigh Block (FWD survey).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C4; **F3**; G1; **M3**; **R7**; S4; **T6**; **W5**; **W27**.

STURNIDAE

Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. An introduced species.

HABITAT. Grassland and suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; D1; F3; G1; J1; J2; **M3**; M4; P2; **R7**; R9; S3; S4; T5; T6; **W5**; W7; W8; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Acridotheres tristis. Common Myna.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare; two seen in Ballarat in the 1950s (Wheeler unpublished data).

HABITAT. Suburban areas.

INFORMATION SOURCES. W4; W5.

ORIOLIDAE

Oriolus sagittatus. Olive-backed Oriole.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and

widespread. A summer migrant to Victoria, although some winter here. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole and Inverleigh (nesting) Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and trees remaining in grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. **C4; C8; F3; G1; M3; R7; T2; T3; T6; W5; W6; W27.**

PARADISAEIDAE

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus. Satin Bowerbird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental. One recorded at Creswick in the 1960s by Wheeler (Ballarat Courier 11/12/65).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W5; W6.

CORCORACIDAE

Corcorax melanorhamphos.

White-winged Chough.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick and Ararat Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and, occasionally, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8; F3; G1; M3; R9; S4; T6; W5; W8; W12; W14; W16; W17; W27; W30.**

Struthidea cinerea. Apostlebird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Accidental. Reported from Lake Goldsmith and Smythesdale (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 27/2/71).

INFORMATION SOURCES. W5; W6.

GRALLINIDAE

Grallina cyanoleuca. Australian Magpie-lark.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Woodland, grassland and margins of standing water.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **B3; C8; D1; F3; G1; J1; J2; K1; M3; M4; P2; R7; R9; S3; S4; S7; T2; T6; W5; W7; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W16; W17; W20; W21; W27; W28; W29; W30.**

ARTAMIDAE

Artamus superciliosus.

White-browed Woodswallow.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and nomadic. Recorded from the Creswick area, the Inverleigh District (including FWD survey) and at Waterloo.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting at Waterloo (Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 28/4/73) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973; FWD survey).

INFORMATION SOURCES. C8; **F3; G1; P2; R7; T6; W5; W6; W27.**

Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Woodswallow.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield and Inverleigh (nesting) Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; C4; **C8; C10; F3; G1; M3; P2; R7; S4; T2; T3; T6; W5; W14; W15; W16; W17; W27; W29; W30.**

CRACTICIDAE

Cracticus torquatus. Grey butcherbird.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and, particularly, suburban areas.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick area (Cowley 1960a) and in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8; D1; G1; J1; J2; N1; P2; T6; W5; W7; W20; W27.**

Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was re-

corded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Enfield, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland/suburban areas.

BREEDING. A common nesting species in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A1; A2; A4; **C8**; D1; F3; G1; **J1**; J2; M1; **M3**; M4; P2; R9; S3; S4; S7; T2; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W8**; W10; W11; **W12**; **W13**; **W14**; **W15**; W16; W17; W20; **W21**; **W27**; W28; W29; W30.

Strepera graculina. Pied Currawong.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted to the Mt Cole area and, possibly, the Wombat Forest (NE edge of survey area) during summer. More widely distributed during winter when some visit orchard properties east of Ballarat each year (Thomas pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest during summer and grassland/orchards during winter.

INFORMATION SOURCES. G1; P2; T6; W5; W11; W28.

Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Mt Cole, Ben Major-Trawalla, Langi Ghiran, Enfield, Creswick, Ararat and Inverleigh Blocks.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. Recorded nesting in the Creswick area (Cowley 1960a).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; C7; **C8**; F3; G1; J1; M3; P2; S4; **T6**; **W5**; W8; W10; W11; W12; W13; W14; W15; W20; W27; W29; W30.

CORVIDAE

Corvus coronoides. Australian Raven.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. During FWD survey it was recorded in the Ararat Block.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, introduced pines and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the survey area.

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; **C8**; F3; G1; M1; **M3**; P2; **R7**; T3; **T6**; **W5**; **W27**; W30.

Corvus mellori. Little Raven.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Woodland and grassland.

BREEDING. It nests in the Inverleigh District (Wheeler 1973).

INFORMATION SOURCES. A2; F3; G1; M3; **T6**; W5; **W27**; W28; W30.

Appendix 3

Annotated list of reptiles in the Ballarat area

CHELIDAE

Chelodina longicollis. Long-necked Tortoise.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Reported from the Hopkins River and Mt Emu Creek although no specimens are available (Clements pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Aquatic.

GEKKONIDAE

Phyllodactylus marmoratus. Marbled Gecko.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Only recorded from the northern portion of the survey area. Recorded from Ararat, Mt Langi Ghiran, Elmhurst, 3 km NNE of Ben Nevis, 4 km S of Ben Nevis, 2 km S of Victoria Mill Scenic Reserve, Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland, found beneath exfoliating granite or beneath bark on stumps, in areas with a NW aspect.

Underwoodisaurus milii. Thick-tailed Gecko.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the northern portion of the survey area. Recorded from 3 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran and Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland where granite outcrops, on slopes with a NW aspect.

PYGOPODIDAE

Delma impar. Spinifex Lizard.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. There is only one record from Westmere (NMV specimen) but records from localities surrounding the survey area suggest that the species is widespread throughout the basalt plains.

HABITAT. Grassland.

AGAMIDAE

Amphibolurus muricatus. Jacky Lizard.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread. Recorded from 3 km W of Mt Langi Ghiran, 3 km SSW of Ben Nevis, 3 km W of Enfield, Berringa, Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor and 2 km NW of Inverleigh (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland, frequently beneath dry logs.

SCINCIDAE

Ctenotus robustus. Large Striped Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to the NW of the survey area where it is uncommon. Recorded from 3 km NNE of Ben Nevis (FWD survey) and 11 km WNW of Buangor (NMV specimen).

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland; it shelters beneath rocks in areas with a NW aspect.

Egernia cunninghami. Cunningham's Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and restricted to the area called Devil's Kitchen near Piggoreet (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Large basalt outcrops in grassland.

Egernia saxatilis. Black Rock Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted to higher altitudes in the north of the survey area. Recorded from 2 km NW of Mt Cole, 2 km NW of Mt Buangor, 4 km S of Ben Nevis, 2 km S of Victoria Mill Reserve and Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest with large rock outcrops.

Egernia whitii. White's Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from 0.5 km N of Mt Langi Ghiran, Ararat, Beaufort, Ben Nevis Tower, 4 km S of Ben Nevis, 1 km W of Little Hard Hills, 11 km SW of Cape Clear and Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest and grassland; it shelters in burrows or beneath rocks.

Hemiergis decresiensis. Three-toed Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common in the NW of the survey area. Recorded from

Ben Nevis Tower, 3 km S of Ben Nevis, 4 km S of Ben Nevis, 3 km NNE of Ben Nevis, 7 km NW of Lookout Hill, 2 km NW of Mt Buangor, 5 km SW of Ben Major, 5 km SSW of Ben Major, 5 km NE of Waterloo, Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor and 5 km S of Elmhurst (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest with sparse ground cover, found beneath rocks or logs embedded in the soil.

Lampropholis guichenoti. Garden Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread. Recorded from 10 km NNE of Ararat, 2 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran, Ben Nevis, 1.5 km W of Mt Buangor, 5 km SSW of Ben Major, 3 km W of Enfield, 7 km SSW of Scarsdale and 1 km N of Barkstead (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest, where it forages amongst litter.

Leiolopisma coventryi. Coventry's Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Restricted to higher altitudes in the northern part of the survey area where it is uncommon. Recorded from 14.5 km S of Elmhurst, Raglan, 2 km E of Creswick, 3 km W of Spargo Creek, 1 km N of Barkstead and Koorweinguboorah Reservoir (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest; retreats to within decomposing logs.

Leiolopisma entrecasteauxii. Grass Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Widespread and common. Recorded from 2 km N of Mt Cole, Ben Nevis Tower, 3 km S of Ben Nevis, summit of Cave Hill, 1 km S of Mt Langi Ghiran, 3 km W of Enfield, Koorweinguboorah Reservoir, 3 km W of Spargo, 1 km N of Barkstead and 11 km SW of Cape Clear (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and grassland. Shelters within decomposing logs and beneath rocks.

Leiolopisma trilineata. Three-lined Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from 3 km W of Mt Langi Ghiran, 5 km SSW of Ben Major, 2.5 km S of Beaufort, Raglan, Skipton and

Devil's Kitchen near Piggoreet (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Woodland, grassland and clearings in open-forest.

Lerista bougainvillii. Bougainville's Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from Ballarat, Ben Nevis Tower, 2 km S of Victoria Mill Reserve, Wallaby Caves—1 km W of Mt Buangor and 3 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Woodland and open-forest beneath rocks embedded in soil.

Pseudemoia spenceri. Spencer's Skink.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare and restricted to higher altitudes. Recorded from Ben Nevis Tower (FWD survey) and Gillingham Road Raglan (NMV specimen).

HABITAT. Open-forest, where it lives in shrinkage gaps in dead trees or beneath granite exfoliations.

Sphenomorphus tympanum. Southern Water Skink (this is the "Cool Temperate" form of Rawlinson 1971).

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common, restricted to higher altitudes in the north and east of the survey area. Recorded from 0.5 km N of Mt Langi Ghiran, 2 km N of Mt Cole, 3 km S of Ben Nevis, The Glut, Lookout Hill, 2 km NW of Mt Buangor, 3 km W of Spargo, Gillingham Road Raglan and 1 km W of Little Hard Hills (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest; it shelters within decomposing logs and beneath rocks.

Tiliqua nigrolutea.

Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon but probably widespread in the north and east of the survey area. Recorded from Piggoreet (White pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

Tiliqua scincoides.

Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon but probably widespread in the survey area.

Recorded from 11 km SW of Cape Clear (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Grassland; it shelters beneath basalt boulders.

Trachydosaurus rugosus. Shingle-back.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted to the NW of the survey area. Recorded from Mt Langi Ghiran, 2 km SW of Mt Buangor, Raglan, Elmhurst and 3 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Woodland and open-forest.

ELAPIDAE

Austrelaps superba. Copperhead.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from 4 km S of Ben Nevis, 16 km NW of Ballarat, 8 km ENE of Cape Clear and Piggoreet (FWD survey; NMV specimens).

HABITAT. Open-forest and pasture with scattered trees.

Drysdalia coronoides. White-lipped Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and restricted to higher altitudes in the northern part of the survey area. Recorded from 1 km NW of Mt Buangor (FWD survey) and Bungaree (NMV specimen).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

Notechis scutatus. Eastern Tiger Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and widespread. Recorded from the Fern Tree Falls-Mt Cole Forest Park, 2 km NW of Mt Cole, S of Raglan, 2 km ESE of Beaufort and Devil's Kitchen near Piggoreet (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest.

Pseudechis porphyriacus.

Red-bellied Black Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Rare but apparently widespread in the north of the survey area. Recorded from Elmhurst, 7 km E of Elmhurst, 4 km S of Elmhurst and Devil's Kitchen near Piggoreet (FWD survey; Wheeler in Ballarat Courier 13/4/63).

HABITAT. Open-forest, usually near water.

Pseudonaja textilis. Eastern Brown Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Common and

widespread. Recorded from 3 km SSW of Mt Langi Ghiran, 3 km S of Ben Nevis, 1 km S of Mt Buangor and at Lake Bolac (FWD survey).

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grass-land.

Urechis flagellum. Little Whip Snake.

ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION. Uncommon and widespread. Recorded from Ararat, Mt Langi Ghiran, 2 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran, 0.5 km N of Mt Langi Ghiran, 3 km NNE of Ben Nevis, Stockyard Hill, 3 km NW of Mt Langi Ghiran and Inverleigh Common (FWD

survey; NMV specimens; King 1976).

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grass-land; usually found beneath rocks.

Explanation of Plates

PLATE 3

Fig. 1—Pasture land in the basalt plains with Lake Burrumbeet in the background.

Fig. 2—Tall open-forest in the Mt Cole Block.

PLATE 4

Fig. 3—Open-forest in the Ben Major-Trawalla Block.

Fig. 4—Feather-tailed Glider. This small arboreal mammal is widespread in the Ballarat area.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4

VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF SOUTH GIPPSLAND, VICTORIA

By K. C. NORRIS, A. M. GILMORE and P. W. MENKHORST

Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 123 Brown Street, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084

Abstract

The South Gippsland area of eastern Victoria is the most southerly part of the Australian mainland and is contained within the Bassian zoogeographic subregion. The survey area contains most Bassian environments, including ranges, river flats, swamps, coastal plains, mountainous promontories and continental islands. The area was settled in the mid 1800s and much of the native vegetation was cleared for farming. The status (both present and historical) of 375 vertebrate taxa, 50 mammals, 285 birds, 25 reptiles and 15 amphibians is discussed in terms of distribution, habitat and abundance. As a result of European settlement, 4 mammal species are now extinct and several bird species are extinct or rare. Wildlife populations in the area now appear relatively stable and are catered for by six National Parks and Wildlife Reserves.

Introduction

Surveys of wildlife are being conducted by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation as part of the Land Conservation Council's review of the use of Crown Land in Victoria.

In this paper we present data on the distribution and habitat requirements of vertebrate species in the South Gippsland area of Victoria. Field work (February to June 1977) was concentrated on public land although all incidental observations on private land were recorded and are included here. To this we have added results of earlier surveys (e.g. Seebeck *et al.* 1968), observations by both amateur and professional naturalists in frequently visited areas (e.g. Wilsons Promontory) and specimen records from the National Museum of Victoria (NMV) and Fisheries and Wildlife Division of Victoria (FWD).

Survey Area

The northern boundary of the survey area can be approximated by straight lines drawn from Wonthaggi to Traralgon and Traralgon to Seaspray. The coastline forms the southern boundary of the mainland survey area. The area also includes islands of the Snake Island-St Margaret Island group, Corner Inlet islands, Seal Islands, and islands off Wilsons Promontory to the Victorian State boundary north of Kanowna Island (Fig. 1). This survey area approximates the Land Conservation Council's South Gippsland 2 Study Area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (see Hills 1967; and Central Planning Authority 1968)

The north and central portions of the area are dominated by the South Gippsland Highlands (Strzelecki Range) which is an eroded, rounded range of uplifted Mesozoic sandstones and mudstones rising to 730 m.

Around the coast are a succession of plains. The Cape Paterson Plains and Tarwin Lowlands are both down-warped fault blocks of Lower Cretaceous origin covered with sand, clay and gravel deposits which give the plains an irregular but low relief. The Alberton Lowlands inland from Port Albert is an emerged coastal plain of low elevation and low relief covered with Quarternary sediments. This grades eastward into the East Gippsland plains which have a higher relief of fluvialite sands and gravels overlaying Cainozoic sediments. The Gippsland Plains extend around the north of the South Gippsland Highlands and contain the La Trobe River valley.

There are three coastal prominences: Cape Paterson is an extension of the Cape Paterson Plains; Cape Liptrap is an area of resistant Palaeozoic rocks and forming cliffs up to 75 m at the coast but slopes down as an undulating plateau further inland; and Wilsons Promontory, which was a granitic island but is now linked to the mainland by an accumulation of sand known as the Yanakie tie bar and forms a rugged mountainous promontory rising to 760 m. The continental islands near Wilsons Promontory are also granitic and are of similar origin. The low-level islands in the Snake

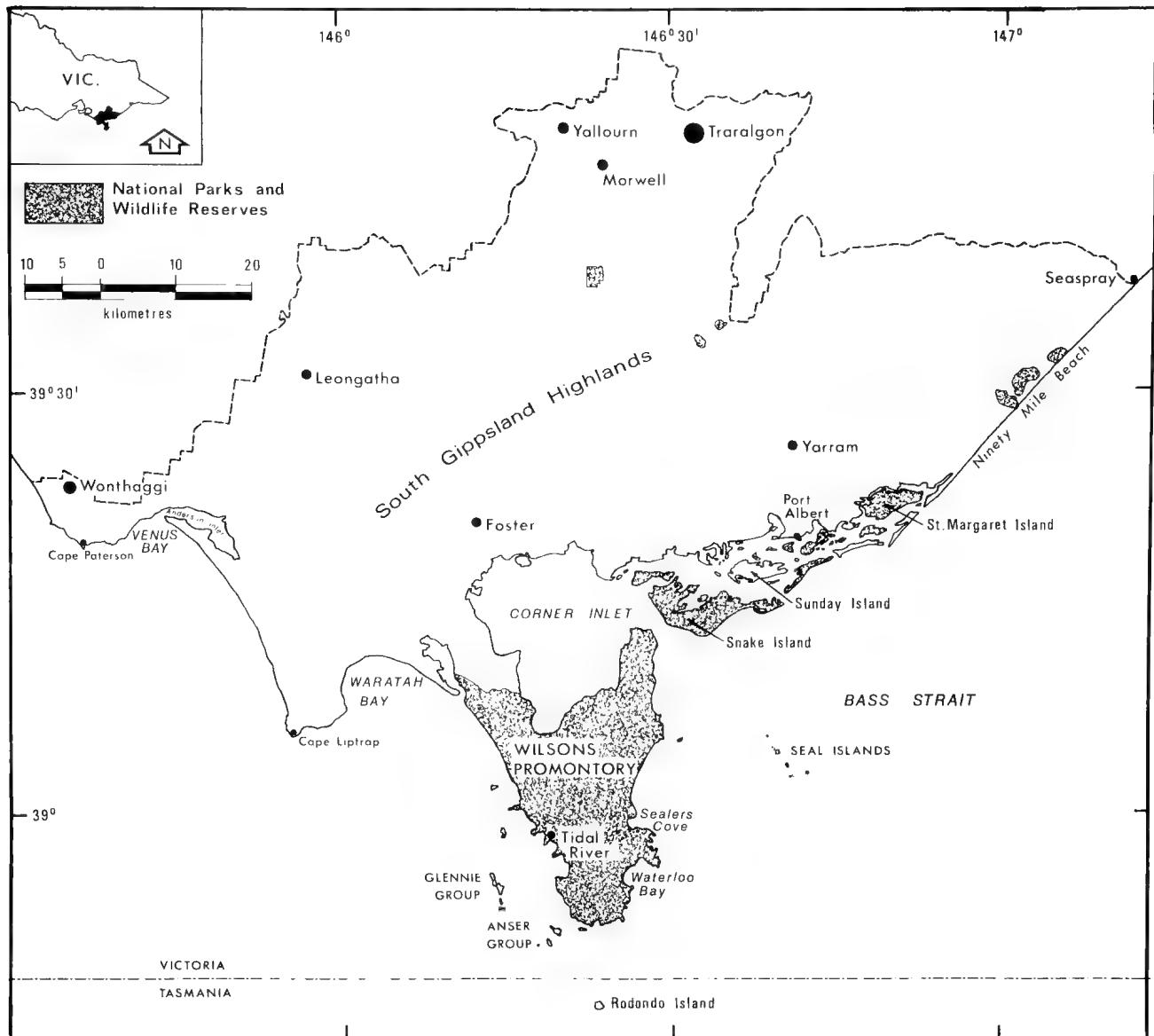


Figure 1—Survey area, South Gippsland.

Island - St Margaret Island group are due mainly to a recent submergence of a flat coastal plain although some islands have been formed recently by successional sand build-up on river bars (Turner *et al.* 1962).

The coast in this area is dynamic both in the short-term through erosion-deposition cycles and in the long-term through glacial eustatic changes in sea-level. Wilsons Promontory is the northern-most eminence of the Bassian Rise—the submarine ridge that periodically links Tasmania and the mainland.

The link last broke between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago (Jennings 1971).

CLIMATE (see Central Planning Authority 1968) Temperatures follow a typical summer maximum and winter minimum pattern. Temperatures reach, but seldom exceed, 38°C during summer and monthly minima are as low as 2°C in winter with cold 'snap' conditions, usually of short duration, reaching below zero. Both these extremes are ameliorated near the coast.

Average annual rainfall is as low as 530 mm in the east at Seaspray and more than 1270 mm at Balook in the South Gippsland Highlands. Rainfall is highest in the two major mountain areas, the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory. Winter is the wettest season and summer the driest. Maximum rainfall in the three summer months is 250 mm in the South Gippsland Highlands and in winter is more than 380 mm in the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory.

DRAINAGE

Drainage is typically exorheic (Williams 1967) into the Southern Ocean; via the La Trobe River to the Gippsland Lakes which are northeast of the study area; directly to the sea via several river systems (e.g. Tarwin, Agnes, Albert and Tarra rivers) to the south; and by Merrimans Creek to the sea in the east. Wilsons Promontory is drained by numerous creeks draining into the sea either directly or via estuarine swamps. There are no large natural lakes, and the Hazelwood Power Station cooling pond is the only large freshwater impoundment.

HISTORY AND LAND USE

The first documented European contact with South Gippsland was by Bass and Flinders in 1798 when the area was occupied by the Brataualong clan of the Gippsland based Kurnai Aboriginal tribe. Aboriginal use of the area was mainly restricted to the coast and major rivers (Daley 1960). Sealing and whaling flourished for 40 years from Sealers Cove on Wilsons Promontory until the 1840s (Lennon 1974). Farming radiated from Port Albert and along the La Trobe River around Traralgon in the 1840s and 1850s and selection and clearing of the South Gippsland Highlands began in the 1870s (Daley 1960). The plains and river flats have been farmed successfully since, but the South Gippsland Highlands farmland deteriorated because of the Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Austral Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) and Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*). Reforestation of the

Highlands started in 1946 with softwood plantations, mainly of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), and hardwood plantations, mainly of Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) (Noble undated).

HABITATS

The physical and biotic environment is divided into 10 recognizable but arbitrary habitat types. Tables 1-3 list the 10 habitats and the vertebrate species they support. The terminology for terrestrial vegetation communities is similar to that used in the Land Conservation Council Reports on adjacent study areas (LCC 1972; 1973).

1. *Ocean.* Here are included the open pelagic water of Bass Strait, coastal beaches and islands around Wilsons Promontory. Our survey of this area remained within Victorian State boundaries, that is north of Kanowna Island.

2. *Estuaries and tidal flats.* The survey area features a prominent littoral zone of mud and sand flats best developed in the Corner Inlet-Port Albert area but also including Andersons Inlet and Shallow Inlet west of Wilsons Promontory.

3. *Freshwater.* This category includes streams, swamps, lakes and farm dams. Streams have a typical ontogeny of fast-flowing lotic waters in the ranges of the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory to slow moving meandering lentic waters on the flats. Lentic stages of streams are present and well developed around the South Gippsland Highlands, but are short or absent on the more precipitous Wilsons Promontory.

Freshwater swamps are best developed in the La Trobe Valley, in the heath communities on Wilsons Promontory, in the swales of old dune development in the Mullungdung Forest and associated with lentic streams near the sea. Farming has resulted in a proliferation of small freshwater farm dams that offer a valuable wildlife environment.

4. *Tall open-forest.* This is the tallest vegetation community and is restricted to the wet mountain areas and lowland gullies of the

South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory. The dominant eucalypts include Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*), Messmate (*E. obliqua*), Mountain Grey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*) and Blue Gum (*E. st-johnii*). Typical understorey small trees include Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) and Blackwood (*A. melanoxylon*). Tall shrubs include Blanket Leaf (*Bedfordia salicina*), Musk Daisy Bush (*Olearia argophylla*), Christmas Bush (*Prostanthera lasianthos*), Southern Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), Austral Mulberry (*Hedycarya angustifolia*), Soft Tree Fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*) and Rough Tree Fern (*Cyathea australis*). Low shrubs include Fishbone Water-fern (*Blechnum nudum*), Mother Shield Fern (*Polystichum proliferum*), Scrub Nettle (*Urtica incisa*) and Tall Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma elatius*).

Much of the tall open-forest in the South Gippsland Highlands has been felled for timber and the land cleared for farming. The Forests Commission of Victoria and paper mill companies are reforesting some areas with a quasi-original forest form. These new forests lack the original forest's species and structural diversity.

Large areas of overgrown farmland that originally supported tall open-forest now support dense stands of Silver Wattle, Hazel Pomaderris (*Pomaderris aspera*) and Shiny Cassinia (*Cassinia longifolia*).

5. *Open-forest*. This category which includes the foothill forests of the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory, lacks both the height of tall open-forest and the latter's understorey and density. Typical canopy eucalypts are White Stringybark (*E. globoidea*), Yellow Stringybark (*E. muellerana*), Messmate, Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*E. radiata*) and Blue Gum. The sparse understorey has Silver Wattle, Common Cassinia (*Cassinia aculeata*), Shiny Cassinia and Prickly Currant Bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*). The low shrub layer contains Austral Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*), Thatch Saw Sedge (*Gahnia radula*) and Tussock Grass (*Poa australis*).

6. *Woodland*. The woodland form is associated with low rainfall, often sandy substrate

areas near the coast, on Wilsons Promontory and on the Tertiary sediments of the Mullung-dung Forest. Common eucalypt species are Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*), stunted Narrow-leaved Peppermint and Messmate along the coast and Yellow Stringybark, Yertchuck (*E. consideniana*) and Shining Peppermint (*E. nitida*), inland with often equally prominent Saw Banksia (*Banksia serrata*) throughout and Coast Banksia (*B. integrifolia*) along the coast. Of the understorey species Black She-oak (*Casuarina littoralis*) is common inland and Drooping She-oak (*C. stricta*) and Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) along the coast.

Almost characteristic of the woodland type is a well-developed shrub layer of heath species including Beard Heath (*Leucopogon* spp.), Austral Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea australis*) and Heath Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*).

7. *Heath*. Heath in this context deals with the coastal treeless plains found extensively on Wilsons Promontory and scattered along the coastline. A description of the structure of the Tidal River vegetation by Parsons (1966) gives details of several heath types present on Wilsons Promontory. The dominant plant species in these heaths are Scrub She-oak (*Casuarina paludosa*), Heath Tea-tree, Scented Paper-bark (*Melaleuca squarrosa*), Swamp Paper-bark (*M. ericifolia*), Spike Wattle (*Acacia oxycedrus*), Sweet Wattle (*A. suaveolens*), Spreading Rope Rush (*Calorophus lateriflorus*) and Large-leaved Bush-pea (*Pultenaea daphnoides*) although many others are prominent under different conditions caused by fire, aspect, drainage and soil type. Heath is often found as the shrub layer of woodland throughout the study area.

8. *Grassland/Farmland*. The natural occurrence of grassland is restricted to tussock grass on the dunes of the foreshore and the wind-swept islands around Wilsons Promontory. On islands, Blue Tussock Grass (*Poa poiformis*) is the dominant grass, but on the coastal dunes it is Hairy Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) and on the cliffs and margins of salt-marsh, Prickly Spear-grass (*Stipa teretifolia*). The farm grasslands are usually closely

cropped by intensive grazing but are an important habitat for wildlife. The quality of farmland as a wildlife habitat varies greatly according to number of trees, water availability and proximity to forests and woodlands.

9. *Saltmarsh/Mangrove*. The upper littoral zone margins on the low-lying areas of Corner Inlet, Snake Island-St Margaret Island, Shallow Inlet and Andersons Inlet, have extensive saltmarsh and mangrove communities. The types of vegetation which are related to periodicity and duration of submergence, exposure, salination and substrate type, vary from dense stands of infrequently flooded Grey Glasswort (*Arthrocnemum halocnemoides*) and Beaded Glasswort (*Salicornia quinqueflora*) to the daily flooded mudflats covered, along estuaries, by White Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*).

10. *Coastal scrub*. The discussion of dune succession by Turner *et al.* (1962) details the many stages of generation involved in the coastal scrub. It includes stages from newly stabilized dunes dominated by Hairy Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) and introduced Marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*); to stable dunes occupied by Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), Seaberry Saltbush (*Rhagodia baccata*) and Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*); and finally the old established vegetation dominated by Coast Wattle, and sometimes Manna Gum. Coastal scrub on dune formations is most extensive on the Yanakie tie bar and the Snake Island-St Margaret Island group, but exists as a narrow strip along the entire coastline.

Methods

The approach used for the survey was essentially that of a distribution study of all vertebrate species except whales, dolphins and fishes and a general assessment of habitat preferences. Two members of the team were responsible for collecting data on birds; two for collecting data on mammals; and one for reptiles and amphibians. All field records are in notebooks lodged at the Fisheries and Wildlife Division and specimens collected during the survey are lodged at the National Museum

of Victoria. Distribution data are entered on '5-minute grid maps'. The grid blocks are bordered by latitude-longitude lines 5 minutes apart, an approach similar to the latitude-longitude grid mapping outlined by Churchill and de Corona (1972) and Brook (1976), but at a higher resolution. Grid mapping facilitates the collection and presentation of large amounts of data on common species and also tends to spread data collection over a study area more evenly. Insufficient time was available for the coverage of all 5-minute blocks but nevertheless the distribution data collected and mapped on this system represent a starting point for future work in the area.

Three symbols are used on the distribution maps. A filled in or solid circle within a small (5-minute) map block indicates a reliable sighting or specimen record within that block during 1977 or 1978; a ring or hollow circle within a small map block indicates a sighting, literature or specimen record in that block predating 1977; and a large circle enclosing two or more of the map grids indicates a general historical locality record. Discretion was used in the use of these symbols in that some doubtful records have been deleted and not all general records are included.

Notes for each species include the authors' impression of abundance, distribution and habitat preference. Habitat preferences of rare species are listed from their occurrence elsewhere in Victoria. The most recent confirmed record is cited for mammals, reptiles and amphibians listing a specimen number and collection source if applicable. Data were collected differently for each vertebrate group.

MAMMALS

Trapping of mammals was carried out on 10 nights of each 12-day trip. Wire cage traps (36 cm x 20 cm x 16 cm) were used almost exclusively except for one trip to Wilsons Promontory when 50 Elliott type A traps were also used. As many as 200 traps were set each night. The number at each trapping site varied with the area and diversity of habitats to be covered. Traps were checked and cleared each morning and were left in place for two nights. A mixture of peanut

butter, honey and rolled oats was used as bait. Spotlighting was carried out from a slowly moving vehicle or on foot using portable 6V spotlights. Bats were captured at dams by stretching fine steel wires just above the water surface as described by Parnaby (1976). Identification of characteristic scats, burrows or diggings was also used as evidence of a species presence.

Mammal records from Victorian research collections, the literature, and from biologists and naturalists working in the area have been compiled by the Vertebrate Department, National Museum, Victoria (Menhorst and Mansergh 1977). These records provide a valuable historical base-line with which to compare the results of our survey.

Scientific nomenclature for the native mammals follows Ride (1970) except for *Potorous apicalis* which is replaced by *P. tridactylus* following Johnston (1973).

BIRDS

Most of the records on the distribution maps were made by staff of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division during 1977. A literature search of a limited number of journals including the Victorian Naturalist (*Victorian Nat.*), Latrobe Valley Naturalist (*Latrobe Valley Nat.*) and *Bird Observer* revealed many interesting records but no attempt has been made to ascertain their validity. Cooper (1975) deals in detail with the avian fauna of Wilsons Promontory and has recorded most of the species listed here. In addition, historical records predating 1977 were obtained from birdlists of local naturalists. Contributors have been listed in the acknowledgements. Literature references for each species are given in the annotated list. Breeding records were obtained from all the sources mentioned above and from the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union nest record scheme. Species recorded as breeding in the survey area are designated by a "B". The terms used to describe abundance (rare, uncommon and common) are subjective estimates of the total population of each species in the whole study area. This usually, but not necessarily, reflects the ease with which a species may be seen. The scientific names fol-

low Condon (1975) and RAOU Checklist Amendment Committee (1978) for the non-passerines and Schodde (1975) for the passerines. Common names are those of RAOU (1978). Breeding areas of intercontinental migrants that do not breed in Australia are taken from Condon (1975).

REPTILES

Data collection in the field involved observations and active collection of specimens. To these records were added specimen records from the National Museum, Victoria; personal observations of competent naturalists; and a limited literature search. A literature search in the popular naturalist journals is hindered by the lack of standard common names and by the general public's lack of knowledge of the reptile fauna. The nomenclature used for reptiles follows Cogger (1975) except for the use of the genus *Lampropholis* (Greer 1974); the description of *Leioploisma coventryi* by Rawlinson (1975); the distinction of *Egernia coventryi* from *Egernia luctuosa* by Storr (1978); and the use of *Anotis maccoyi* in place of *Hemiergis maccoyi* (Rawlinson pers. comm.).

Where available, common names follow Cogger (1975). For the species unnamed in Cogger we have used local common names.

AMPHIBIANS

Field data have been gathered from specimens collected and sight and breeding call records. The survey was conducted during a general low breeding intensity time of year when few species were calling. This hampered the collection of distribution data. Use has been made here of Brook (1975) distribution maps for amphibians in Victoria. To be consistent with his approach, amphibian distributions have been mapped on a 10-minute instead of the usual 5-minute grid. The nomenclature and common names of amphibians used here follows Cogger (1975).

Results and Discussion

The 375 vertebrate species occurring or occurring until recently in the survey area comprise 50 species of mammal, 285 species

of bird, 25 species of reptile and 15 species of amphibian. Details of geographic distribution and general comments on status and abundance are given in annotated lists (Appendices 1-4). The mammal, bird and reptile species and the type of vegetation in which they occur are listed in Tables 1-3.

The survey area lies wholly within the Bassian Zoogeographic subregion defined by Spencer (1896) and with the exception of a sub-alpine vegetation all Bassian terrestrial environment types are represented. The diversity of fauna reflects the range of environment types and most Bassian vertebrate species are represented. The notable exceptions, excluding recent extinctions and sub-alpine fauna, are: Leadbeaters Possum (*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*), which may have been a late extinction as a specimen was recorded from the Bass River area 20 km west of the survey area about 1900; and the highland species of Copperhead (*Austrelaps* sp. Rawlinson pers. comm.).

Within the survey area, however, there are some interesting zoogeographic features. Wilsons Promontory is the northernmost peak of the Bassian Rise all other peaks of which, including the Hogan Group, Kent Group and Furneaux Group, form an island chain (Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. 1973) to Tasmania down the eastern side of Bass Strait. The marked dissimilarity of fauna between Wilsons Promontory and the major island groups and Tasmania is the result of climatic change, and the consequent invasion of southern Victoria by a number of species within the last 11,000 years (Abbott 1973*, Hope 1973, Rawlinson 1971b). The absence of several extant Tasmanian and island taxa from Wilsons Promontory and other mainland areas is thought to be due to post-glacial extinctions. The presence of putative Tasmanian forms in the southern Victorian fauna, e.g. Swamp Antechinus (*Antechinus minimus*), is thought by Wakefield and Warneke (1973) and Hope (1973) to represent a speciation-recolonization sequence

from Tasmania to the mainland, the sibling species being *Antechinus swainsonii*. Other examples of speciation and recolonization, and double and triple invasions of Tasmania via (presumably) Wilsons Promontory and the Bassian Rise, are given for birds by Abbott (1973).

Although Wilsons Promontory is part of the Australian mainland, its tall open-forest and open-forest communities, which superficially at least resemble the South Gippsland Highland vegetation, lack some notable vertebrate taxa. There are no substantiated records of either Greater Glider (*Schoinobates volans*) or Lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*), both of which are common elsewhere in South Gippsland. In this respect, the Wilsons Promontory fauna resembles that of the insular depauperate fauna of the Otway Ranges (Emison *et al.* 1975). The tall open-forest and open-forest communities of both these regions are isolated from the main Bassian forest communities of similar nature by grassy plains and low woodland.

Of the post-glacial intrusive species to reach the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory, two species (other than birds) have successfully colonized islands. The Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) occurs on Great Glennie Island, and the Southern Water Skink (*Sphenomorphus tympanum*) occurs on Glennie Island and three of the four islands in the Seal Group.

The Corner Inlet Islands have a depauperate mammal fauna (Table 4) consisting of 2 large macropods and several exotic species which can swim or were accidentally introduced to the islands, and a group of 4 small native mammals characteristic of coastal dune habitats. Koalas have also been introduced to Snake, Little Snake, Sunday and St Margaret Islands.

This situation may be explained by the pattern of island evolution proposed by Turner *et al.* (1962). They suggest that the islands were formed in recent times by the build-up and dissection of successive coastal barriers at the SW end of the Ninety Mile Beach by tidal channels at the mouths of the Albert and Tarra Rivers. A subsequent emergence then

* Abbott's list of birds common and widespread in southern Victoria was in general not substantiated by the present study.

exposed the adjacent sandflats to form sandy terraces.

The original coastal barrier (dunes) presumably carried habitats suitable for the 4 small native species presently occurring on the islands (Swamp Antechinus, Eastern Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus nanus*), Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*), New Holland Mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*)) but did not support such species as the Brown Antechinus (*Antechinus stuartii*), Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Common Ringtail (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*), Sugar Glider (*Petaurus breviceps*) or Bush Rat which do not occur on primary dunes. Populations of the 4 dune-inhabiting species would have been isolated on the newly formed islands and have survived on some. Further surveys are necessary to determine the species present on most islands. Dune-inhabiting species which have not yet been recorded on the Corner Inlet islands are White-footed Dunnart (*Sminthopsis leucopus*) and Short-nosed Bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus*).

European man has had considerable impact on the native fauna. The early clearing of montane and foothill forests led to the removal of the Helmeted Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus melanops cassidix*), Yellow-bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis*) and Dingo (*Canis familiaris*). The Red-bellied Pademelon (*Thylogale billardierii*) has disappeared from its coastal habitat, and the Red-necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*) is now rare.

Commercial exploitation of seals and whales from Refuge and Sealers Coves on Wilsons Promontory (Lennon 1974) depleted seals to a non-commercial level and probably contributed to the disappearance of the Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*) from Bass Strait. "Muttonbirding", the taking of Short-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) nestlings for oil and as food was widespread and intense throughout Bass Strait, and although now illegal was still in evidence on islands near Wilsons Promontory at the time of the survey (1977).

Many Australian species of mammal and some birds alien to the region were introduced

to Wilsons Promontory as part of a wildlife haven type philosophy in the early 1900s but only the Tasmanian Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus*) became established. Populations of some other naturally occurring species, e.g. Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) were augmented from stocks of unknown origin (National Parks Service records, Kershaw 1918). These introductions have confused assessments of the original fauna. The survey area contains several exotic (non-Australian) species (Tables 1 and 2). Some, for example Hog Deer (*Axis porcinus*), were deliberately introduced but most, for example Rabbit, colonized the area after introductions elsewhere in Australia. Many such species are well established in farmland and some are also prevalent in native vegetation.

At present, the South Gippsland Area has six public reserves that cater for flora and fauna community conservation: Morwell, Bulga, Tarra Valley and Wilsons Promontory National Parks; and Nooramunga and Jack Smiths Lake Wildlife Reserves. Sunday Island is a private co-operative reserve managed for propagation of deer but has native wildlife protection as a policy. With the exception of Wilsons Promontory and Nooramunga none of these reserves are large enough to ensure secure viable wildlife communities.

The mudflats from Snake Island to St Margaret Island are within the limits of the Nooramunga Reserve but outside the Fisheries and Wildlife Division's jurisdiction despite the importance of the area for many species of intercontinental migrant waders. Other, as yet unprotected, feeding grounds for waders are at Andersons Inlet and Shallow Inlet, west of Wilsons Promontory. The ill-considered clearing and attempted farming of the South Gippsland Highlands is being redressed by replanting of native and exotic tree species for timber production. We suggest that management specifically for wildlife communities should be incorporated into the overall plans for these areas.

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TABLE 1
Environmental distribution of mammals in South Gippsland

Key:

1. Ocean
2. Estuaries and Tidal Flats
3. Freshwater
4. Tall open-forest
5. Open-forest
6. Woodland
7. Heath

8. Grassland/Farmland
9. Saltmarsh/Mangrove
10. Coastal Scrub

X—present in habitat category
?—formerly or possibly present in habitat category

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Echidna			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
2. Platypus				?	?					
3. Tiger Cat				?	?	?				
4. Quoll					?	?				
5. Tuan						?	?			
6. Brown Antechinus			X	X	X	X				
7. Swainson's Antechinus			X	X	X	X				
8. Swamp Antechinus						X	X			X
9. White-footed Dunnart					X	X	X			X
10. Short-nosed Bandicoot					X	X	X			X
11. Long-nosed Bandicoot			X	X	X		X			X
12. Common Wombat			X	X	X					
13. Koala			X	X	X					
14. Brush-tailed Possum				X	X			X		
15. Bobuck			X	X						
16. Common Ringtail			X	X	X			X		X
17. Sugar Glider			X	X	X					
18. Yellow-bellied Glider			?	X						
19. Greater Glider			X	X						
20. Feathertail Glider			X	X						
21. Eastern Pygmy Possum				X	X		X			X
22. Potoroo					X	X	X			
23. Red-bellied Padmelon						X	X			
24. Eastern Grey Kangaroo						X	X	X		X

TABLE 1 (continued)

** Denotes Non-Australian species.

TABLE 2
Environmental distribution of birds in South Gippsland

Key:

1. Ocean
2. Estuaries and Tidal Flats
3. Freshwater
4. Tall open-forest
5. Open-forest
6. Woodland
7. Heath

8. Grassland/Farmland

- 8. Grassland/ Farmland
- 9. Saltmarsh/ Mangrove

10. Coastal Scrub

X—present in habitat category

?—formerly or possibly present in habitat category

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
62. Southern Giant-Petrel	X									
63. Northern Giant-Petrel	X									
64. Southern Fulmar	X									
65. Cape Petrel	X									
66. Great-winged Petrel	X									
67. White-headed Petrel	X									
68. Soft-plumaged Petrel	X									
69. Blue Petrel	X									
70. Broad-billed Prion	X									
71. Lesser Broad-billed Prion	X									
72. Antarctic Prion	X									
73. Slender-billed Prion	X									
74. Fairy Prion	X									
75. Flesh-footed Shearwater	X									
76. Sooty Shearwater	X									
77. Short-tailed Shearwater	X									
78. Fluttering Shearwater	X									
79. Hutton's Shearwater	X									
80. Little Shearwater	X									
81. Wilson's Storm-Petrel	X									
82. White-faced Storm-Petrel	X									
83. Common Diving-Petrel	X									
84. Australian Pelican		X	X							
85. Australasian Gannet	X									
86. Darter		X								
87. Black-faced Shag	X									
88. Great Cormorant		X	X							
89. Pied Cormorant		X								
90. Little Black Cormorant		X	X							
91. Little Pied Cormorant		X	X							
92. Pacific Heron			X							X
93. White-faced Heron			X							X
94. Cattle Egret				X						X
95. Great Egret		X	X							
96. Little Egret		X								
97. Eastern Reef Egret		X								
98. Rufous Night Heron				X						
99. Australasian Bittern				X						
100. Sacred Ibis		X								X
101. Straw-necked Ibis										X
102. Royal Spoonbill		X	X							
103. Yellow-billed Spoonbill		X								
104. Black Swan		X	X							
105. Cape Barren Goose				X						X
106. Australian Shelduck					X					X
107. Pacific Black Duck			?	X						
108. Mallard**			?	?						
109. Grey Teal		X	X							
110. Chestnut Teal		X	X							
111. Australasian Shoveller				X						
112. Pink-eared Duck				X						
113. Hardhead				X						
114. Maned Duck				X						
115. Blue-billed Duck				X						
116. Musk Duck		X	X							
117. Osprey										
118. Black-shouldered Kite										X
119. Letter-winged Kite										X
120. Whistling Kite				X						X
121. Brown Goshawk					X	X				

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
122. Collared Sparrowhawk										X
123. Grey Goshawk										
124. White-bellied Sea-Eagle	X	X								
125. Wedge-tailed Eagle						X	X	X	X	
126. Little Eagle							X		X	
127. Marsh Harrier								X	X	
128. Black Falcon									X	
129. Peregrine Falcon			X						X	
130. Australian Hobby										X
131. Brown Falcon									X	
132. Australian Kestrel									X	
133. Stubble Quail									X	
134. Brown Quail									X	
135. King Quail									X	
136. California Quail**								X	?	?
137. Painted Button-quail										
138. Buff-banded Rail							X		X	X
139. Lewin's Rail					X					
140. Baillon's Crake				X	X					
141. Australian Crake					X					
142. Spotless Crake						X				
143. Dusky Moorhen						X				
144. Purple Swamphen						X				
145. Eurasian Coot						X				
146. Brolga ?										
147. Pied Oystercatcher										
148. Sooty Oystercatcher	X	X								
149. Masked Lapwing										
150. Banded Lapwing									X	X
151. Grey Plover					X					
152. Lesser Golden Plover				X						
153. Hooded Plover					X					
154. Mongolian Plover				X						
155. Double-banded Plover					X					
156. Large Sand Plover						X				
157. Red-capped Plover					X					
158. Black-fronted Plover						X				
159. Black-winged Stilt							X			
160. Banded Stilt										
161. Red-necked Avocet										
162. Ruddy Turnstone					X					
163. Eastern Curlew						X				
164. Whimbrel							X			
165. Little Curlew							X			
166. Grey-tailed Tattler							X			
167. Common Sandpiper							X			
168. Greenshank								X		
169. Terek Sandpiper								X		
170. Latham's Snipe										X
171. Bar-tailed Godwit										
172. Red Knot					X					
173. Great Knot						X				
174. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper						X				
175. Red-necked Stint						X				
176. Curlew Sandpiper							X			
177. Sanderling				X	X					
178. Great Skua					X					
179. Arctic Jaeger						X				
180. Silver Gull				X	X					
181. Pacific Gull					X	X				X

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
182. Kelp Gull	X	X								
183. Whiskered Tern			X							
184. White-winged Tern			?							
185. Gull-billed Tern		X								
186. Caspian Tern		X								
187. Common Tern		X								
188. Arctic Tern	X									
189. White-fronted Tern	X									
190. Little Tern			X							
191. Fairy Tern			X							
192. Crested Tern		X	X							
193. Feral Pigeon**							X			
194. Spotted Turtle-Dove**										X
195. Common Bronzewing				X	X	X				
196. Brush Bronzewing			X							X
197. Wonga Pigeon				X						
198. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo			X	X	X	X				
199. Gang-gang Cockatoo				X						
200. Galah								X		
201. Pink Cockatoo								X		
202. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo								X		
203. Rainbow Lorikeet								X		
204. Musk Lorikeet					X					
205. Purple-crowned Lorikeet					X					
206. Little Lorikeet					X					
207. Australian King-Parrot					X					
208. Cockatiel										
209. Ground Parrot							X			
210. Swift Parrot				X	X					
211. Crimson Rosella						X				
212. Eastern Rosella						X				
213. Red-rumped Parrot				X						
214. Blue-winged Parrot				X						
215. Pallid Cuckoo					X					
216. Brush Cuckoo				X						
217. Fan-tailed Cuckoo			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
218. Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
219. Shining Bronze-Cuckoo			X	X						
220. Powerful Owl			X							
221. Southern Boobook			X	X			X			X
222. Barking Owl										X
223. Barn Owl										
224. Eastern Grass Owl										
225. Tawny Frogmouth					X	X				
226. Australian Owlet-nightjar					X	X				
227. White-throated Nightjar					X					
228. White-throated Needletail					X	X	X	X	X	X
229. Fork-tailed Swift										
230. Azure Kingfisher		X								
231. Laughing Kookaburra					X	X				X
232. Sacred Kingfisher					X	X				
233. Rainbow Bee-eater										
234. Superb Lyrebird		X	X							
235. Singing Bushlark										X
236. Skylark**										X
237. Welcome Swallow		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
238. Tree Martin					X					X
239. Fairy Martin										X
240. Richard's Pipit							X			X
241. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				X	X	X	X			

TABLE 2 (continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
302. White-plumed Honeyeater						X				
303. Brown-headed Honeyeater				X	X	X				
304. White-naped Honeyeater				X	X					
305. Crescent Honeyeater				X	X		X			
306. New Holland Honeyeater							X			
307. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater							X			X
308. Eastern Spinebill				X	X					
309. Scarlet Honeyeater					X					
310. White-fronted Chat			X					X		
311. Mistletoe Bird					X					
312. Spotted Pardalote				X	X					
313. Striated Pardalote				X	X					
314. Silvereye				X	X					
315. European Goldfinch**									X	
316. European Greenfinch**								X	X	
317. House Sparrow**								X	X	
318. Tree Sparrow**								X	X	
319. Red-browed Firetail			X	X			X			
320. Beautiful Firetail				X			X			
321. Common Starling**									X	
322. Common Mynah**									X	X
323. Olive-backed Oriole					X					
324. Satin Bowerbird					X					
325. White-winged Chough					X					
326. Australian Magpie-lark						X			X	
327. White-browed Woodswallow						X			X	
328. Dusky Woodswallow						X				
329. Grey Butcherbird					X			X		
330. Australian Magpie						X			X	
331. Pied Currawong			X	X						
332. Grey Currawong				X						
333. Australian Raven				X	X				X	
334. Forest Raven					X					
335. Little Raven									X	

** Denotes Non-Australian species.

TABLE 3
Environmental distribution of reptiles in South Gippsland

Key:

1. Ocean	8. Grassland/Farmland
2. Estuaries and Tidal Flats	9. Saltmarsh/Mangrove
3. Freshwater	10. Coastal Scrub
4. Tall open-forest	X—present in habitat category
5. Open-forest	?—formerly or possibly present in habitat category
6. Woodland	
7. Heath	

Species	Distribution of species in habitats of the following categories:									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
336. Long-necked Tortoise	X									
337. Jacky Lizard			X	X		X	X			
338. Lace Monitor			X	X						
339. McCoy's Skink		X	X							
340. Mourning Skink				X	X		X			
341. Black Rock Skink				X	X					
342. White's Skink						X	X			X
343. Delicate Skink					X	X	X			
344. Garden Skink				X	X	X		X		
345. Weasel Skink		X	X	X	X					
346. Coventry's Skink	X									
347. Grass Skink								X		X
348. Metallic Skink		X						X		X
349. Three-lined Skink					X	X	X			X
350. Bougainville's Skink								X		X
351. Spencer's Skink	X									
352. Southern Water Skink	X	X	X	X	X	X				
353. Blotched Bluetongue	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
354. Common Bluetongue			X	X						
355. Copperhead Snake	X	X				X				
356. Small-eyed Snake							X	X		X
357. White-lipped Snake	X	X				X	X			X
358. Tiger Snake	X	X				X	X			X
359. Brown Snake										
360. Red-bellied Black Snake						X	X	X		

Records of mammals on islands in South Gippsland

Key * specimen record, † sight or literature record, nlp no longer present, br breeding colony.
 Sources FWD surveys 1977, Edmonds *et al.* 1976, Hone 1973, Le Sonien (undated > 100), Mont.

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Appendix 1

Annotated list of mammals from the South Gippsland Area

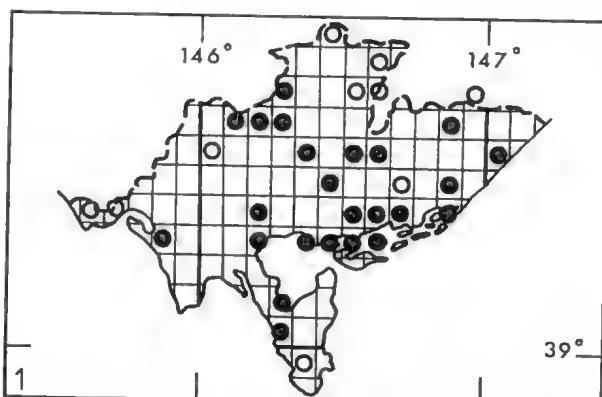
TACHYGLOSSIDAE

1. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Echidna.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common. Not recorded on any islands. Reports from Snake Island (Taylor 1971) require confirmation.

HABITAT. All terrestrial habitats except extensive cleared land.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



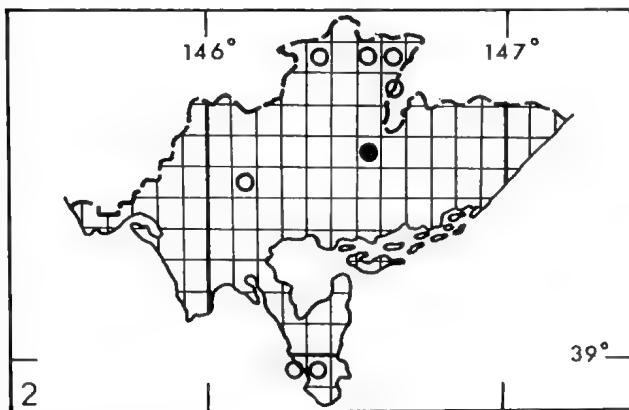
ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE

2. *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*. Platypus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and generally uncommon. Recent records are from: Merrimans Creek, E of Callignee South; Balook; and Traralgon Creek where they are said to be common (Friend and McDonald 1975). Formerly present on Wilsons Promontory (Kershaw 1941); but there are no recent records.

HABITAT. Freshwater streams, lakes and dams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976. (MacFarlane pers. comm.).

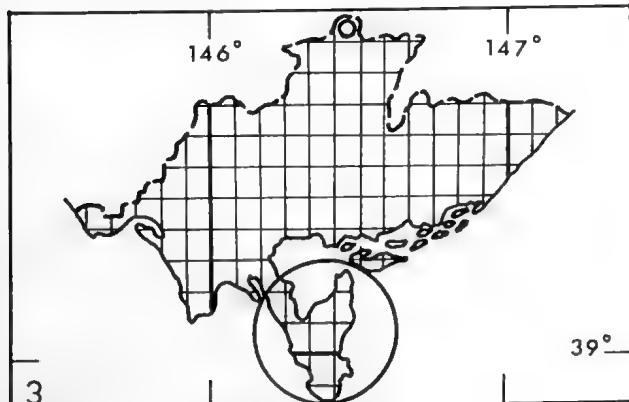


DASYURIDAE

3. *Dasyurus maculatus*. Tiger Cat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and rare. The only recent record is from 1.6 km N of Tyers in 1966. Formerly present on Wilsons Promontory (Kershaw 1940) but recent reports (Jenkins 1961) require confirmation.

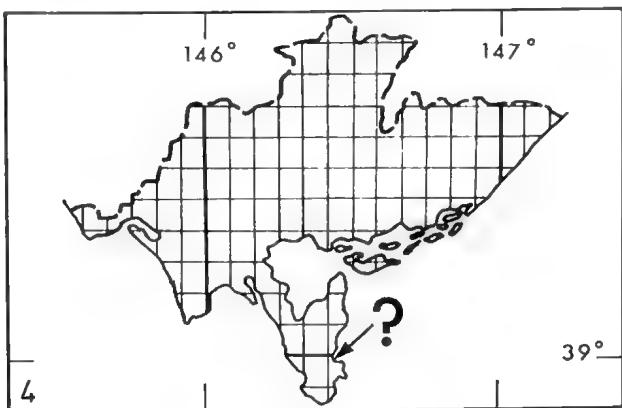
HABITAT. Due to paucity of records little is known of its habitat requirements in the survey area but elsewhere it is usually associated with dense, wet vegetation in the ranges.



MOST RECENT RECORD. 1966 (NMV C17738).

4. *Dasyurus viverrinus*. Quoll.

No specimens are known for the survey area. Sight records from Wilsons Promontory (George 1960, McQueen 1960) require substantiation.

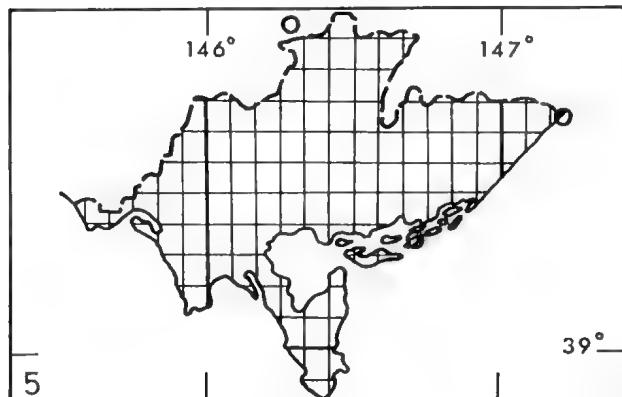


5. *Phascogale tapoatafa*. Tuan.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and rare. Recorded from Port Albert, Seaspray and 8 km N of Moe. A possible sighting on Wilsons Promontory (Daley 1926, p. 258) is considered unlikely.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1967 (NMV C13984).

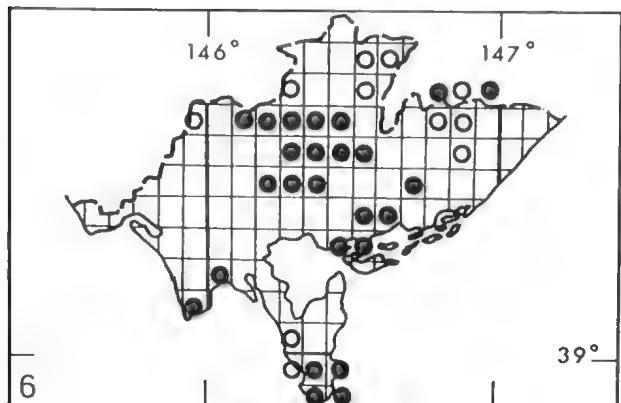


6. *Antechinus stuartii*. Brown Antechinus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common but not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Most tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities; also heath where some trees are present.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17065).



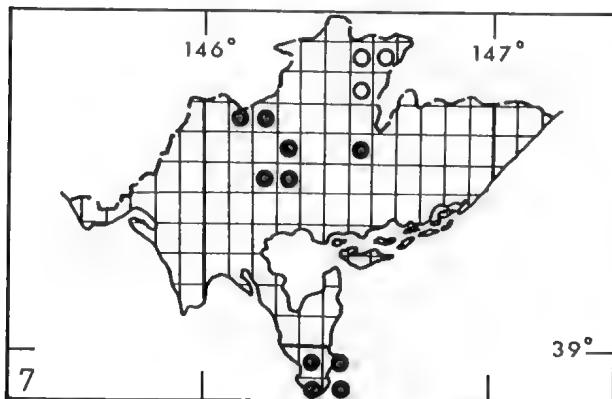
7. *Antechinus swainsonii*.

Swainson's Antechinus.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in the ranges and wet coastal areas on Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Damp situations with dense ground cover in tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and wet coastal heath.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17058).



8. *Antechinus minimus*. Swamp Antechinus.

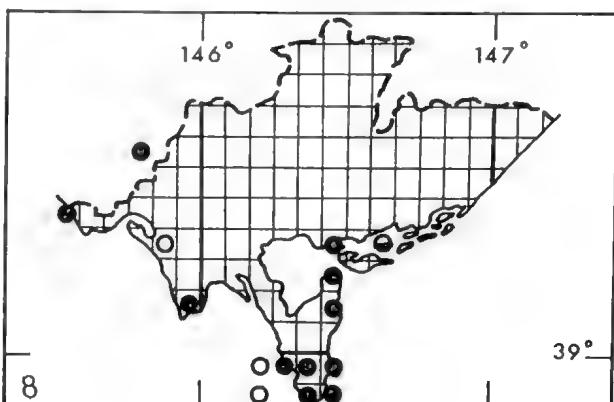
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted to near-coastal areas W of, and including, Sunday Island. Generally uncommon, but common on Great Glennie Island (Wainer 1976).

HABITAT. Most common in wet coastal closed-heath. Also occurs in coastal heath woodland, tussock grassland and sedgeland. Highest altitude at which it was recorded is 220 m near South Peak Wilsons Promontory.

BREEDING DATA. The last female trapped was captured on 25 June and had an enlarged pouch area and nipples typical of *Antechinus* in mid-late pregnancy (Woolley 1966). All females examined had 8 nipples, as did the

mainland specimens examined by Wakefield and Warneke (1963) and Great Glennie Island specimens (Wainer 1976). The Tasmanian and Bass Strait Island subspecies *A. m. minimus* has 6 nipples (Wakefield and Warneke 1963, Green 1972). Large, active males with furred scrota were trapped up until 28 June, the end of our survey period.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (FWD 11828).



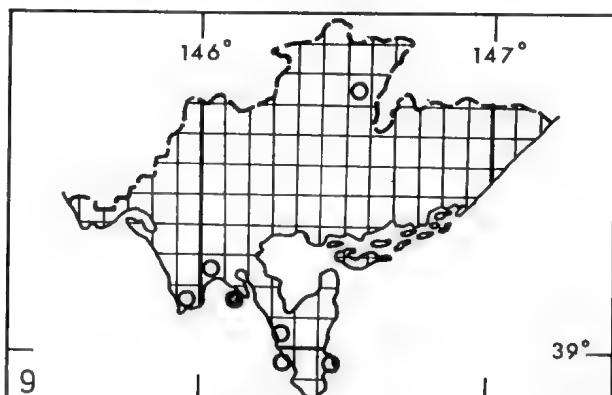
9. *Sminthopsis leucopus*.

White-footed Dunnart.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and uncommon. Recorded from coastal areas west of Wilsons Promontory and from Traralgon South. Its apparent rarity may be related to difficulty of capture.

HABITAT. Most commonly recorded from coastal dune scrub or heath, but also found in lowland open-forest and heath woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17059).



PERAMELIIDAE

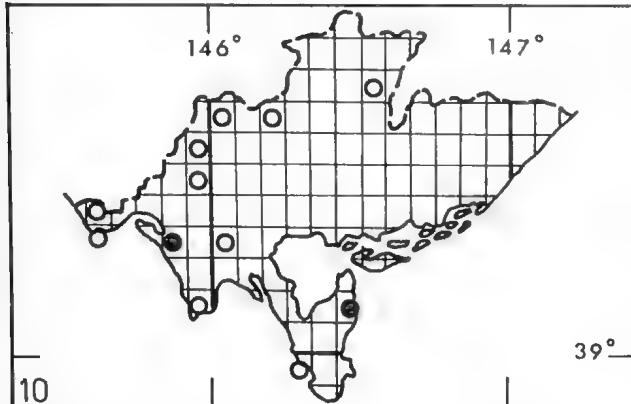
10. *Isoodon obesulus*. Short-nosed Bandicoot.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread

and fairly common on the coast and plains in the western half of the survey area. Not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Drier open-forests and woodlands having a heath understorey and sandy soil, coastal heath, and coastal dune scrub. Does not occur in the wetter forest of the ranges.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17147).

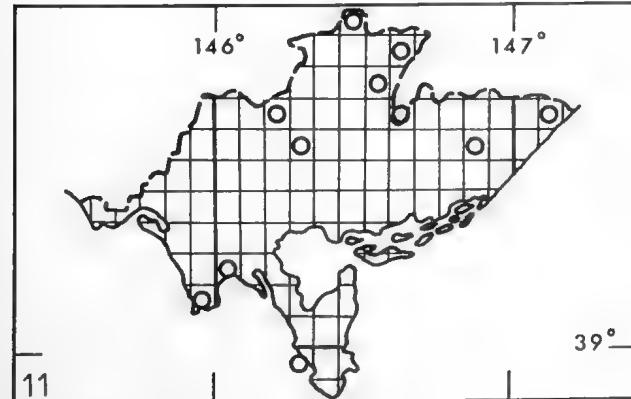


11. *Perameles nasuta*. Long-nosed Bandicoot.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and fairly common in the east and north, also recorded from Waratah Bay, Cape Liptrap and Tidal River.

HABITAT. Usually associated with damp situations along creeks and drainage lines in tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland. Sympatric with *Isoodon obesulus* in moist situations in open-forest and woodland with a heathy understorey on the foothills and plains in the north and on Wilsons Promontory.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV C16439).



VOMBATIDAE

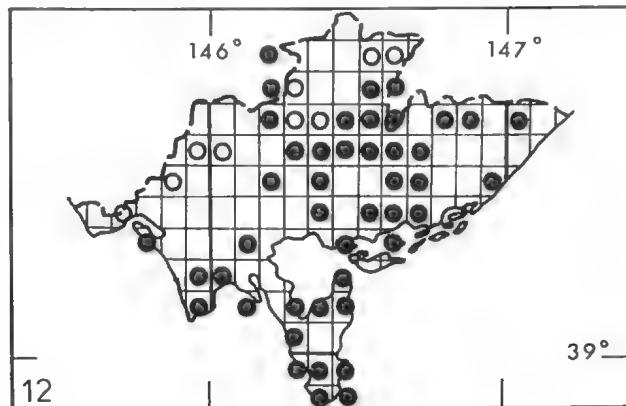
12. *Vombatus ursinus*. Common Wombat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread

and common to abundant. Not present on any islands.

HABITAT. All tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities, coastal dune scrub and heath.

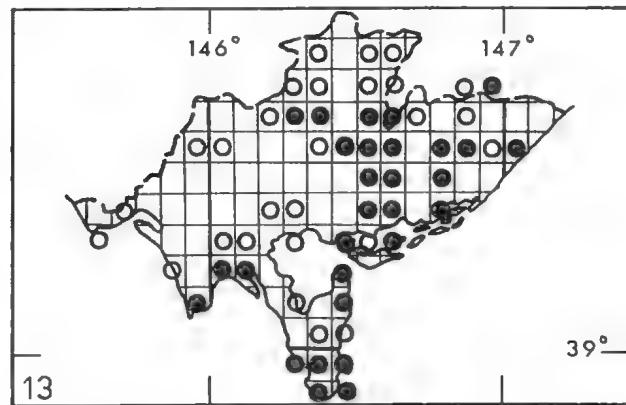
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



PHASCOLARCTIDAE

13. *Phascolarctos cinereus*. Koala.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common. Formerly abundant on Wilsons Promontory from where more than 2000 skins were removed in one year (Hardy 1906, p. 197; Kershaw 1906, p. 199). In 1914 Kershaw (1915, p. 149) noted that "scores of Koalas" near the mouth of Growlers Creek, Wilsons Promontory had defoliated large numbers of eucalypts. This became such a problem that in 1918 Koalas had to be reduced by killing or removal to other parts of the park (Kershaw 1918). During the widespread and largely unexplained population decline of the early 1900s Koala populations in South Gippsland were drastically reduced. In 1945



Koalas from Phillip and French Islands were released by the FWD at Hoddles Creek (41), Snake Island (69) and Hedley (70). Populations presently exist in these three areas as well as numerous other localities.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest and eucalypt woodlands.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

PHALANGERIDAE

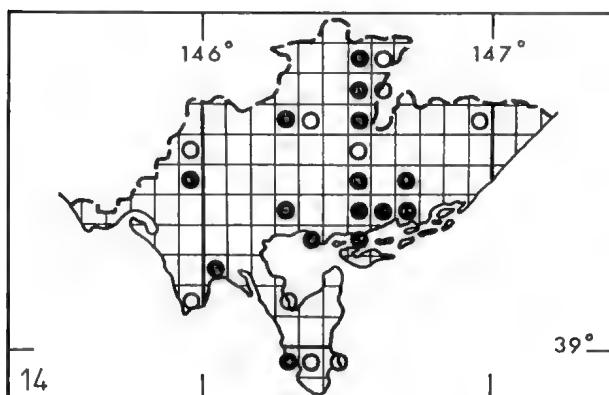
14. *Trichosurus vulpecula*.

Brush-tailed Possum.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and generally common except in the east and in the South Gippsland Highlands where it is uncommon. The larger, darker Tasmanian race *T. v. fuliginosus* occurs on Wilsons Promontory. This is presumably the result of introductions from Tasmania in the early 1900s (Kershaw 1918, p. 105) as it occurs nowhere else on the Australian mainland. Not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Most open-forest and eucalypt woodlands as well as farmland and urban areas where some trees remain. Most abundant in lowland or foothill eucalypt woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

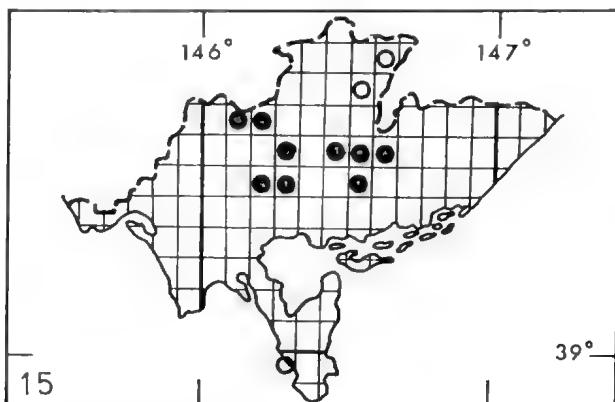


15. *Trichosurus caninus*. Bobuck.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and locally common in the higher rainfall areas of the South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Throughout tall open-forest in the ranges but restricted to dense gully vegetation in the foothills.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



PETAURIDAE

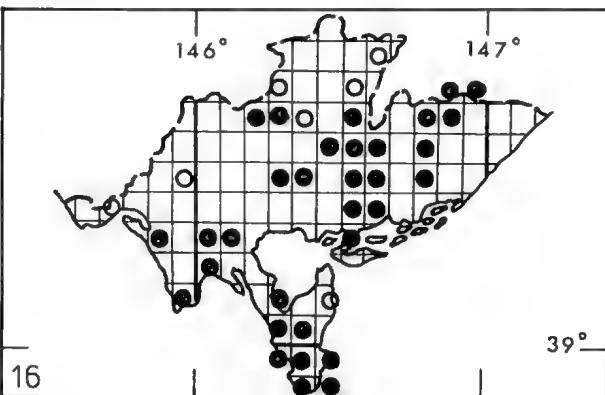
16. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*.

Common Ringtail.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common. Not recorded from any islands.

HABITAT. Most tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities, coastal dune scrub, *Melaleuca* thickets along drainage lines and gardens in urban areas. Most common where a tall, interlocking shrub layer exists.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

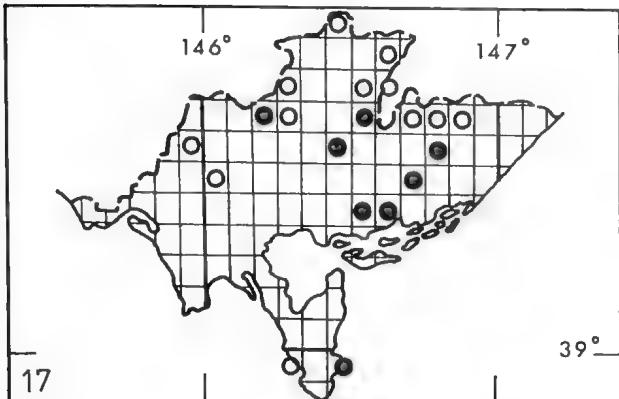


17. *Petaurus breviceps*. Sugar Glider.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common, particularly in the east and north. Not recorded on any islands.

HABITAT. Most tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities. Appears to be most abundant in drier lowland open-forest and woodland.

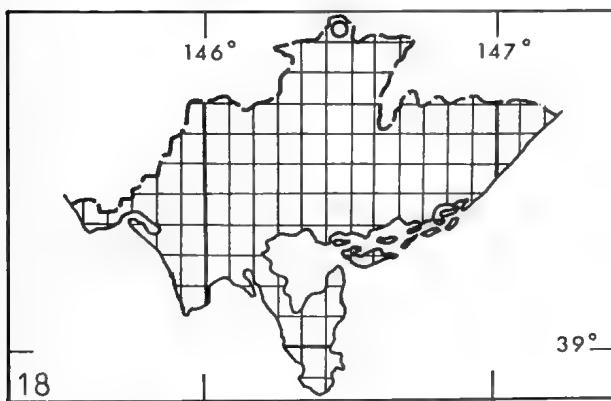
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



18. *Petaurus australis*. Yellow-bellied Glider.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted to the northern tip of the study area in Boola Boola State Forest where it is uncommon (MacFarlane pers. comm.).

HABITAT. Mature tall open-forest and open-forest. Recorded sheltering in *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* tall open-forest in gullies and moving to the drier ridges to feed. *E. bridgesiana* and *E. sideroxylon* are favoured food trees (MacFarlane pers. comm.).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Friend pers. comm. to Menkhorst and Mansergh (1977)).

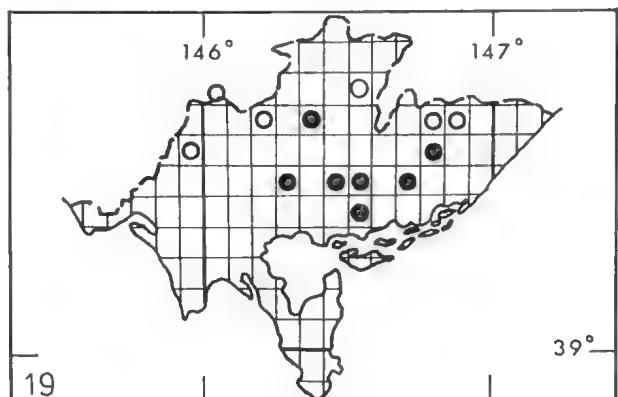


19. *Schoinobates volans*. Greater Glider.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread in the South Gippsland Highlands and foothills. Locally common in Mullungdung, Won Wron and Alberton West State Forests and the Mt Fatigue-Gunyah area of the South Gippsland Highlands; uncommon further east in the Highlands. Not present on Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Mature tall open-forest and open-forest of the ranges and foothills. Apparently

absent from *Eucalyptus nitida* and *E. consideniana* open-forests (Gilmore 1977).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

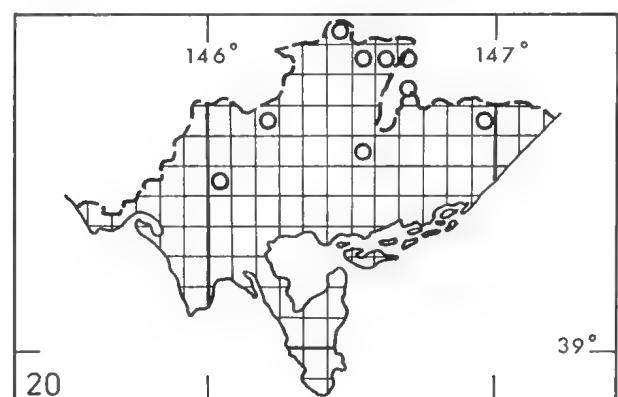


BURRAMYIDAE

20. *Acrobates pygmaeus*. Feathertail Glider.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and probably common in the north, not recorded from any near-coastal areas or Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest.

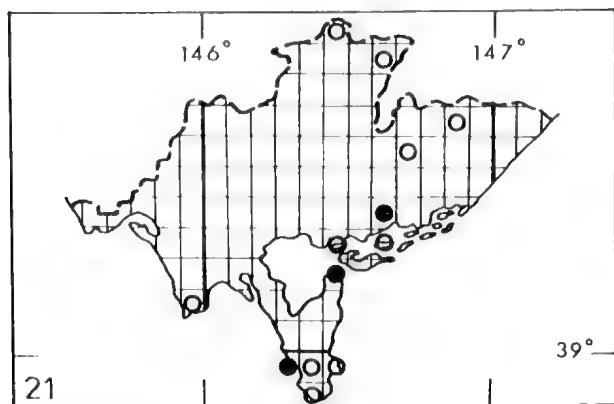
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (FWD 5016).



21. *Cercartetus nanus*. Eastern Pygmy Possum.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread in the lowlands and probably common, particularly on Wilsons Promontory. Not recorded from the South Gippsland Highlands.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland, including *Banksia* woodland and coastal dune scrub. Most abundant where a tall interlocking shrub layer exists.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1978 (FWD 11574).



MACROPODIDAE

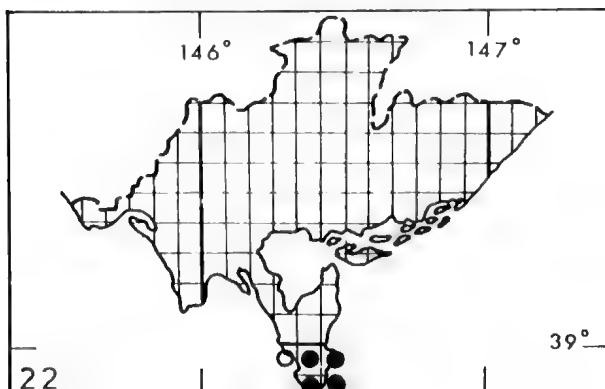
22. *Potorous tridactylus*. Potoroo.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted to Wilsons Promontory where it is locally common. The NMV has a specimen from Andersons Inlet which probably dates from the early 1900s (Dixon pers. comm.).

HABITAT. *Eucalyptus obliqua/E. radiata* heath woodland and coastal heath.

BREEDING DATA. Two females with furred pouch young were trapped on 23 June 1977 and another on 30 June.

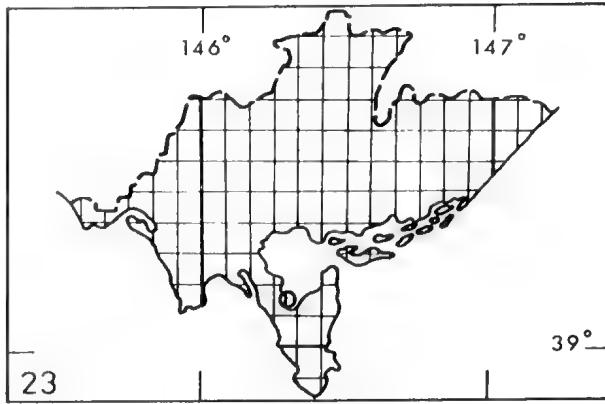
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17150).



23. *Thylogale billardierii*.

Red-bellied Pademelon.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Formerly present in coastal South Gippsland, now presumed extinct on the Australian mainland. Recorded from Corner Inlet, Wilsons Promontory in 1851 (NMV C9591). Skeletal remains found at Oberon Bay in 1971 are of unknown age and origin (Menkhurst and Mansergh 1977). Recent possible sight records from Wilsons Promontory require confirmation.



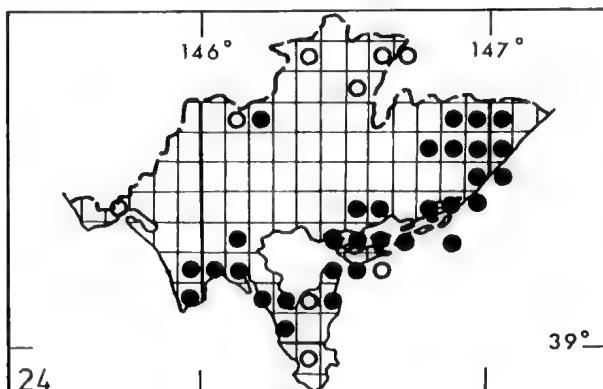
24. *Macropus giganteus*.

Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common in the lowlands and foothills, particularly in the east and south. Not recorded in the South Gippsland Highlands or in the ranges of Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland with a grassy ground cover, adjacent cleared land and coastal tussock grassland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16890).



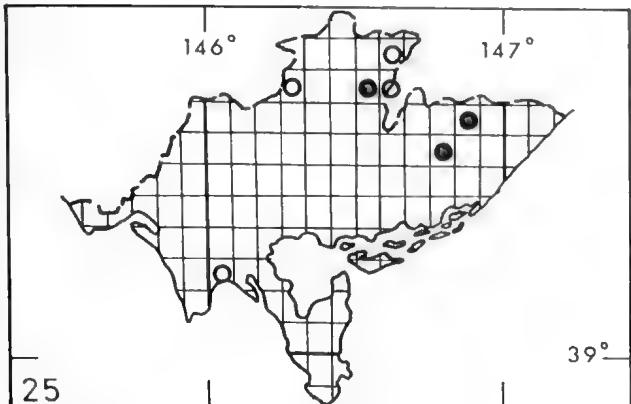
25. *Macropus rufogriseus*.

Red-necked Wallaby.

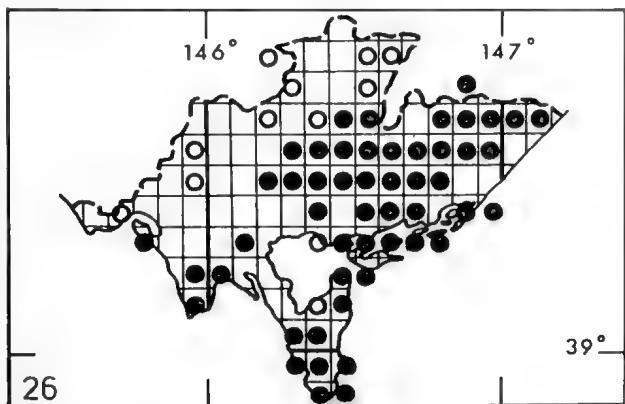
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Occurs in small, widely scattered groups in the north and east.

HABITAT. Drier open-forest and woodland usually with a heathy understorey.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Ashe pers. comm.).

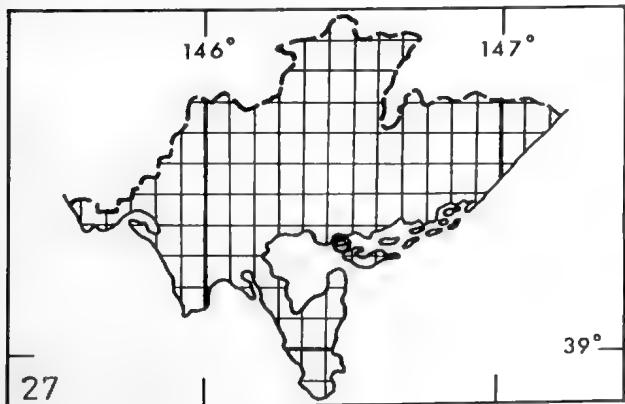


26. *Wallabia bicolor*. Black Wallaby.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common throughout.
 HABITAT. All tall open-forest, open-forest and woodland communities, softwood plantations, coastal dune scrub and heath. Most abundant in areas with a dense shrub layer.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



PTEROPODIDAE

27. *Pteropus poliocephalus*.
 Grey-headed Fruit Bat.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. This species



is an autumn and winter migrant to Victoria and has been recorded in the study area once, at Port Welshpool in 1951 (NMV C2175).

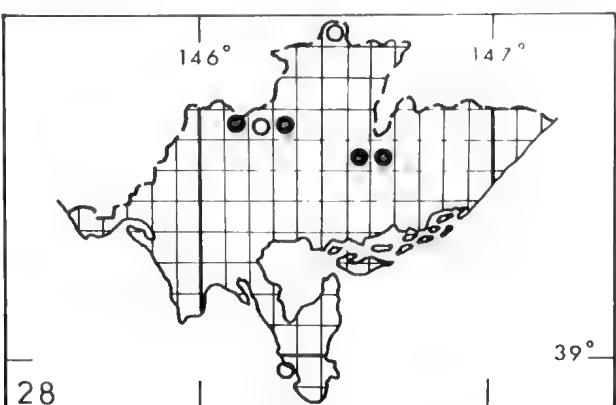
VESPERTILIONIDAE

28. *Eptesicus pumilus*. Little Bat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably widespread and common. Recorded from: Darlimurla; Tyers; Tidal River; Tarra Valley National Park; and 7 km ENE of Balook.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16881).

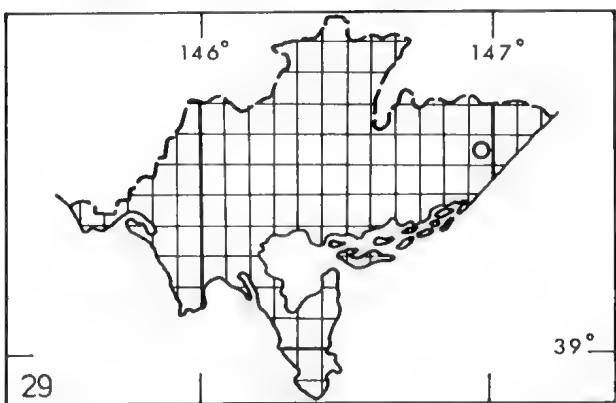


29. *Chalinolobus gouldii*. Gould's Wattled Bat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably common and widespread although only one record exists, from 22 km E of Carrajung.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland and farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV C16748).



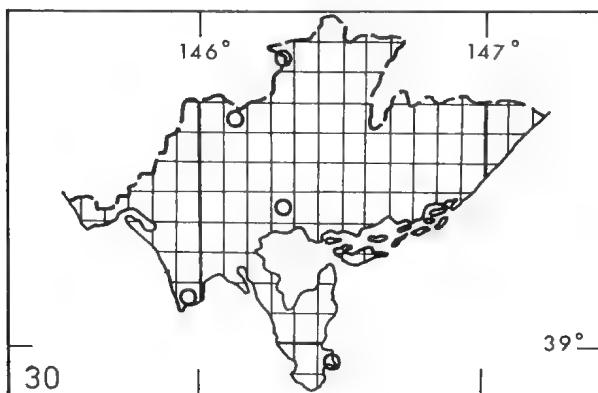
30. *Miniopterus schreibersii*. Bent-winged Bat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and uncommon. A small wintering colony occurs in a cave at Cape Liptrap (Hamilton-Smith

1965). Other records are from: a water tunnel above Franklin Falls, NW of Toora (Hamilton-Smith pers. comm. to R. Warneke); Moe; Berrys Creek; and one specimen from Refuge Cove, Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Breeds and shelters colonially in caves and forages in surrounding open-forest, woodland and farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1971 (NMV C6804).



31. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*.

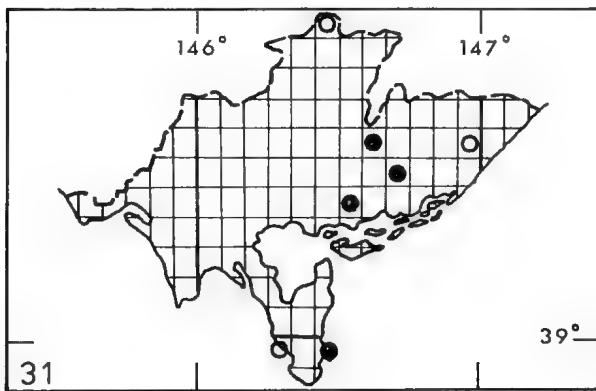
Lesser Long-eared Bat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably widespread and common. Recorded from: Tyers; Tidal River; Refuge Cove, Wilsons Promontory; 7 km ENE of Balook; Won Wron State Forest; Alberton West State Forest; and Mullungdung State Forest.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, farmland and coastal dune scrub.

BREEDING DATA. A lactating female with 2 enlarged pectoral nipples was captured on 11 February 1977.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16906).



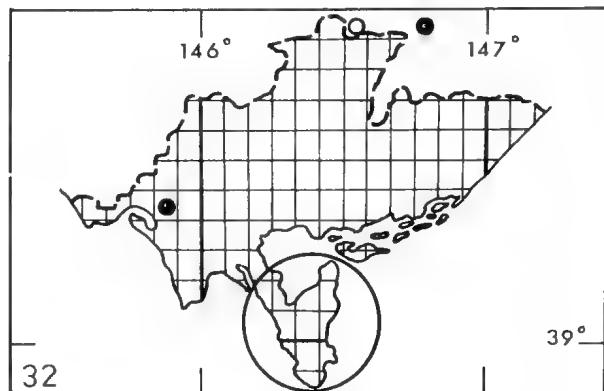
LEPORIDAE

32. *Lepus europaeus*. Hare.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably widespread but uncommon. There are only two recent records from the Traralgon area and NW of Tarwin. Formerly present on Wilsons Promontory (Selby undated) but appears to have been replaced by rabbits in the early 1900s (Selby undated).

HABITAT. Both recent records were in farmland but Hares also inhabit grassy open-forest, grassy woodland, and coastal dune scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

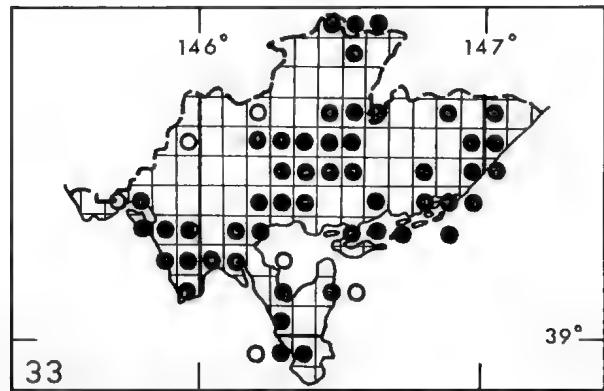


33. *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Rabbit.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and abundant.

HABITAT. Most common in rough pasture and coastal dune scrub but also found in most open-forest and woodland communities, particularly those with an open understorey; softwood plantations; and farmland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



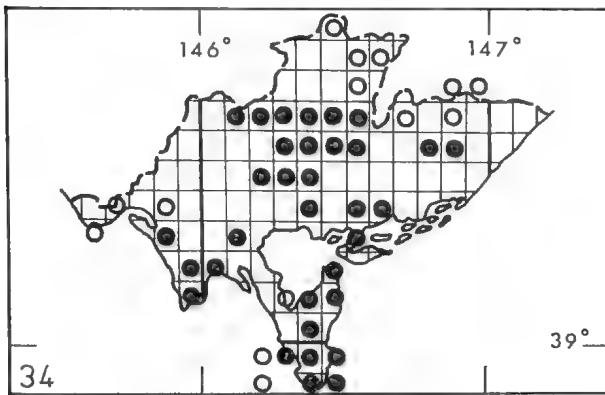
MURIDAE

34. *Rattus fuscipes*. Bush Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common on the mainland and Great Glennie Island. Bush Rats on Great Glennie Island are significantly larger than those on the mainland and have relatively longer nasal bones (Hobbs 1971).

HABITAT. Tall open-forest, open-forest, woodland, coastal dune scrub, heath and softwood plantations. Most abundant in areas with dense ground cover such as gullies.

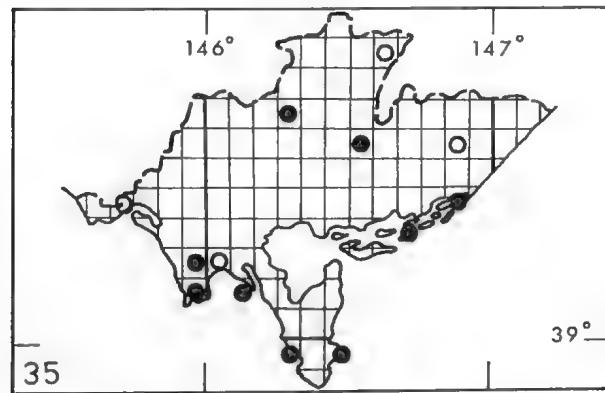
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16917).

35. *Rattus rattus*. Black Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common.

HABITAT. Most terrestrial habitats are suitable. Most abundant in coastal dune scrub, particularly where refuse has been left by campers.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16926).

36. *Rattus lutreolus*. Swamp Rat.

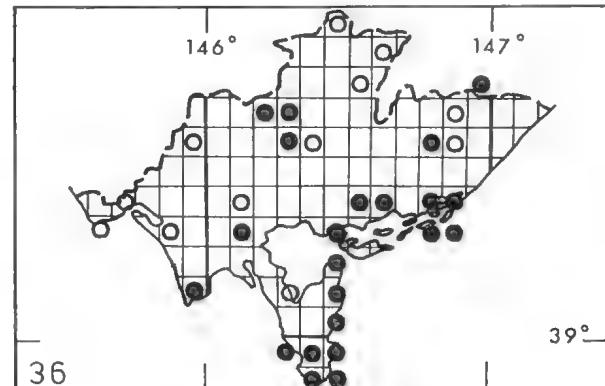
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in the lowlands and foothills. Not recorded from the South Gippsland

Highlands or the ranges on Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland, coastal dune scrub, heath and sedgeland. Usually associated with damp areas, particularly where sedges are present.

BREEDING DATA. The absence of lactating females indicated that breeding had finished before the survey began. Independent juveniles were trapped on Snake Island and Clonmell Island between the 4 and 9 of March 1977 when they made up the bulk of the animals trapped. Between the 22 and 24 of April only one juvenile was amongst 61 Swamp Rats captured on Hummock Island.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16920).

37. *Pseudomys novaehollandiae*.

New Holland Mouse.

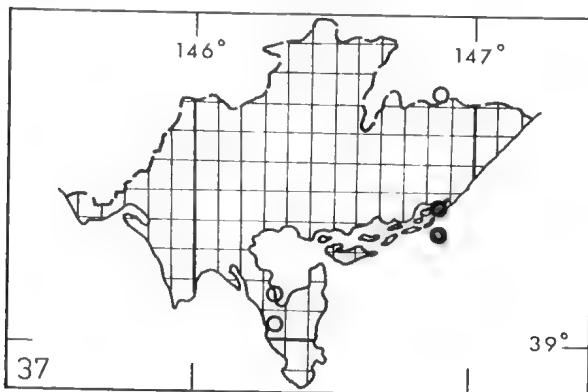
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and rare. Found in small, scattered colonies. Recorded from: Mullungdung State Forest along Harrop Road between Found Road and Thirteen Mile Road; SW end of Hummock Island; 8.5 km SW of Reeves Beach; Red Hill, Wilsons Promontory; and 1 km S of Millers Landing, Wilsons Promontory.

HABITAT. Low, dry heath, and woodland with a heathy understorey. Found only in heath in the relatively early stages of regeneration following a fire or clearing (Cockburn 1975, Posamentier and Recher 1974).

BREEDING. During our survey 10 animals were trapped between 23 and 27 April. These comprised approximately equal numbers of males and females (5 males, 4 females, 1 unsexed). A subadult female, collected on 25 April, weighed 9.6 gm and had a pes length

of 18 mm suggesting it was some 22-35 days old (Kemper 1976).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16927).

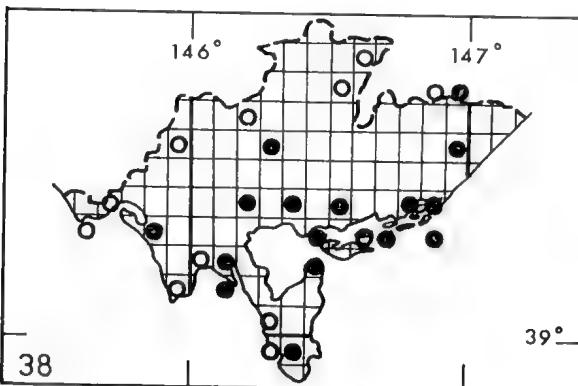


38. *Mus musculus*. House Mouse.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

HABITAT. Most terrestrial habitats. Not recorded in the tall open-forests of the ranges. Most abundant in coastal dune scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C16924).



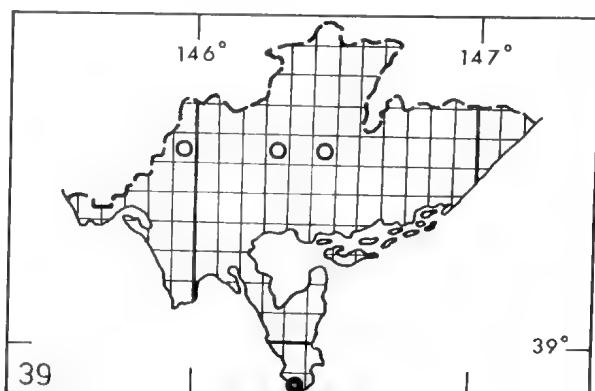
39. *Mastacomys fuscus*. Broad-toothed Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Restricted and rare. Occurs in small isolated colonies which are difficult to locate. Recorded from: 6 km N of Leongatha; Olsens Bridge; English Corner; and 1 km SW of South Peak, Wilsons Promontory. Skeletal remains of unknown age and origin were found at Darby Beach, Wilsons Promontory in 1973 (Menhorst and Mansergh 1977).

HABITAT. Recorded from *Eucalyptus regnans* tall open-forest in the South Gippsland Highlands and closed-heath on Wilsons Promon-

tory. Usually associated with dense ground cover in damp situations.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17098).

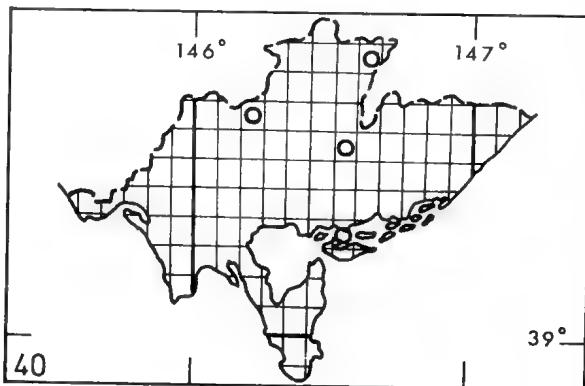


40. *Hydromys chrysogaster*. Water Rat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Scattered and surprisingly uncommon.

HABITAT. Freshwater and brackish streams, estuaries, lakes, swamps and farm dams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976. (Bietzel pers. comm.).



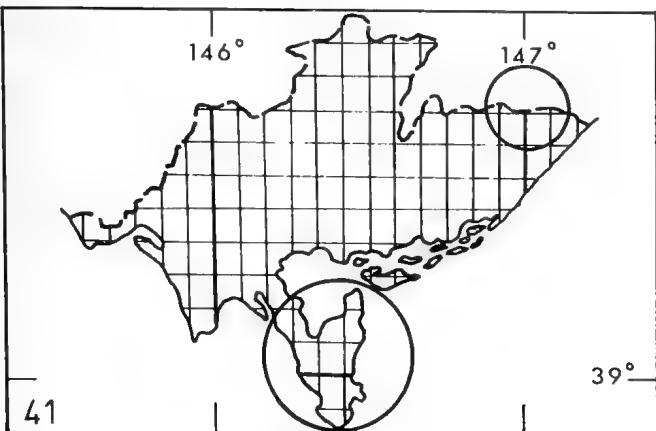
CANIDAE

41. *Canis familiaris*. Dingo.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Probably absent but formerly widespread. Once common on Wilsons Promontory (Selby undated). Sighted near the survey area in the Boola Boola State Forest in 1973 (Suckling pers. comm. to Menhorst and Mansergh 1977). May still occur in the ranges in the northern tip of the survey area.

HABITAT. Now restricted to tall open-forest and open-forest in rugged country.

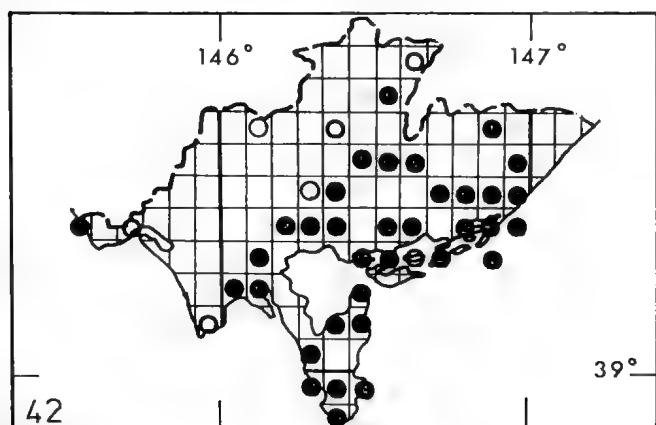
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1918 (NMV R7590).

42. *Vulpes vulpes*. Fox.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

HABITAT. All terrestrial habitats except the most densely settled urban areas.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV C17176).

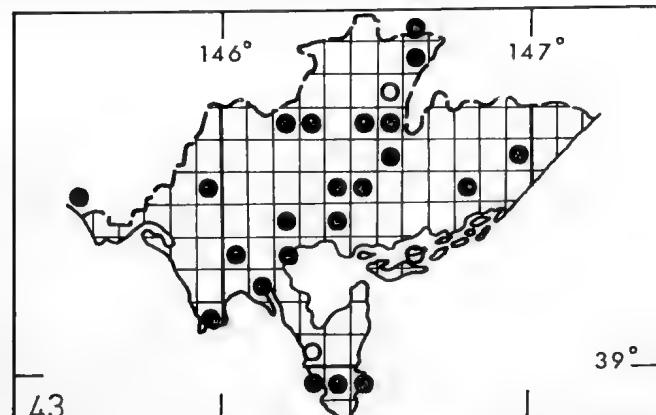


FELIDAE

43. *Felis catus*. Cat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

HABITAT. All terrestrial habitats.



MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

OTARIIDAE

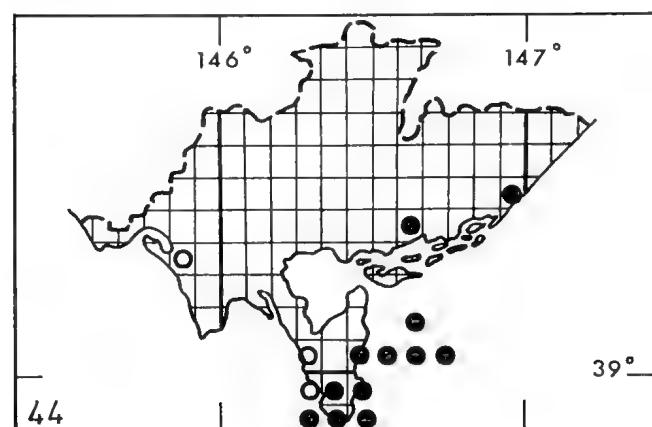
44. *Arctocephalus pusillus*.

Australian Fur Seal.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common in marine waters of the survey area. Breeds on Kanowna Island and comes ashore to rest on White Rock, Rag Island, Notch Island, Wattle Island and Anderson Islet.

HABITAT. Marine waters.

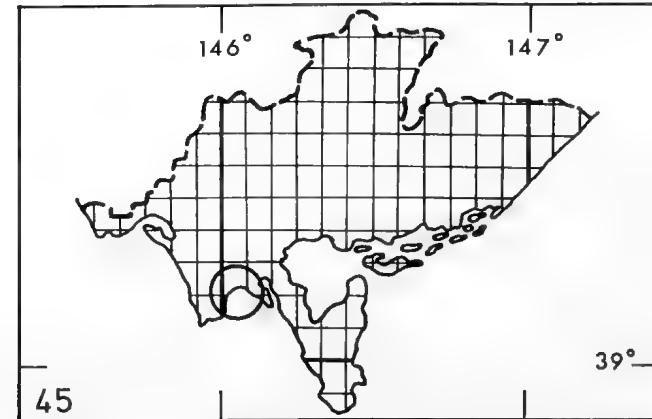
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

45. *Arctocephalus forsteri*.

New Zealand Fur Seal.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Breeds on islands around the South Island of New Zealand, on nearby sub-antarctic islands and along the coast of south-western Australia. It is a rare vagrant to Victorian waters.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1925 (NMV C7535).



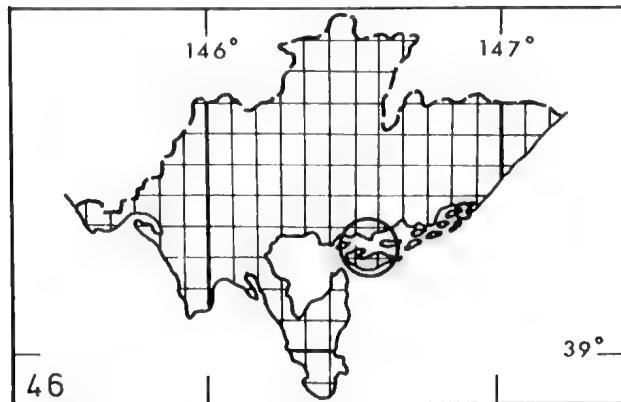
PHOCIDAE

46. *Hydrurga leptonyx*. Leopard Seal.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. A vagrant from the Southern Ocean. There are three records of single beached animals, from Port Welshpool, Snake Island and Manns Beach.

HABITAT. Antarctic and sub-antarctic seas.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1972 (NMV C10955).



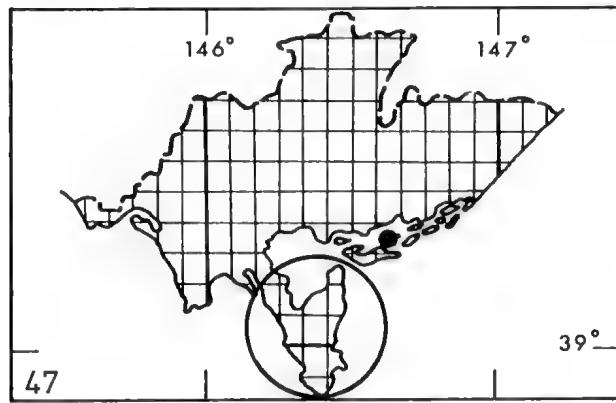
CERVIDAE

47. *Dama dama*. Fallow Deer.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Released on Wilsons Promontory and in the Powlett River area in the 1860s (Bentley 1967) but is extinct in these areas. Released on Sunday Island in 1967 (Austin pers. comm.) where it is becoming established.

HABITAT. Grassy clearings in woodland and coastal dune scrub.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Austin pers. comm.).



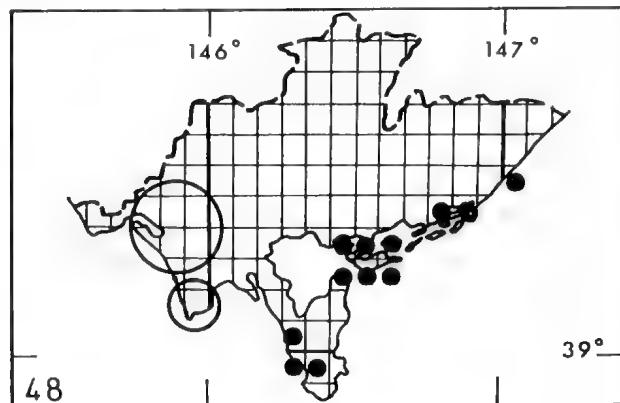
48. *Axis porcinus*. Hog Deer.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Introduced to Wilsons Promontory and Cape Liptrap in the

1860s (Bentley 1967). Now restricted to the Snake Island, St Margaret Island area and Wilsons Promontory where it is locally common.

HABITAT. Woodland, coastal dune scrub, swamps and heath.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).

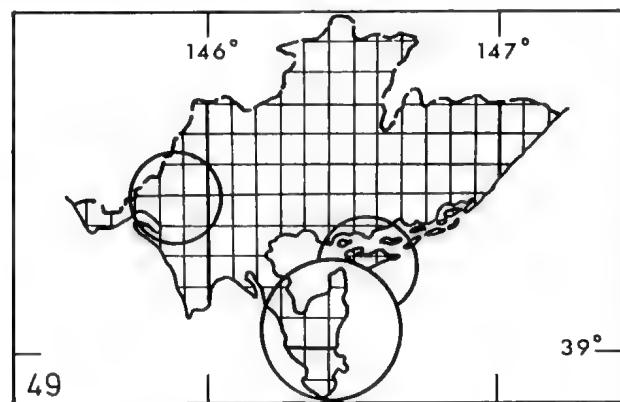


49. *Cervus unicolor*. Sambar Deer.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Introduced to Wilsons Promontory, Snake Island and the Powlett River-Tarwin area in the 1860s (Bentley 1967). Was common in the southwest and south-central parts of the survey area until about the 1920s. Now rare and possibly extinct in these areas.

HABITAT. Unknown.

MOST RECENT RECORD. None documented.

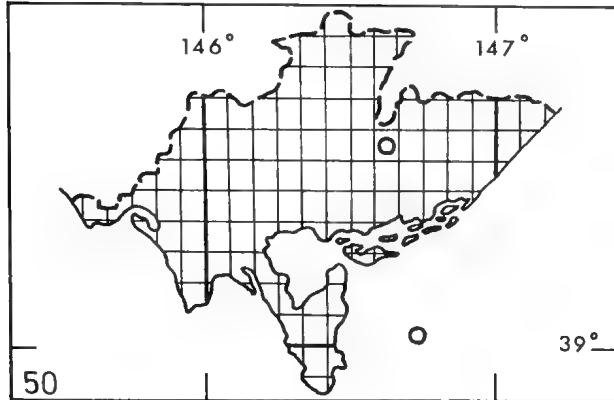


BOVIDAE

50. *Capra hircus*. Goat.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Released on Seal Island in 1884 to provide food for the lighthouse keeper on Clifftop Island (Norman

1971). Goats are no longer present on the island. A skull was collected from a cave on the island during the FWD survey (FWD 11230). Wild goats still occur at the head of Greigs Creek, S of Blackwarry (Niggl pers. comm.).

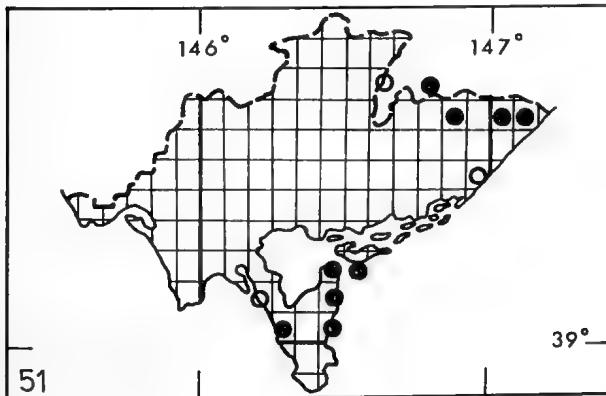


Appendix 2

Annotated list of birds from the South Gippsland Area

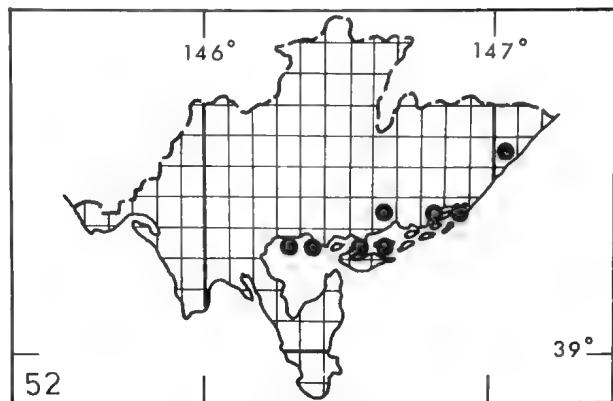
DROMAIIDAE

51. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Emu. (B)
Occurs in the east of the study area where it is rare, and Wilsons Promontory National Park where it is common. It inhabits open-forest, woodland and heathland.
Aston 1954; Davis 1965.



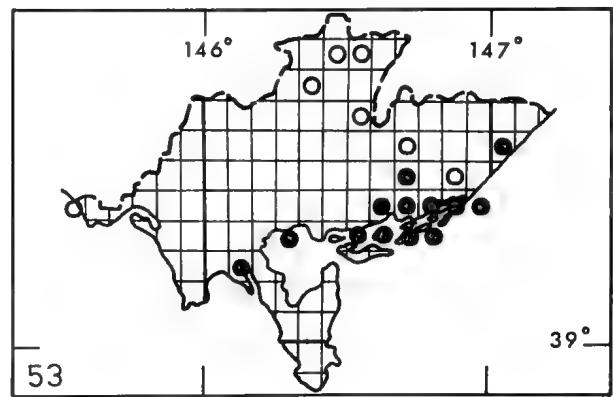
PODICIPEDIDAE

52. *Podiceps cristatus*. Great Crested Grebe.
Rarely recorded. Found in marine embayments.



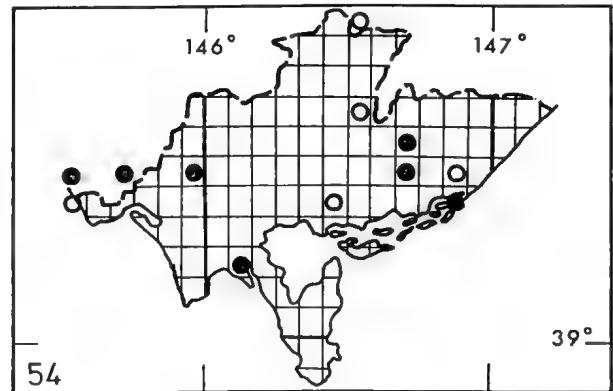
53. *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*.

Hoary-headed Grebe.
Common and widespread in marine embayments.
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Quinn 1967.



54. *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*.

Australasian Grebe. (B)
Widespread but rare on freshwater swamps.
Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Quinn 1967.

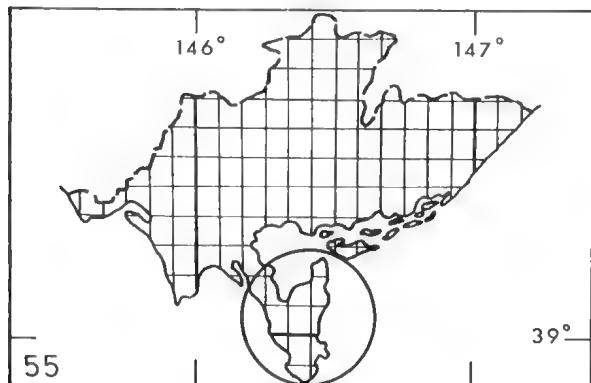


SPHENISCIDAE

55. *Eudyptes chrysocome*.

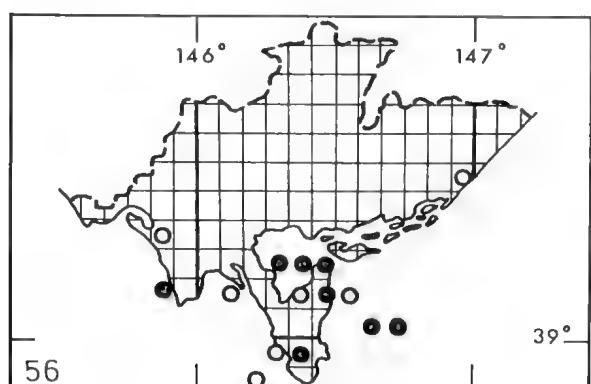
Rockhopper Penguin.

Two beach washed specimens recorded for Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975, Buckingham 1977b (as Crested Penguin)).

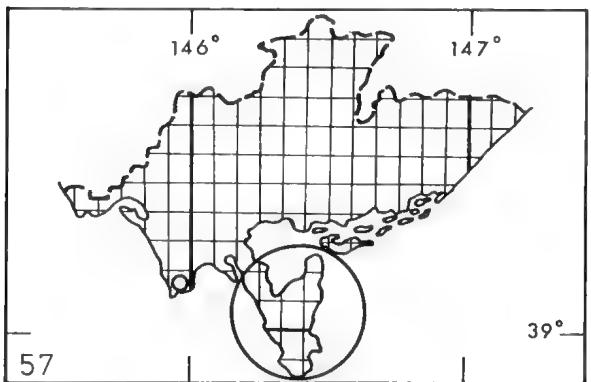
56. *Eudyptula minor*. Little Penguin. (B)

Widespread and common in the ocean. Nests on many of the offshore islands.

Bedggood 1974; Gillham 1961; Mitchell 1976.



DIOMEDEIDAE

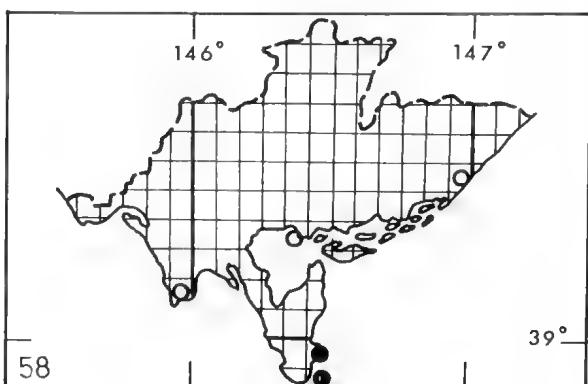
57. *Diomedea exulans*. Wandering Albatross.

Occasional beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on temperate to subantarctic islands in the southern hemisphere.

58. *Diomedea melanophrrys*.

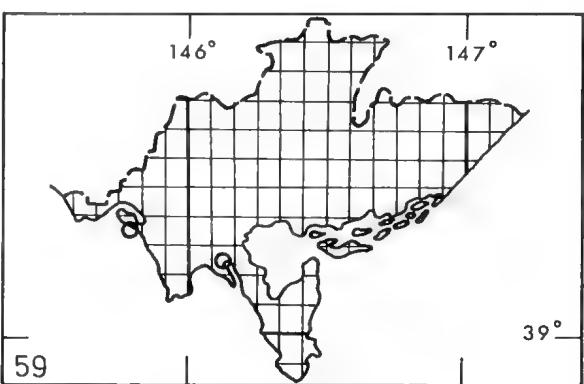
Black-browed Albatross.

Uncommonly seen over the ocean. Breeds on Antarctic and subantarctic islands.

59. *Diomedea chrysostoma*.

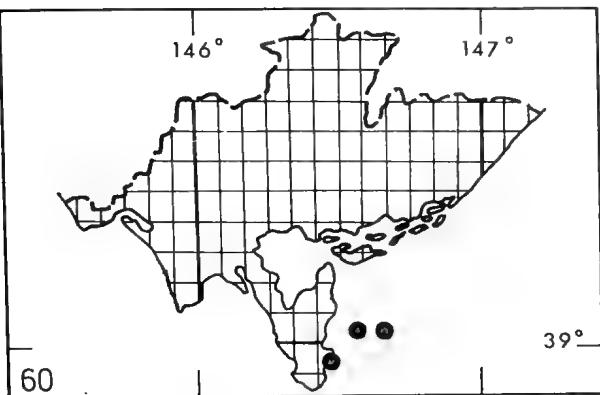
Grey-headed Albatross.

Only two records: at Shallow Inlet (Cooper 1975); and at Venus Bay (Buckingham 1977b). Breeds on temperate to subantarctic islands in the southern hemisphere.

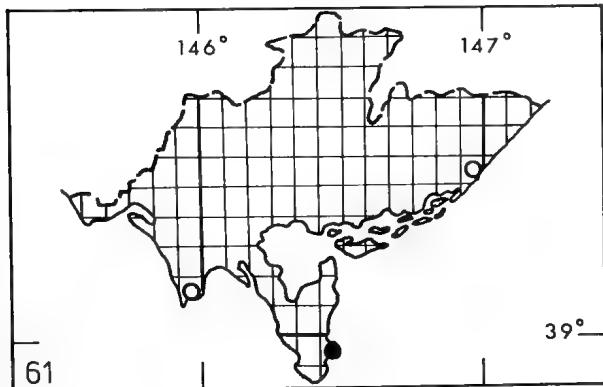
60. *Diomedea chlororhynchos*.

Yellow-nosed Albatross.

Uncommonly seen over the ocean. Breeds on temperate islands in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

61. *Diomedea cauta*. Shy Albatross.

Only one seen near Cape Wellington during our survey. Cooper (1975) states it is the common albatross on the waters around Wilsons Promontory.

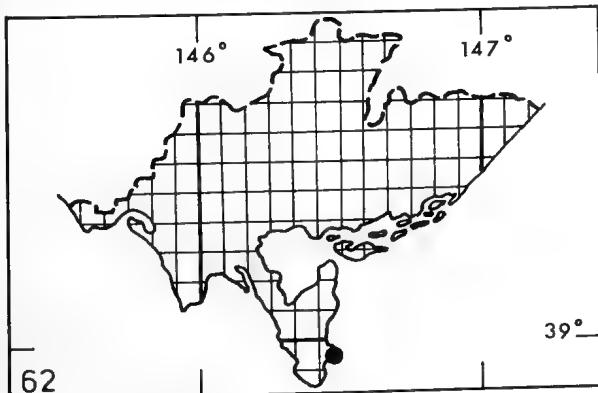


PROCELLARIIDAE

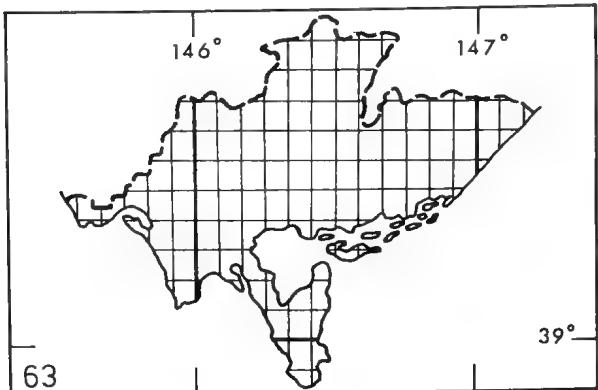
62. *Macrourus giganteus*.

Southern Giant-Petrel.

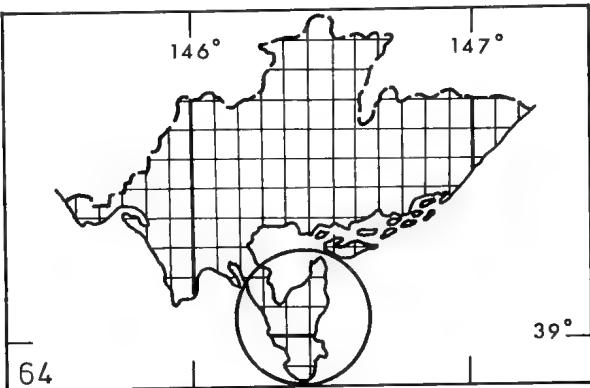
Rarely recorded over the ocean or as beach washed specimens. Breeds along the Antarctic coastline and subantarctic islands.



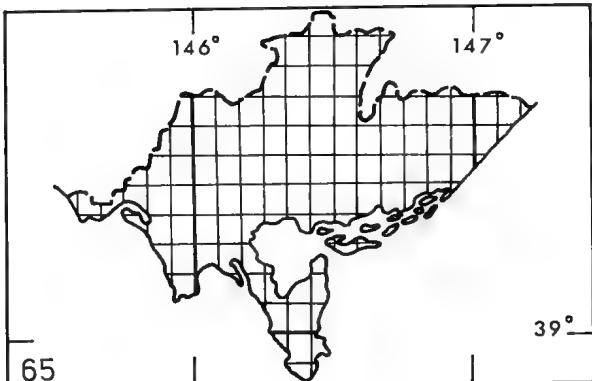
63. *Macronectes halli*. Northern Giant-Petrel. Cooper (1975) has recorded this species on Wilsons Promontory. Breeds on islands at or north of the Subantarctic Convergence.



64. *Fulmarus glacialisoides*. Southern Fulmar. Two specimens recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds along the Antarctic coastline and subantarctic islands.

65. *Daption capense*. Cape Petrel.

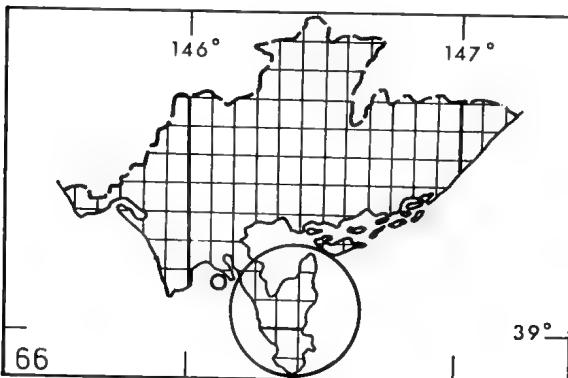
Rarely recorded (Cooper 1975). Breeds along the Antarctic coastline and subantarctic islands.



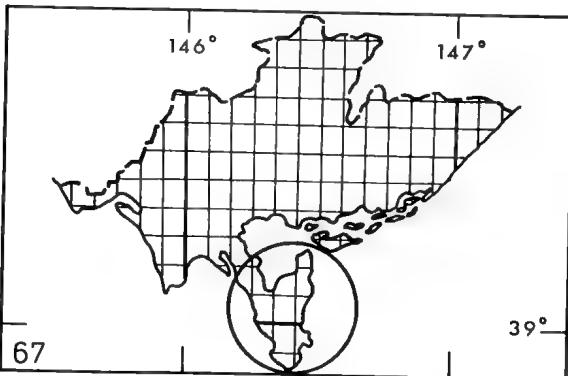
66. *Pterodroma macroptera*.

Great-winged Petrel.

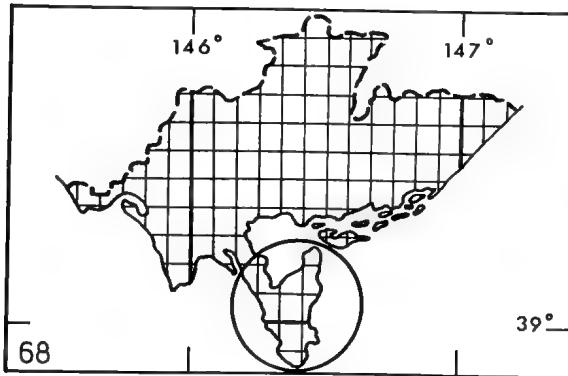
Seven specimens have been recorded on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and one at Venus Bay (Buckingham 1977b). Jacobs (1968b) has a record from Sandy Point. Breeds in New Zealand and islands off southern Western Australia.



67. *Pterodroma lessonii*. White-headed Petrel. Dead birds are regularly found on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on subantarctic islands.



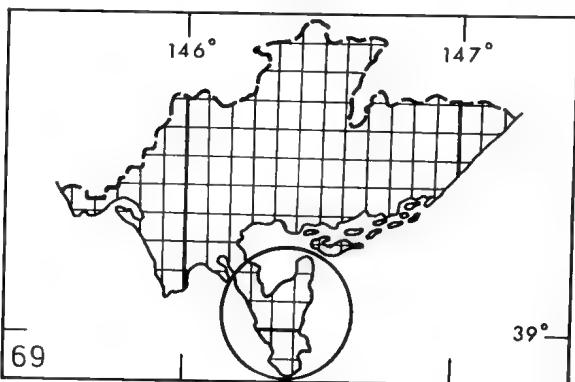
68. *Pterodroma mollis*. Soft-plumaged Petrel.



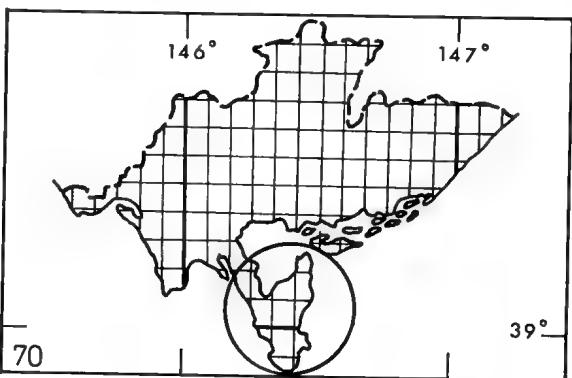
Only one specimen, collected at Sealers Cove, Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on Antipodes Island and islands in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

69. *Halobaena caerulea*. Blue Petrel.

Two beach washed birds recorded from Norman Bay, Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on subantarctic islands.

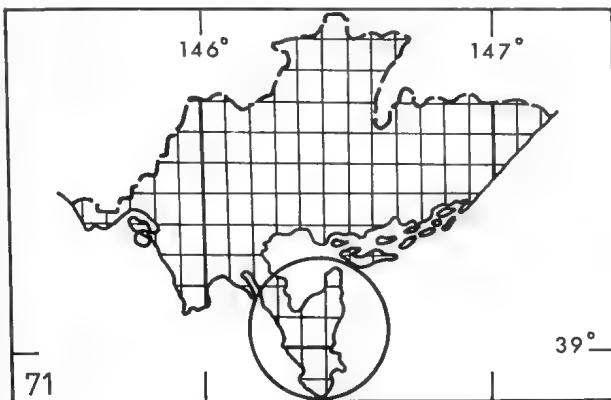
70. *Pachyptila vittata*. Broad-billed Prion.

Two specimens have been found on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on islands around New Zealand and in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

71. *Pachyptila salvini*.

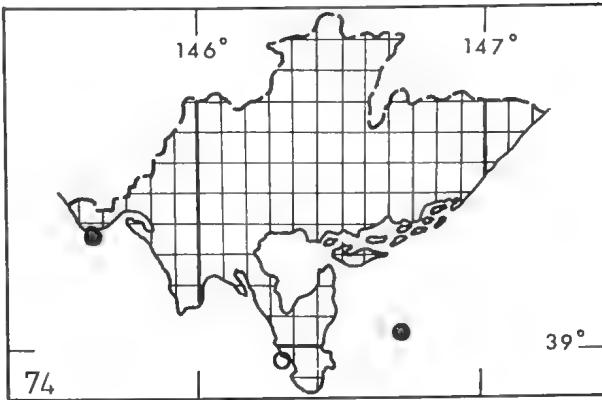
Lesser Broad-billed Prion.

Found regularly on Wilsons Promontory beaches (Cooper 1975) and there is a record from Venus Bay (Buckingham 1977b). Breeds on Marion and Crozet Islands in the Indian Ocean.



72. *Pachyptila desolata*. Antarctic Prion.

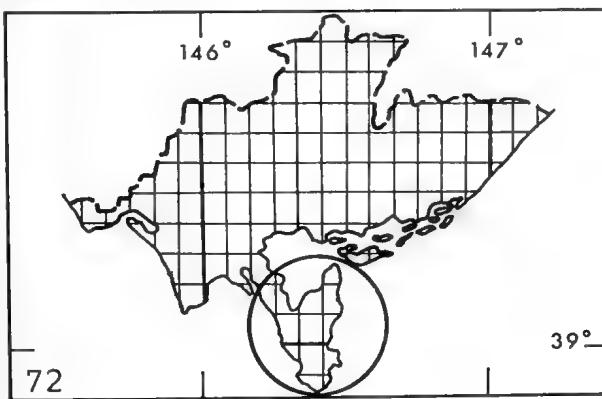
One or two specimens usually found on Wilsons Promontory each year (Cooper 1975). Breeds on Antarctica and subantarctic islands.



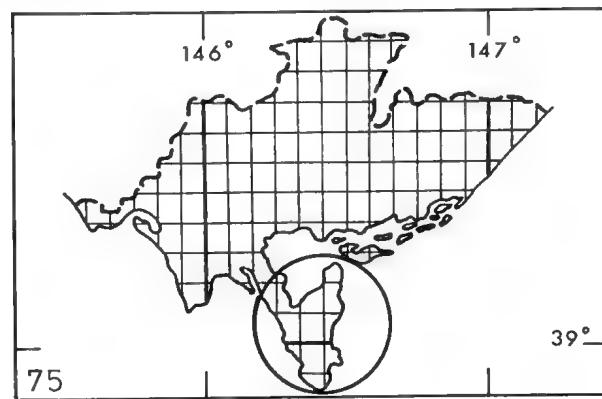
75. *Puffinus carneipes*.

Flesh-footed Shearwater.

Rarely recorded as beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on islands around south-western Australia, Lord Howe Island and islands off New Zealand.

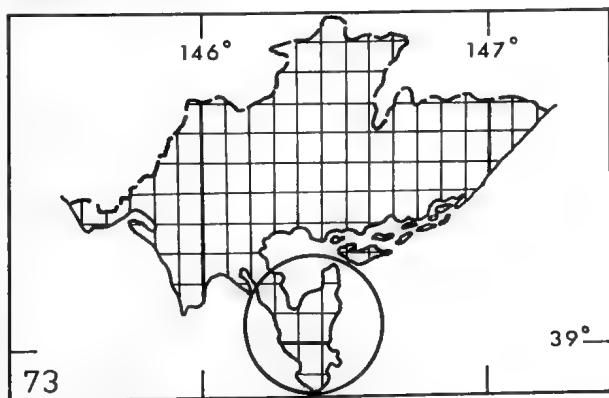


73. *Pachyptila belcheri*. Slender-billed Prion. Occasional beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on subantarctic islands.



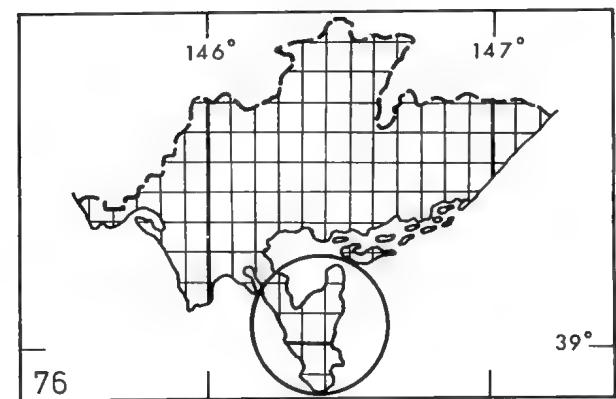
76. *Puffinus griseus*. Sooty Shearwater.

Rarely recorded as beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975).



74. *Pachyptila turtur*. Fairy Prion.

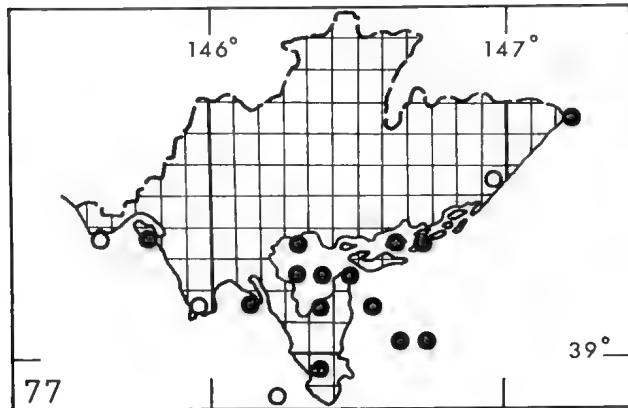
Rarely recorded and usually only as beach washed specimens (Cooper 1975). Breeds on islands around Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand (Gillham 1961).



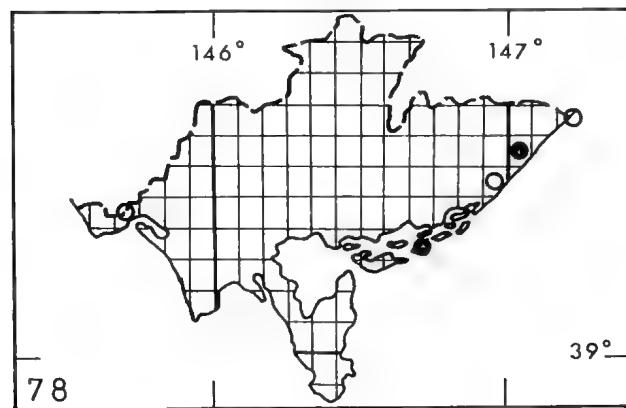
77. *Puffinus tenuirostris*.

Short-tailed Shearwater. (B)
Commonly seen on the ocean; large nesting colonies occur on most of the granitic islands off Wilsons Promontory.

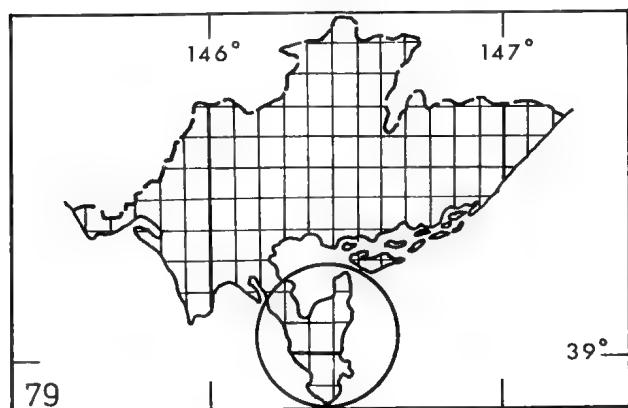
Anon. 1958; Bedggood 1974; Gillham 1961.

78. *Puffinus gavia*. Fluttering Shearwater.

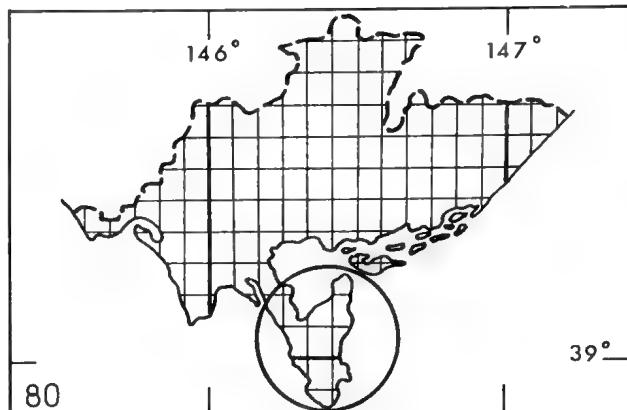
Recorded annually near Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds off New Zealand.

79. *Puffinus huttoni*. Hutton's Shearwater.

One record from Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1977b). Breeds in New Zealand.

80. *Puffinus assimilis*. Little Shearwater.

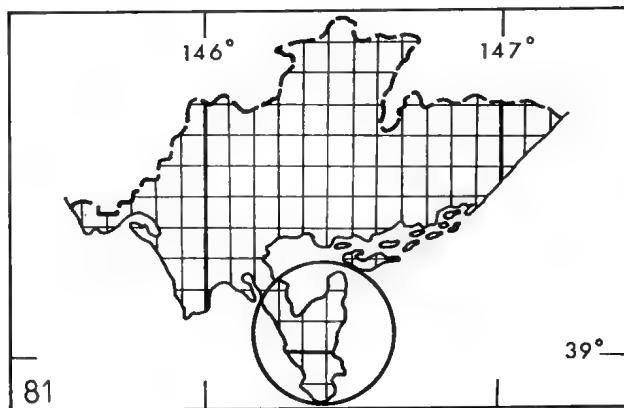
There is one record of three specimens on Wilsons Promontory by Kershaw (1906).



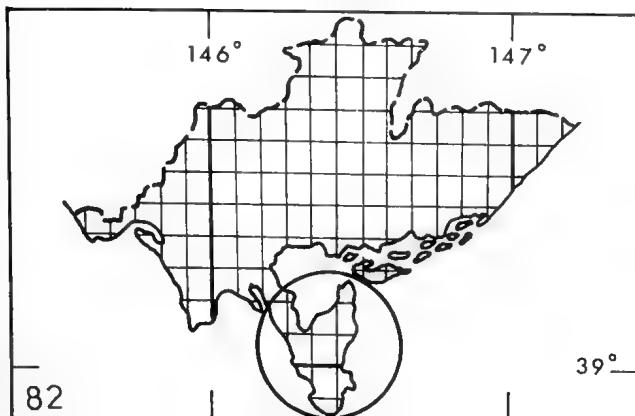
OCEANITIDAE

81. *Oceanites oceanicus*.

Wilsons Storm-Petrel.
Rarely recorded as beach washed specimens on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975). Breeds on the Antarctic mainland and Antarctic and subantarctic islands.

82. *Pelagodroma marina*.

White-faced Storm-Petrel. (B)
Breeds on islands but is only rarely recorded as beach washed specimens (Cooper 1975). The nearest breeding colony is on Mud Island in Port Phillip Bay.

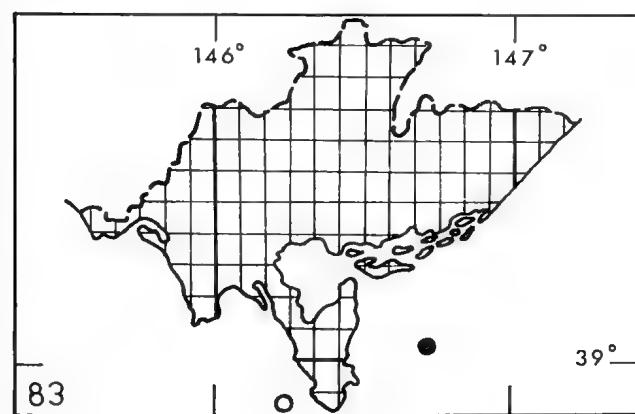


PELECANOIDIDAE

83. *Pelecanoides urinatrix*.

Common Diving-Petrel. (B)

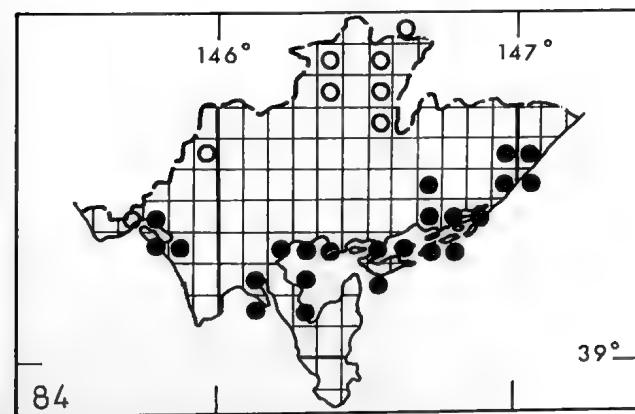
Breeds on the islands off Wilsons Promontory including Cliffy, McHugh and Dannevig (Condon 1975). Beach washed specimens are often found on Wilsons Promontory (Gillham 1961).



PELECANIDAE

84. *Pelecanus conspicillatus*.

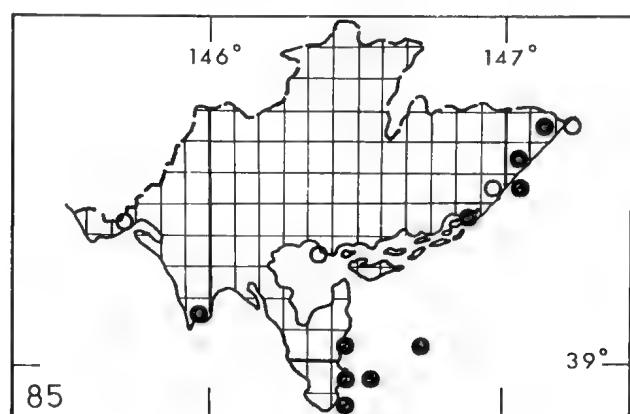
Australian Pelican.



Widespread in shallow coastal embayments.
Lyndon, D 1972; Mitchell 1976.

SULIDAE

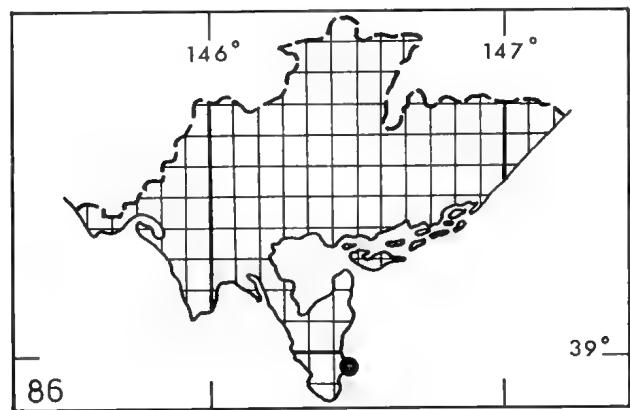
85. *Morus serrator*. Australasian Gannet.
Widespread and common along the coast line.
Breeds on islands around southern Australia and in New Zealand.
Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



ANHINGIDAE

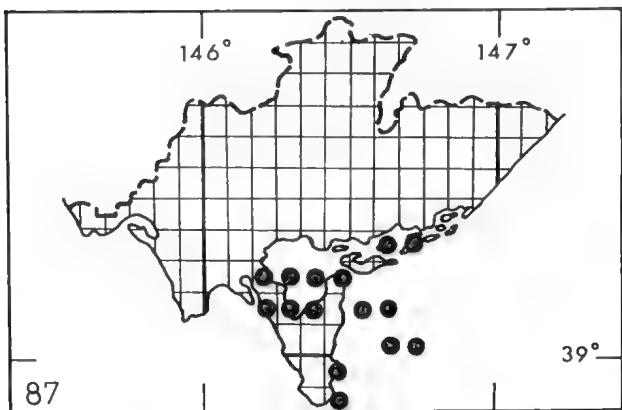
86. *Anhinga melanogaster*. Darter.

Restricted and rare. A single bird was seen at Refuge Cove in April 1977 and single birds at both Refuge and Sealers Coves in June 1977.

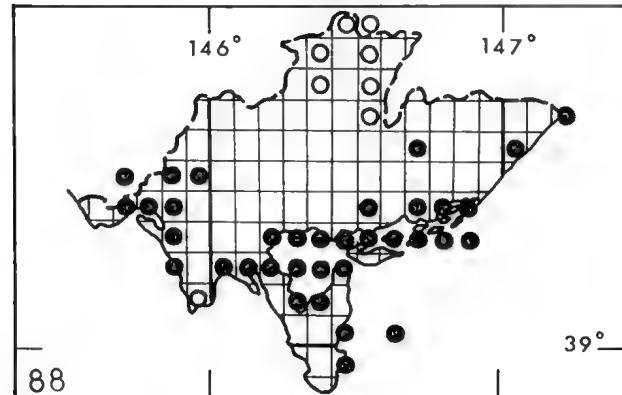


PHALACROCORACIDAE

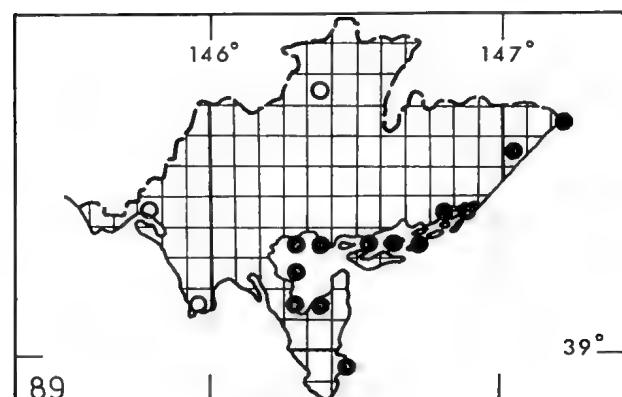
87. *Leucocarbo fuscescens*. Black-faced Shag.
Common on the granite islands in Corner Inlet and on the east side of Wilsons Promontory. Breeds on Tasmanian islands.



88. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Great Cormorant. Widespread in low numbers in both fresh and saline waters.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

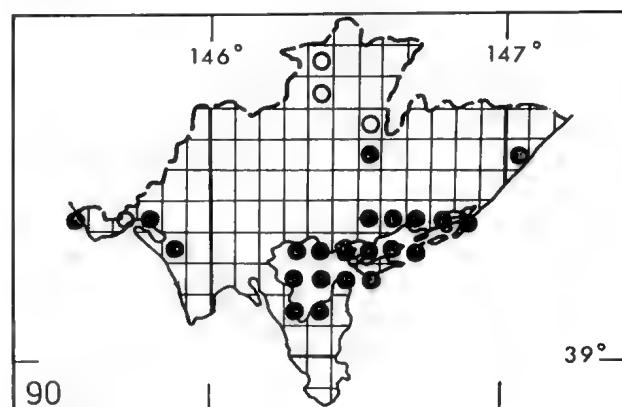


89. *Phalacrocorax varius*. Pied Cormorant. Widespread but uncommon in shallow coastal embayments.
Mitchell 1976.



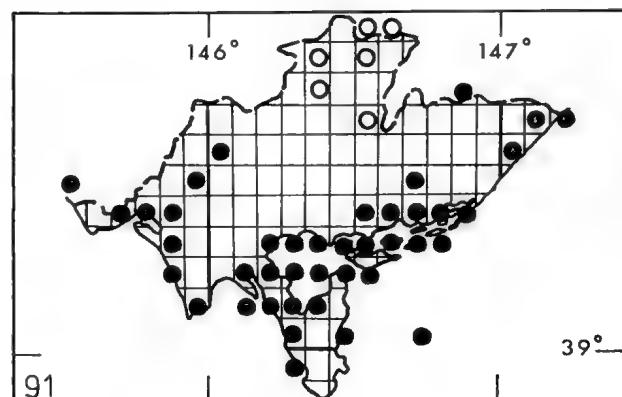
90. *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*.

Little Black Cormorant.
Widespread in low numbers in shallow coastal embayments.
Mitchell 1976.



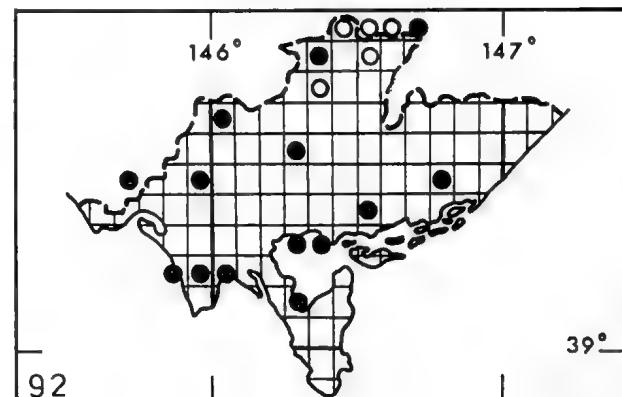
91. *Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*.

Little Pied Cormorant.
Widespread in low numbers in both fresh and saline waters.



ARDEIDAE

92. *Ardea pacifica*. Pacific Heron.



Widespread but rare around swamps and farm dams.

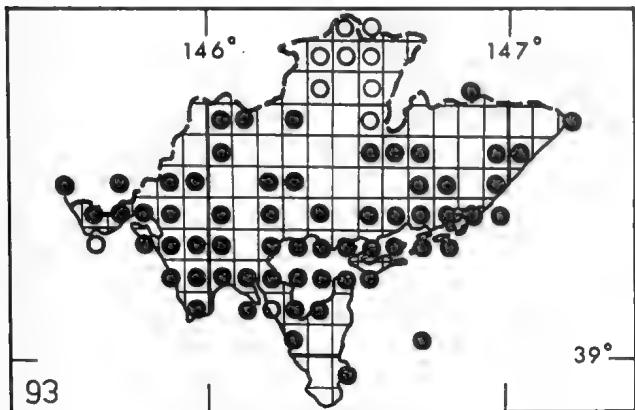
Friend and McDonald 1975.

93. *Ardea novaehollandiae*.

White-faced Heron. (B)

Widespread and common in both fresh and saline waters and farmland.

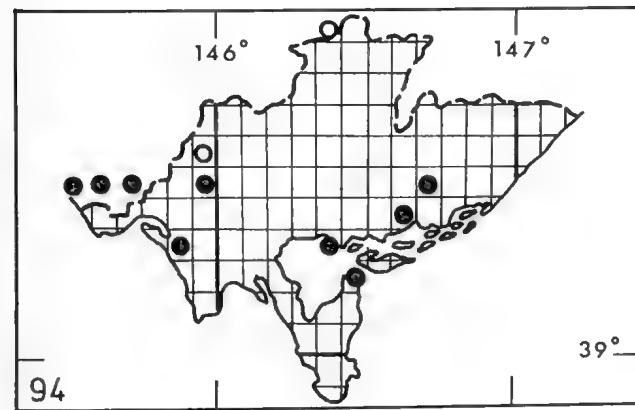
Friend and McDonald 1975; Lambert 1967;
Quinn 1967.



94. *Ardeola ibis*. Cattle Egret.

Widespread but flocks are only seen occasionally in farmland.

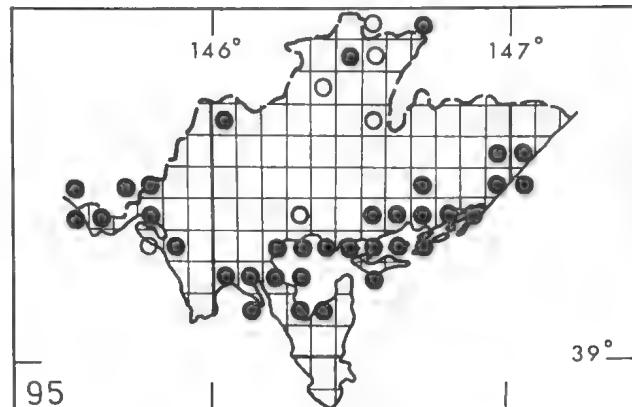
Buckingham 1976b; Ringin 1977; Lyndon 1977a.



95. *Egretta alba*. Great Egret.

Widespread but uncommon in shallow fresh and saline waters.

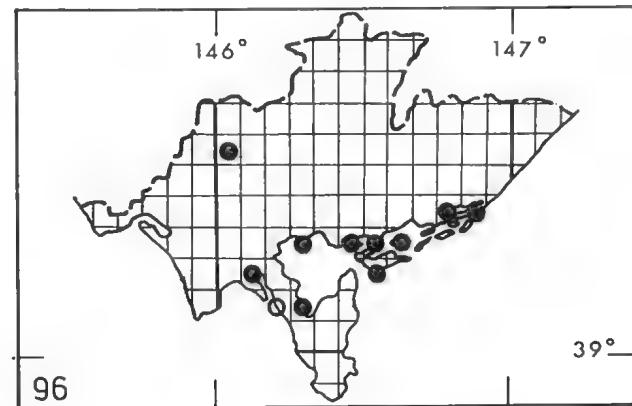
Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



96. *Egretta garzetta*. Little Egret.

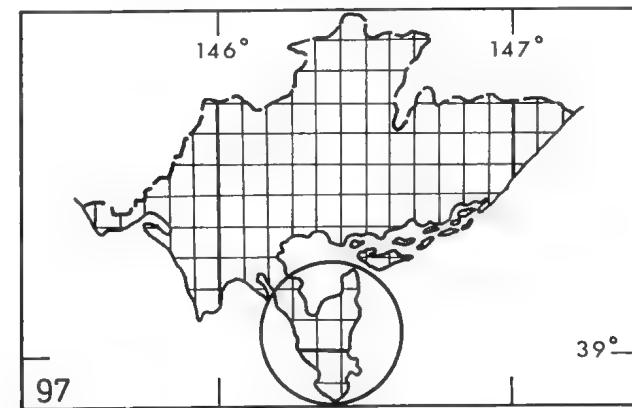
Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments.

Davis 1965.



97. *Egretta sacra*. Eastern Reef Egret.

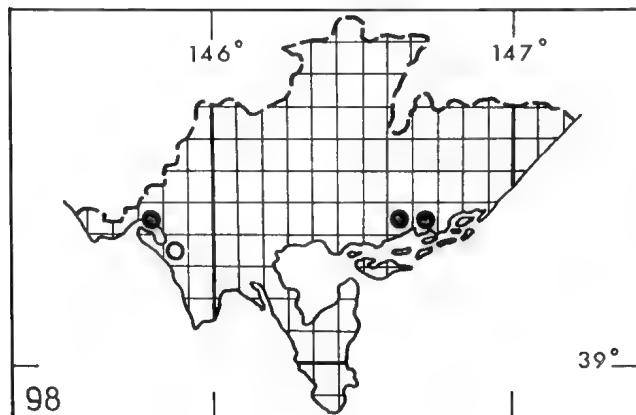
A rare vagrant recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1976a).



98. *Nycticorax caledonicus*.

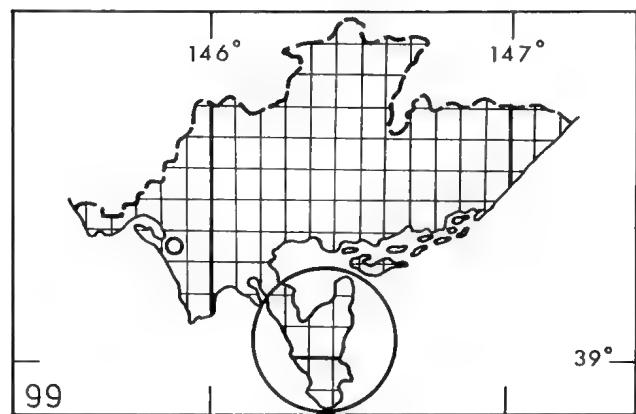
Rufous Night Heron.

Rarely seen. Usually seen when roosting in *Melaleuca ericifolia* thickets adjacent to tidal flats along rivers.

99. *Botaurus poiciloptilus*.

Australasian Bittern.

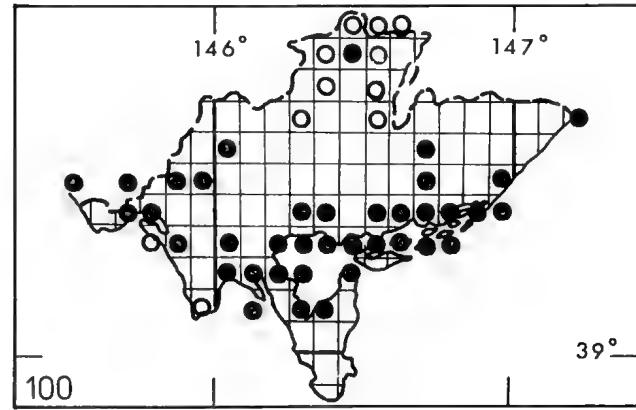
A few records from Wilsons Promontory (Salter and Salter 1959, Cooper 1975) and a record from Bulls Swamp, Tarwin River (Mitchell 1976).



PLATALEIDAE

100. *Threskiornis aethiopica*. Sacred Ibis (B)

Widespread and common in pastureland and mudflats surrounding shallow marine embayments.



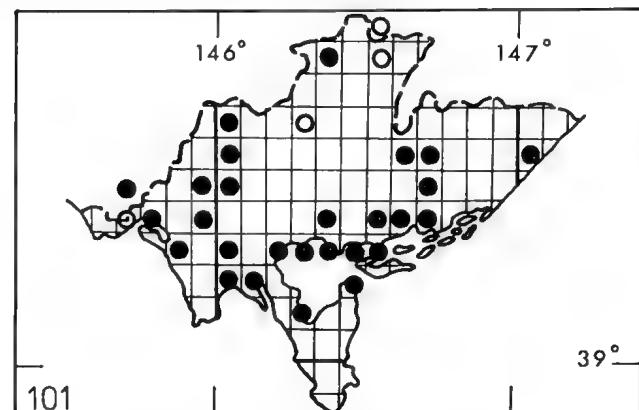
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976.

101. *Threskiornis spinicollis*.

Straw-necked Ibis.

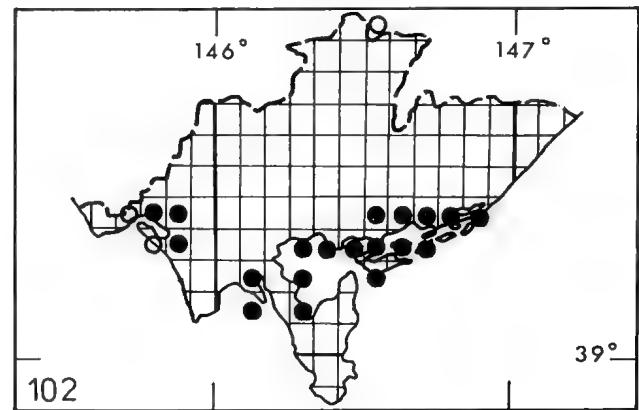
Widespread in pastureland.

Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976.

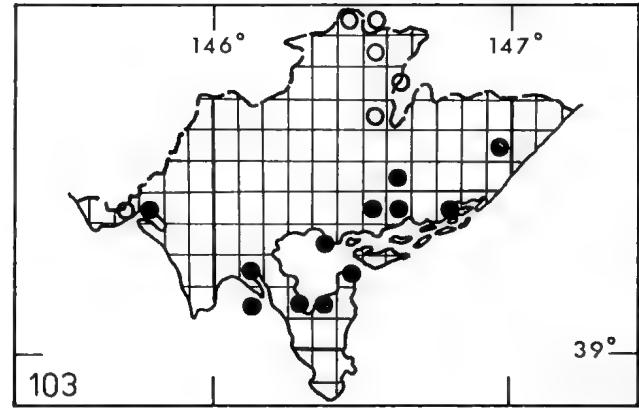
102. *Platalea regia*. Royal Spoonbill.

Uncommon but widespread around the edges of shallow marine embayments.

Mitchell 1976.

103. *Platalea flavipes*.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill.



Rarely recorded in shallow fresh and saline waters.

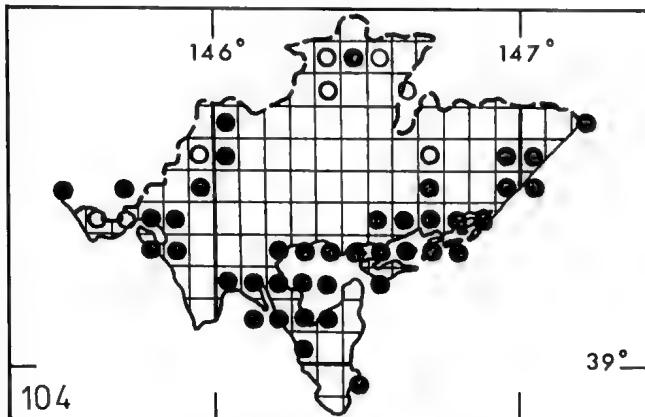
Mitchell 1976.

ANATIDAE

104. *Cygnus atratus*. Black Swan. (B)

Widespread and common, especially in Corner Inlet.

Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon, D. 1972.

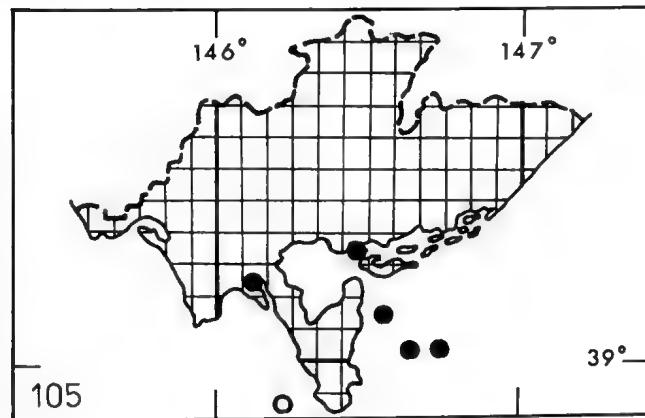


105. *Cereopsis novaehollandiae*.

Cape Barren Goose. (B)

Rare but regularly seen on the mainland where it feeds in pastures. Small numbers breed on islands off Wilsons Promontory.

Gillham 1961.

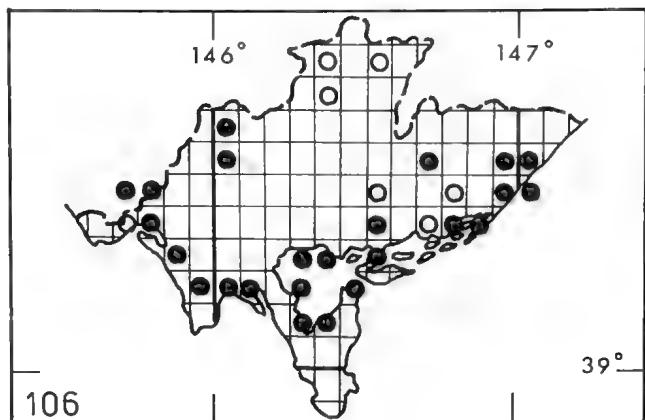


106. *Tadorna tadornoides*.

Australian Shelduck. (B)

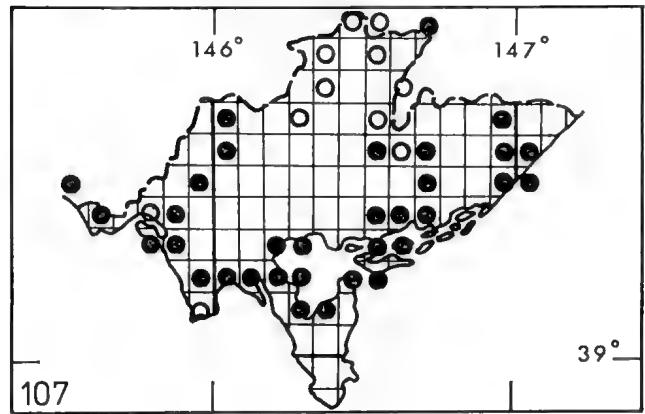
Widespread but rare. Usually occurs near fresh water.

Aston 1954; Kane 1965.



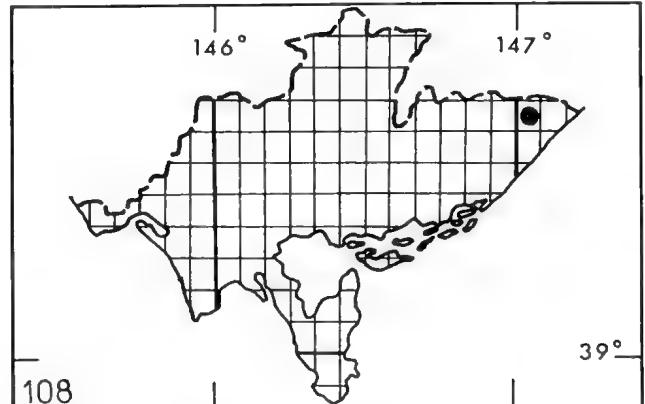
107. *Anas superciliosa*. Pacific Black Duck. Widespread and common in both fresh and marine waters.

Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



108. *Anas platyrhynchos*. Mallard.

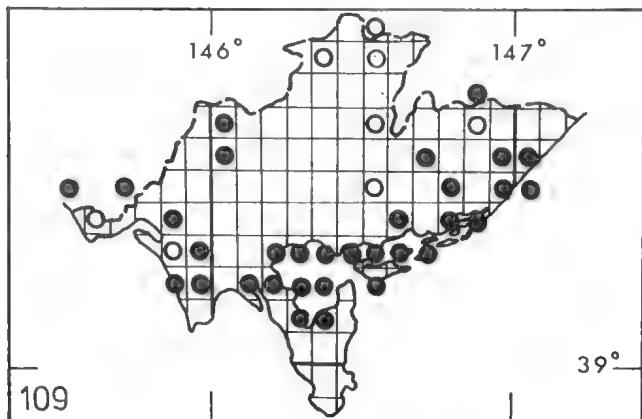
Rare. One record only from Jack Smiths Lake.



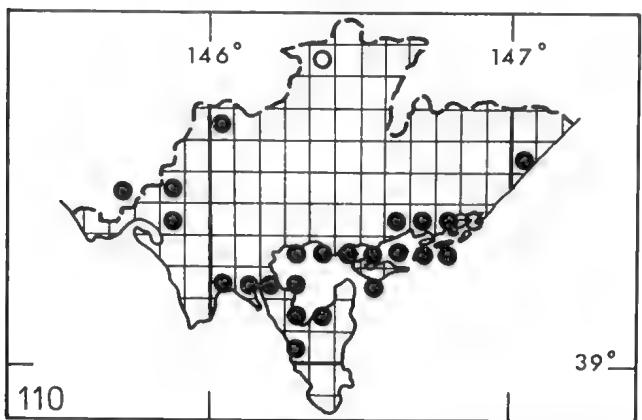
109. *Anas gibberifrons*. Grey Teal.

Widespread on both fresh and saline waters.

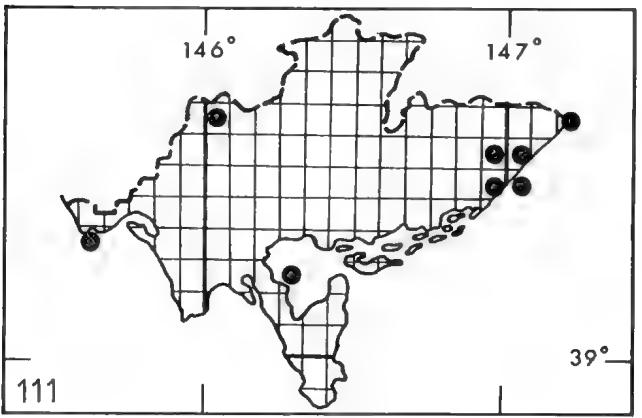
Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975.



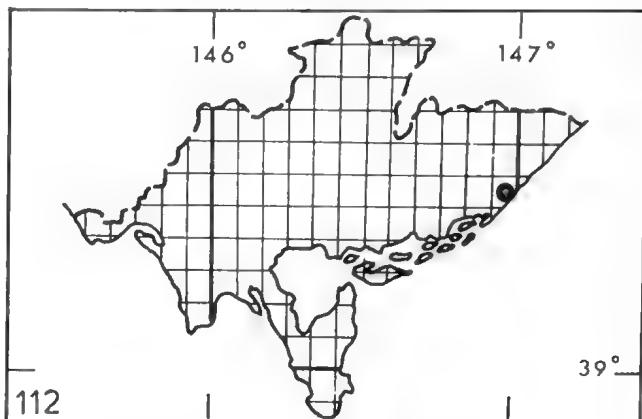
110. *Anas castanea*. Chestnut Teal.
Occurs principally on shallow marine embayments, sometimes in large flocks.



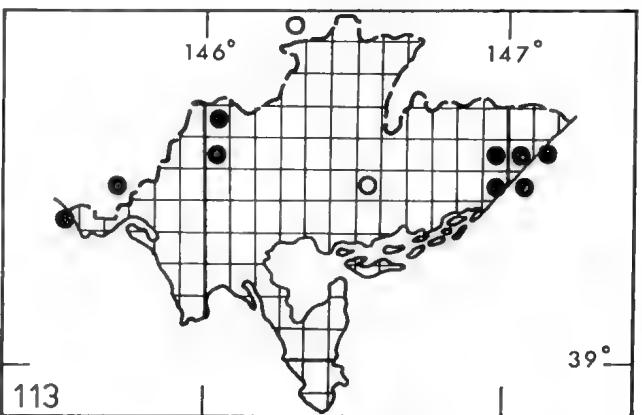
111. *Anas rhynchotis*. Australasian Shoveller.
Widespread but rare in both fresh and saline waters.



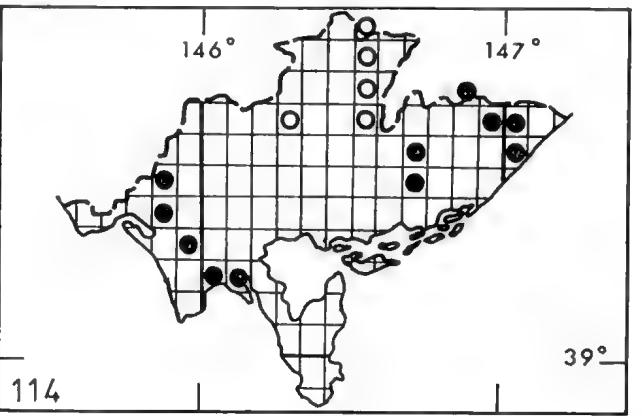
112. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*.
Pink-eared Duck.
Two records from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and two on Jack Smiths Lake in July 1977.



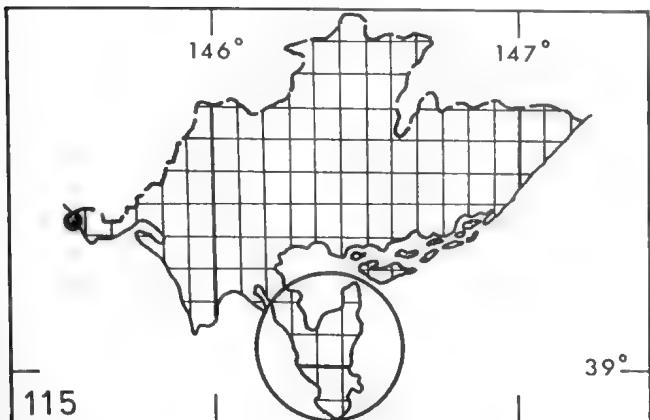
113. *Aythya australis*. Hardhead.
Widespread but rare. Usually occurs in fresh water. One bird observed at Staceys bridge by Aston (1954).



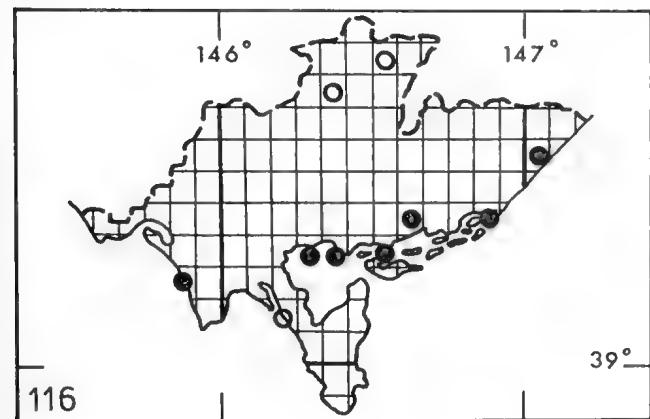
114. *Chenonetta jubata*. Maned Duck.
Widespread but rare. Usually occurs on margins of farm ponds.
Bedggood 1974.



115. *Oxyura australis*. Blue-billed Duck.
One old record from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and another near Wonthaggi (Quinn 1967).

116. *Biziura lobata*. Musk Duck.

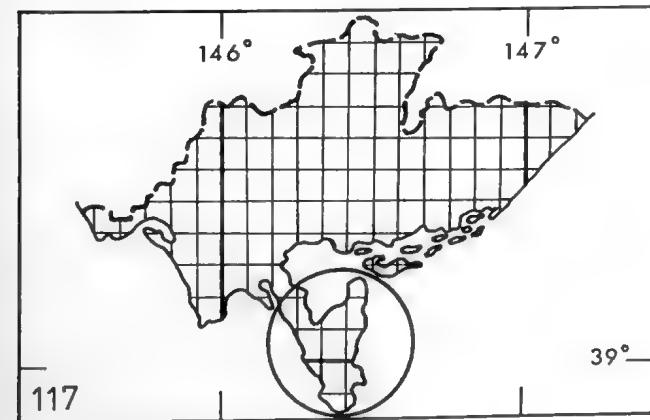
Widespread but rare. Occurs principally in marine embayments, but also deep fresh water. Davis 1965.



PANDIONIDAE

117. *Pandion haliaetus*. Osprey.

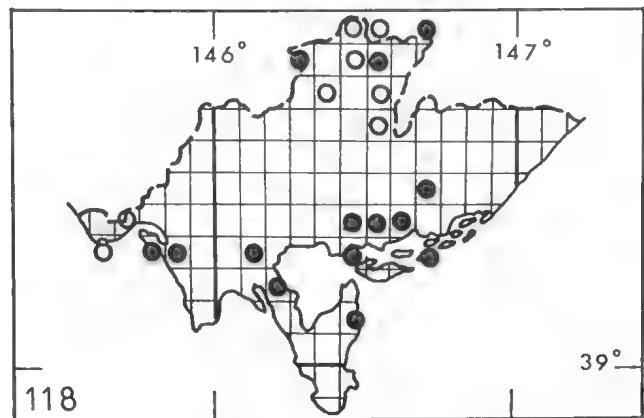
There have been three recent sightings of this rare vagrant on Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1975 and 1976b); Cooper (1975) mentions two early records from Wilsons Promontory.



ACCIPITRIDAE

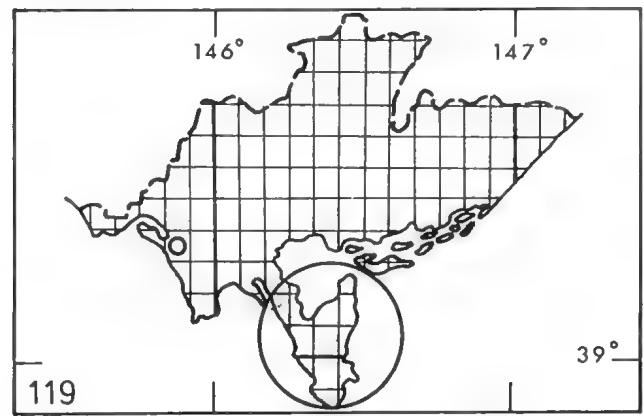
118. *Elanus notatus*. Black-shouldered Kite.

Widespread but uncommon over grassland. Anon. 1958; Mitchell 1976.

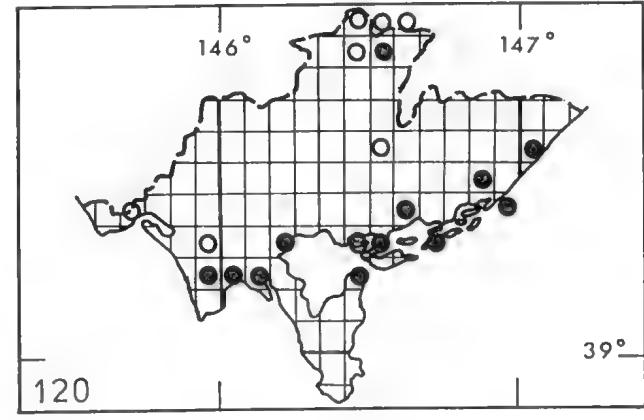
119. *Elanus scriptus*. Letter-winged Kite.

A few records of this species were made in the survey area. These birds were part of a general influx of the species to southern Victoria in 1977.

Buckingham 1977a and 1977b; Lyndon 1977c.

120. *Haliastur sphenurus*. Whistling Kite. (B)

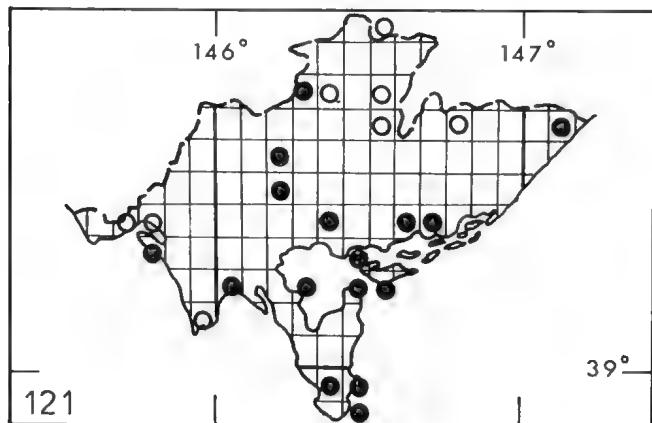
Widespread but uncommon. Usually seen near water.



Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lambert 1967; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

121. *Accipiter fasciatus*. Brown Goshawk. Widespread but uncommon in all habitats with trees.

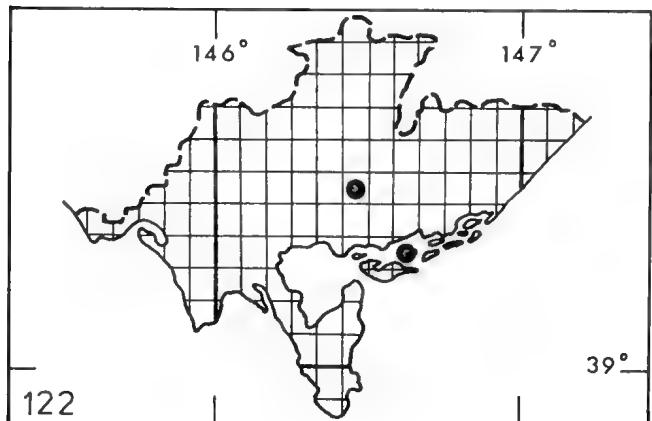
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



122. *Accipiter cirrocephalus*.

Collared Sparrowhawk.

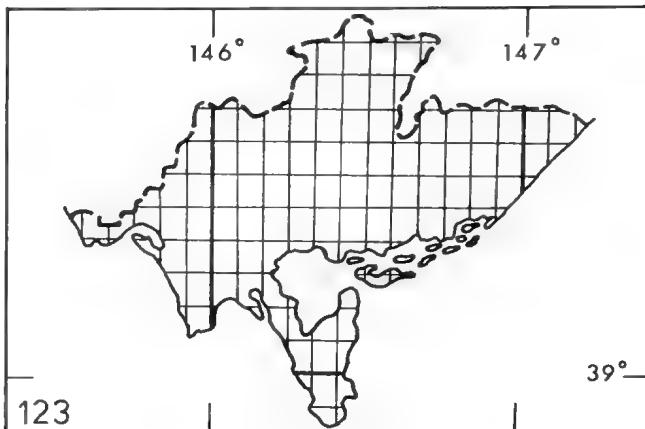
Two records only from wattle regrowth scrub and coastal scrub.



123. *Accipiter novaehollandiae*.

Grey Goshawk.

Recorded for Bulga and Tarra Valley National Parks (Officer and McKean 1974). Cooper (1975) mentions early records from Wilsons Promontory.

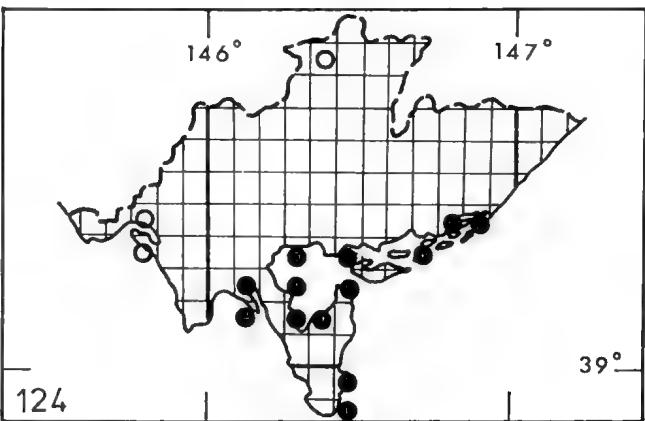


124. *Haliaeetus leucogaster*.

White-bellied Sea-Eagle. (B)

Widespread but uncommon along the coast. Breeds on Wilsons Promontory and islands around Port Albert.

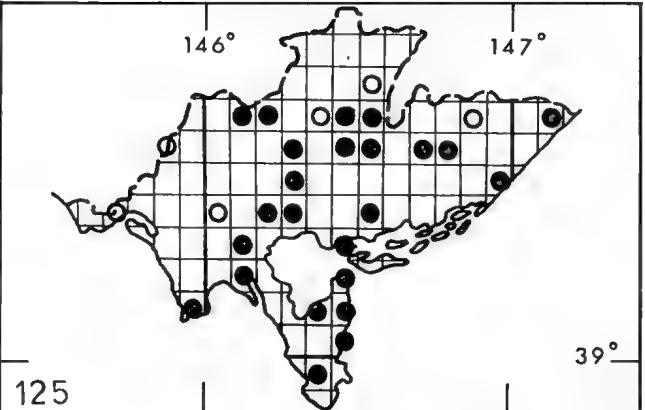
Mitchell 1976.



125. *Aquila audax*. Wedge-tailed Eagle. (B)

Widespread but uncommon over all terrestrial habitats.

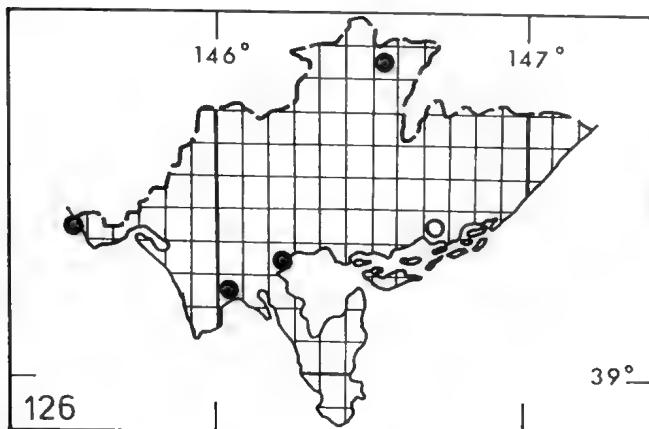
Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967.



126. *Hieraetus morphnoides*. Little Eagle.

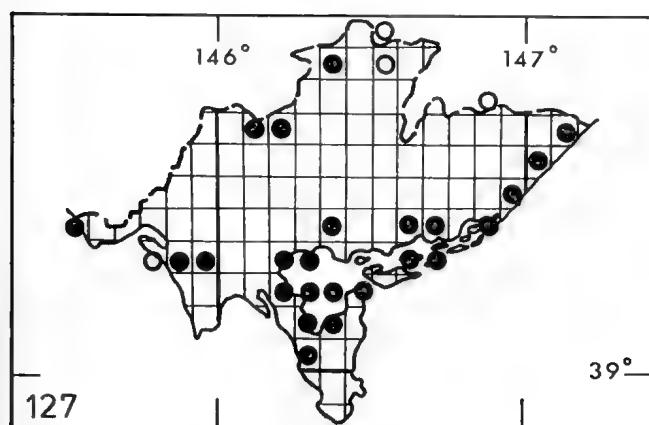
Widespread but rarely recorded.

Aston 1954.

127. *Circus aeruginosus*. Marsh Harrier. (B)

Widespread but uncommon over swamp, pasture and saltmarsh.

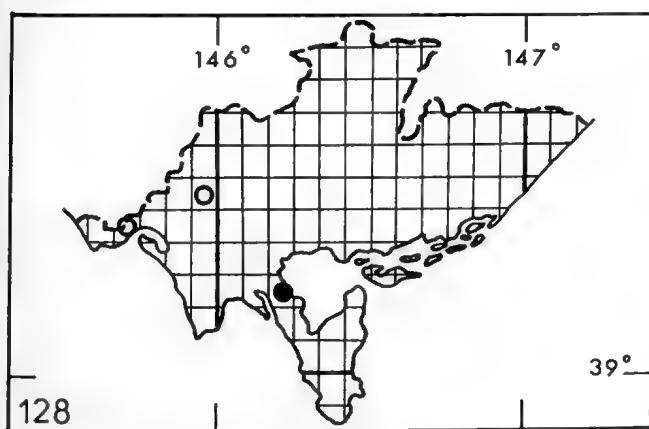
Mitchell 1976.



FALCONIDAE

128. *Falco subniger*. Black Falcon.

Rarely recorded. Observed on the Yanakie

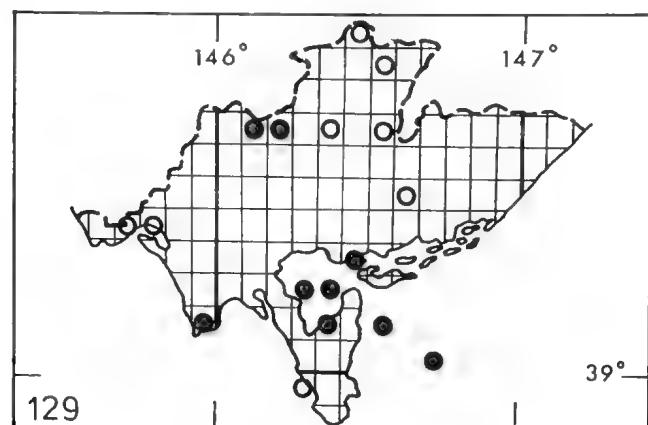


Peninsula. Other records at Inverloch and Koonwarra (Mitchell 1976).

129. *Falco peregrinus*. Peregrine Falcon. (B)

Widespread but uncommon over all habitat types.

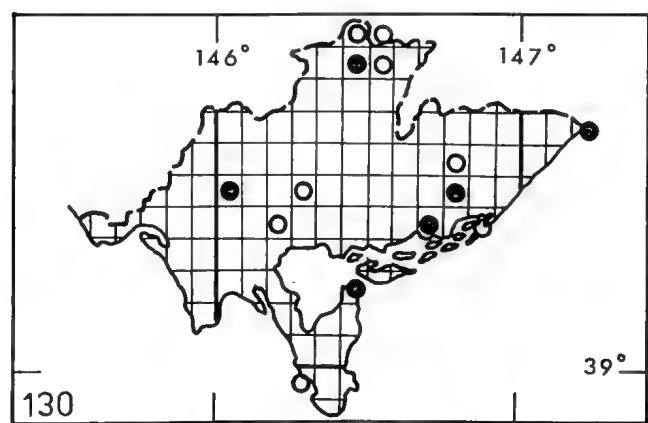
Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Davis 1965; Smith 1967.

130. *Falco longipennis*.

Australian Hobby. (B)

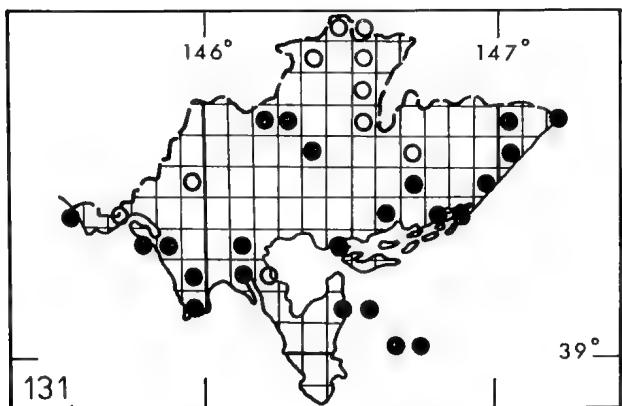
Rarely seen. Probably occurs over most terrestrial environments but is most commonly observed over farmland.

Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Davis 1965; Lambert 1967.

131. *Falco berigora*. Brown Falcon.

Widespread but uncommon. Usually occurs over grassland.

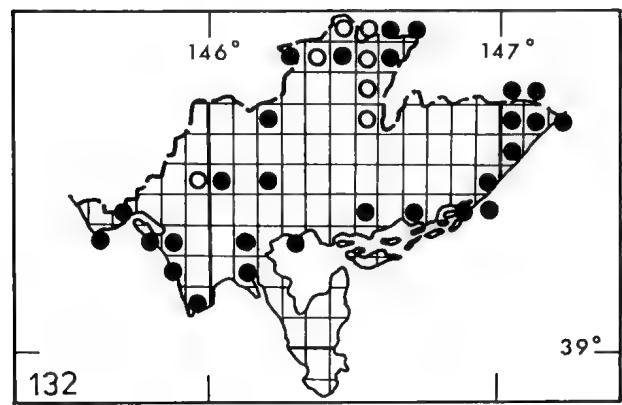
Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

132. *Falco cenchroides*.

Australian Kestrel. (B)

Widespread and common. Usually occurs over grassland.

Mitchell 1976.

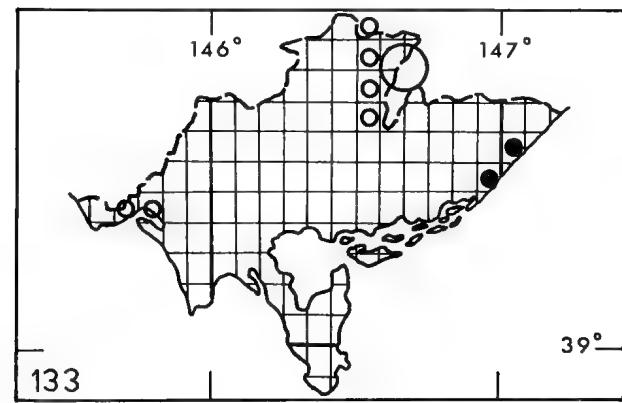


PHASIANIDAE

133. *Coturnix novaezelandiae*. Stubble Quail.

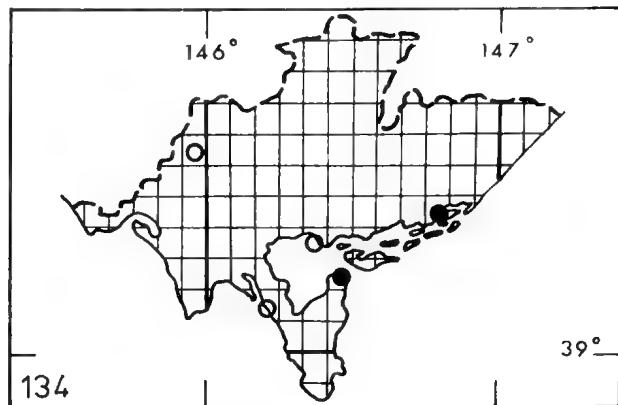
Uncommon. Usually found in farmland.

Friend and McDonlad 1975; Mitchell 1976.

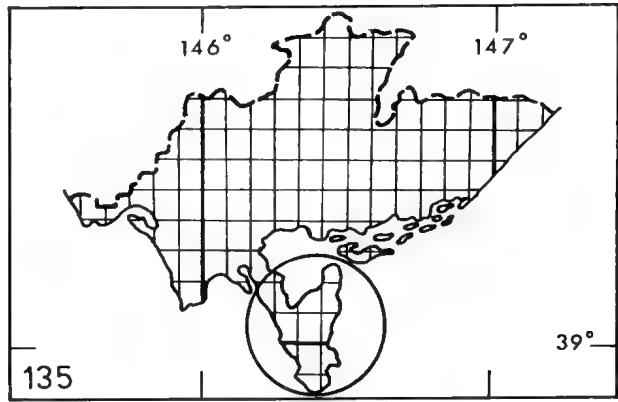
134. *Coturnix australis*. Brown Quail.

Recorded in grassland and heath.

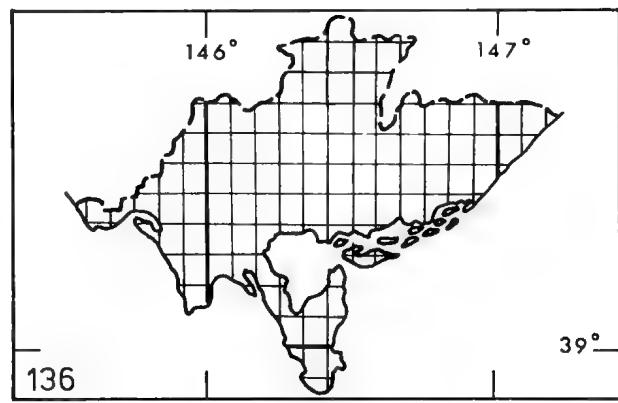
Bedggood 1974; Davis 1965; Lyndon, D. 1972.

135. *Coturnix chinensis*. King Quail.

Rare and restricted. Cooper (1975) provides records from heathland on Wilsons Promontory.

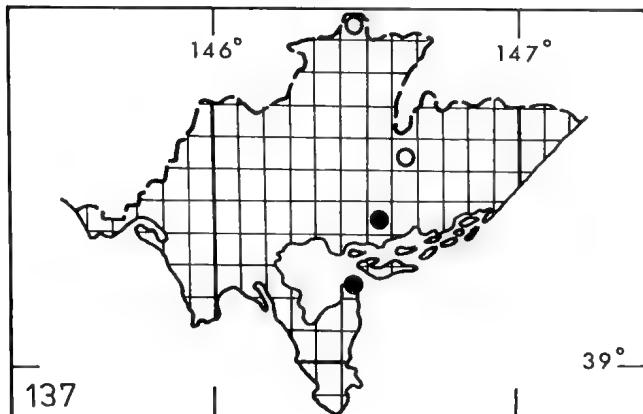
136. *Lophortyx californicus*. California Quail.

Brunt (1966) recorded two birds south of Wonthaggi.



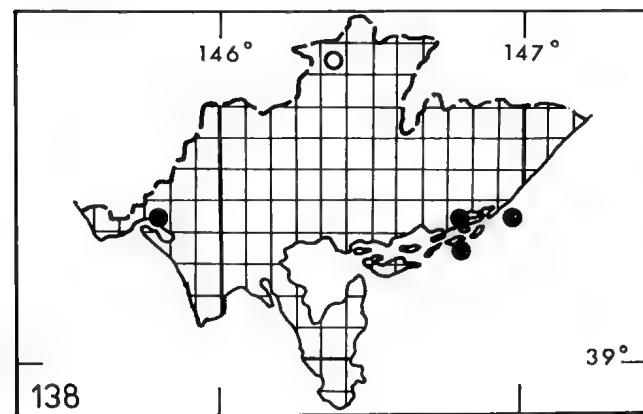
TURNICIDAE

137. *Turnix varia*. Painted Button-quail.
Restricted to open-forest and low open-forest
where it is rare. Bedggood 1974.

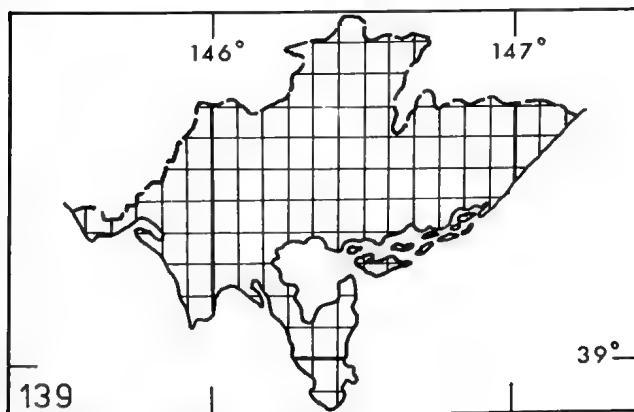


RALLIDAE

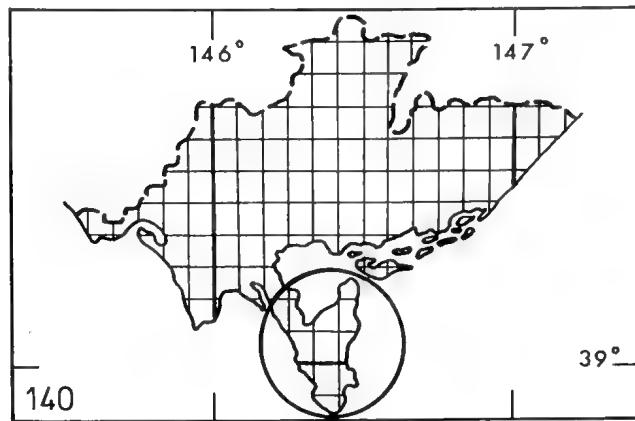
138. *Rallus philippensis*. Buff-banded Rail.(B)
Widespread but rarely seen. Locally common
in tussock grassland adjacent to saltmarsh.
Buckingham 1977a.



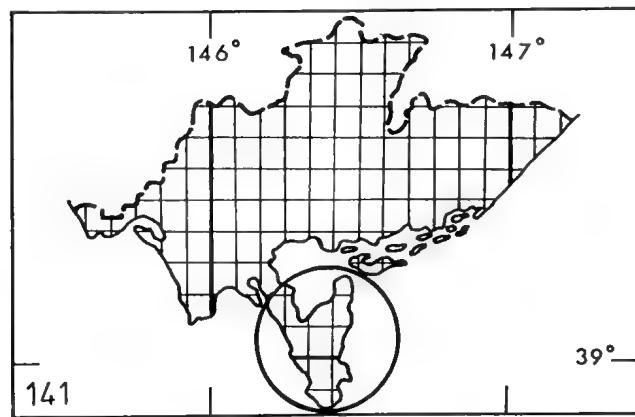
139. *Rallus pectoralis*. Lewin's Rail.
Recorded on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper
1975).



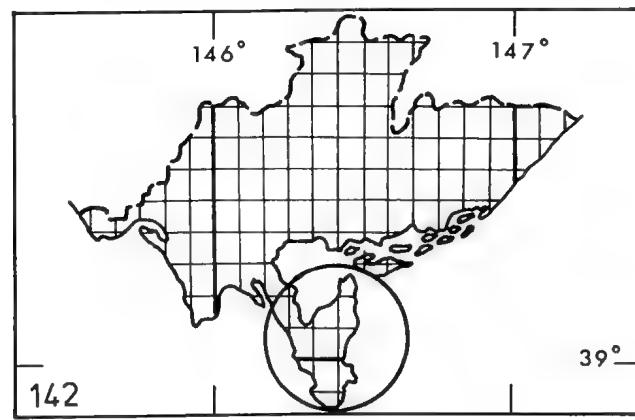
140. *Porzana pusilla*. Baillon's Crake.
Cooper (1975) provides a record for Wilsons
Promontory.



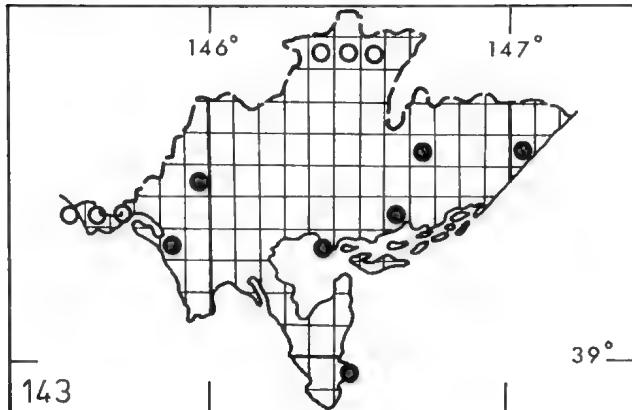
141. *Porzana fluminea*. Australian Crake.
Cooper (1975) provides records for Wilsons
Promontory.



142. *Porzana tabuensis*. Spotless Crake.
Seven sightings from Wilsons Promontory
(Cooper 1975).



143. *Gallinula tenebrosa*. Dusky Moorhen. Widespread but rare. From the dates of records in Cooper (1975) this species would appear to be an irregular visitor to the study area. Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

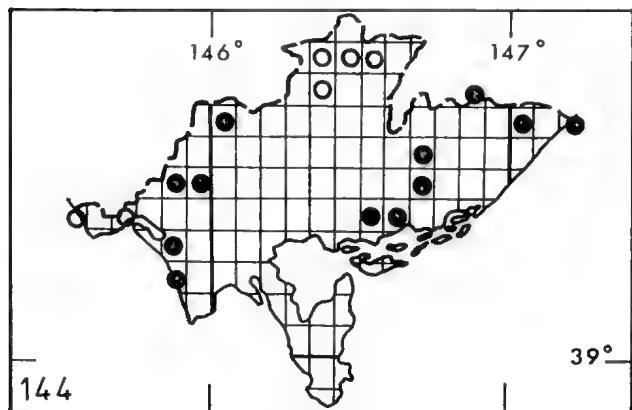


144. *Porphyrio porphyrio*.

Purple Swamphen. (B)

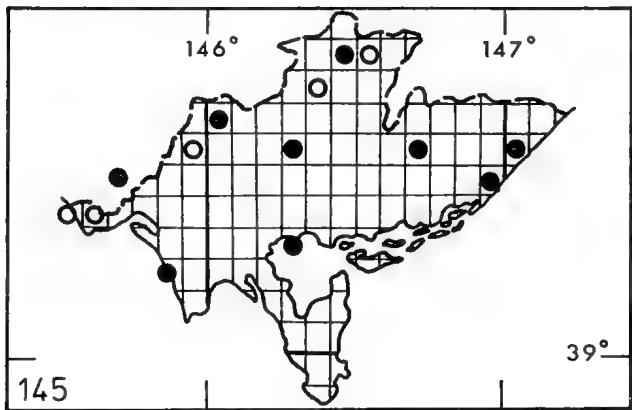
Widespread but uncommon on freshwater swamps.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



145. *Fulica atra*. Eurasian Coot.

Widespread but rare.

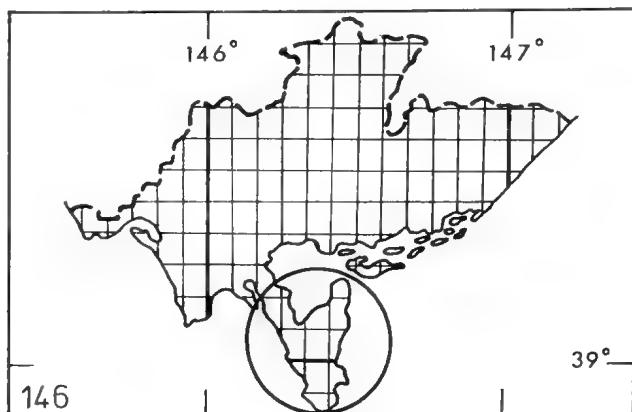


Bedggood 1974; Lyndon, D. 1972; Quinn 1967.

GRUIDAE

146. *Grus rubicundus*. Brolga.

No recent records from South Gippsland but see Cooper (1975) for old records.



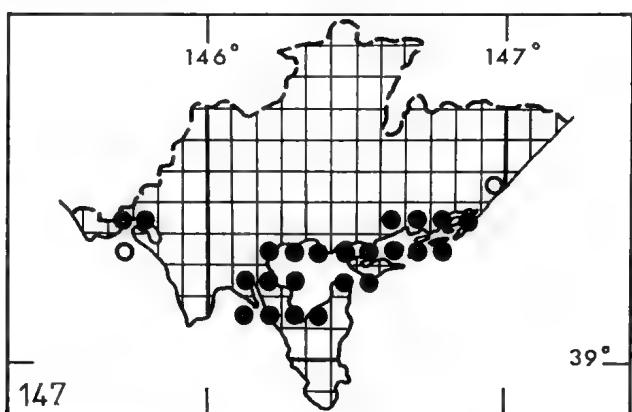
HAEMATOPODIDAE

147. *Haematopus longirostris*.

Pied Oystercatcher. (B)

Widespread and common on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments.

Bedggood 1974.

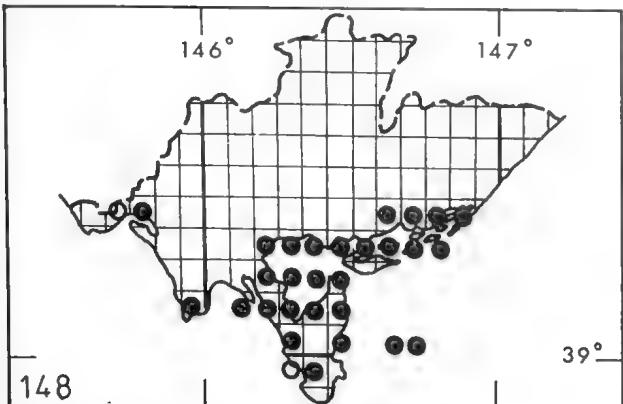


148. *Haematopus fuliginosus*.

Sooty Oystercatcher. (B)

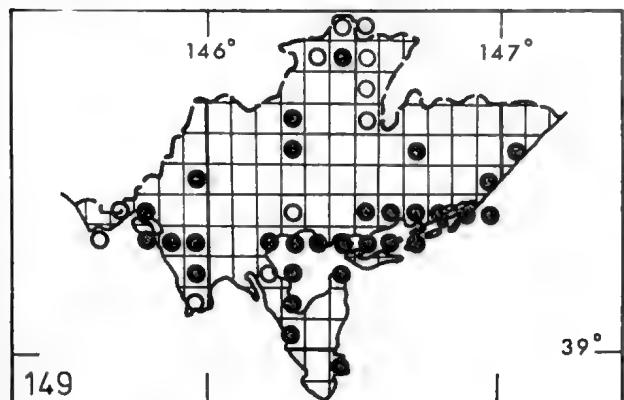
Widespread but uncommon. Pairs or small groups are recorded around shallow bays and also on ocean beaches, rocky headlands and islands.

Marston 1969; Mitchell 1976.

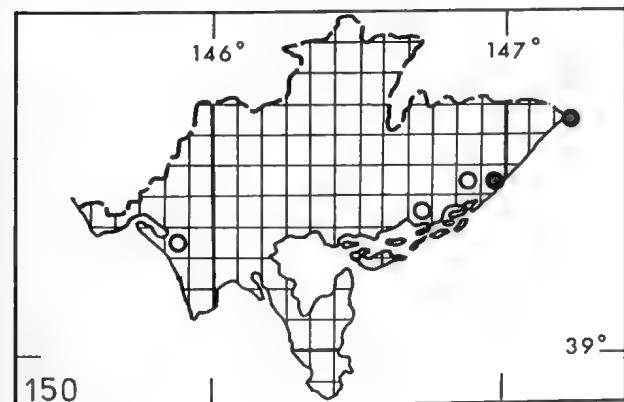


CHARADRIIDAE

149. *Vanellus miles*. Masked Lapwing. (B)
Widespread and common in grassland and on mudflats in shallow marine embayments.
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975;
Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Stevens 1965.

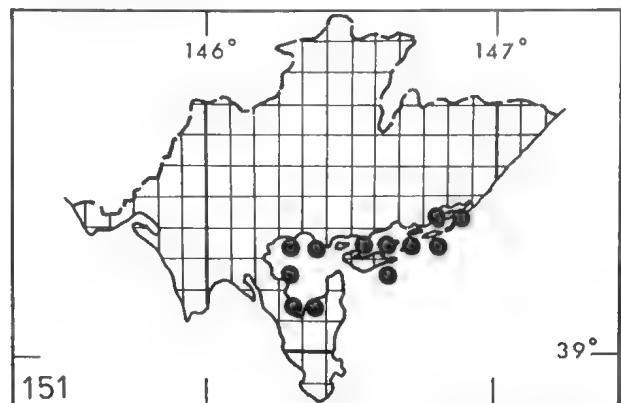


150. *Vanellus tricolor*. Banded Lapwing.
Restricted to grassland in lower rainfall areas
where it is rare. Davis (1963) recorded 4 in
a paddock near Robertson Beach. Bedggood
(1974) recorded this species east of Wood-
side School and at Tarwin Meadows.

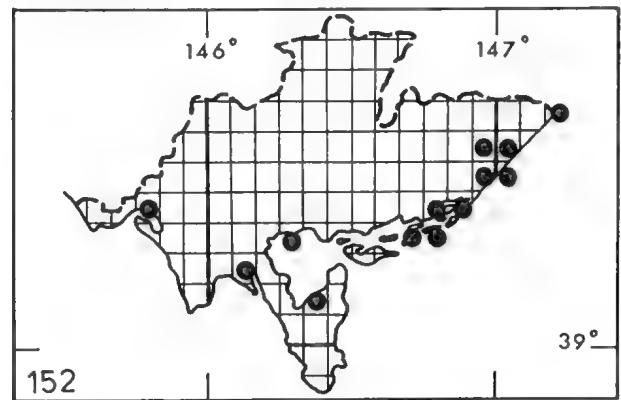


151. *Pluvialis squatarola*. Grey Plover.

Restricted to tidal flats in Corner Inlet where
it is rare. Breeds in the Arctic tundra of Russia
and North America.



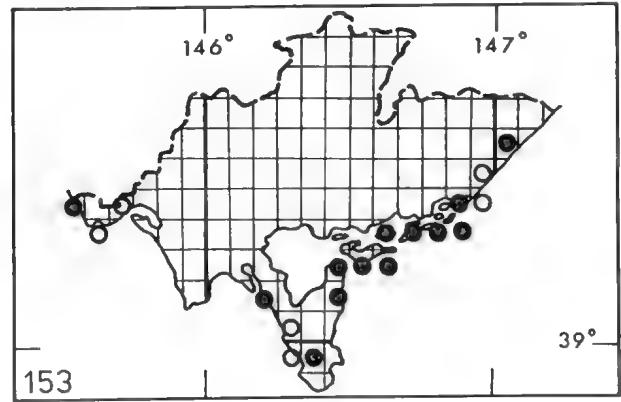
152. *Pluvialis dominica*. Lesser Golden Plover.
Widespread but rare on mudflats adjacent to
saline waters. Breeds in the Arctic tundra of
Siberia and North America.



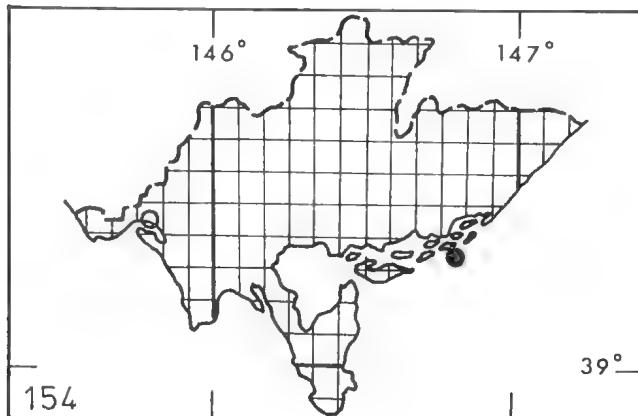
153. *Charadrius rubricollis*.

Hooded Plover. (B)

Widespread but uncommon on ocean beaches.
Anon. 1958; Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974;
Marston 1969.



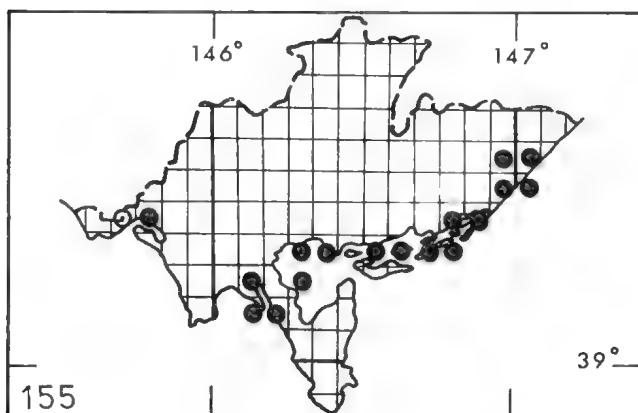
154. *Charadrius mongolus*. Mongolian Plover. A widespread but rare summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in the Himalayas and eastern Siberia.



155. *Charadrius bicinctus*.

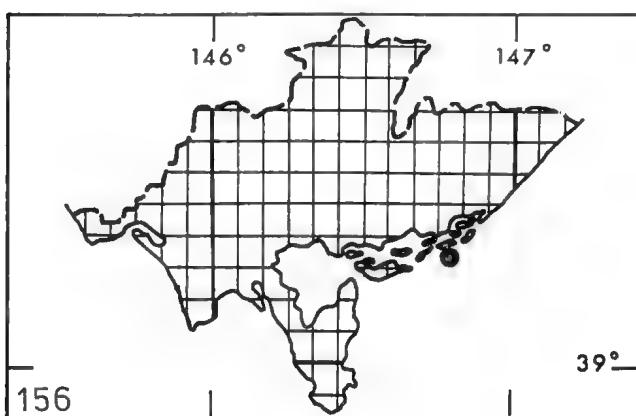
Double-banded Plover.

A widespread and uncommon winter migrant from New Zealand where it breeds. It occurs on mudflats adjacent to saline water and nearby grassland. Mitchell 1976.



156. *Charadrius leschenaultii*.

Large Sand Plover.

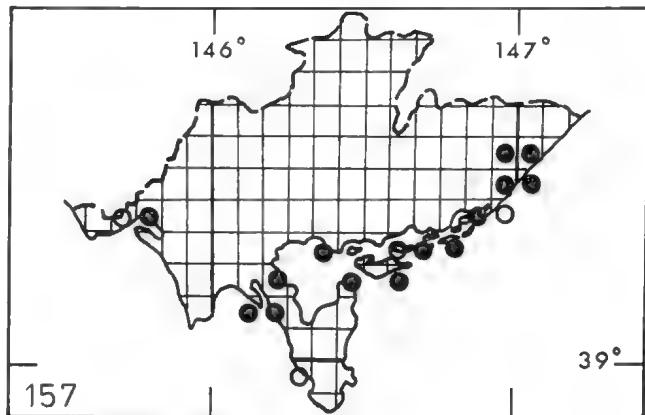


Widespread but rare summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in south-west Russia east to Mongolia.

157. *Charadrius ruficapillus*.

Red-capped Plover. (B)

A widespread but uncommon resident of both tidal flats and ocean beaches. Bedggood 1974.

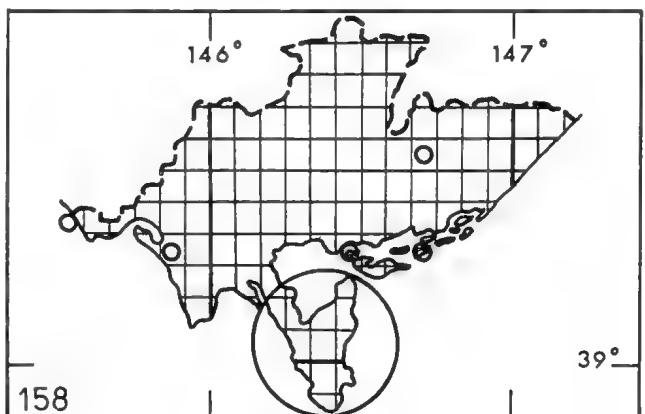


158. *Charadrius melanops*.

Black-fronted Plover.

Uncommon but widespread.

Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Cooper 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

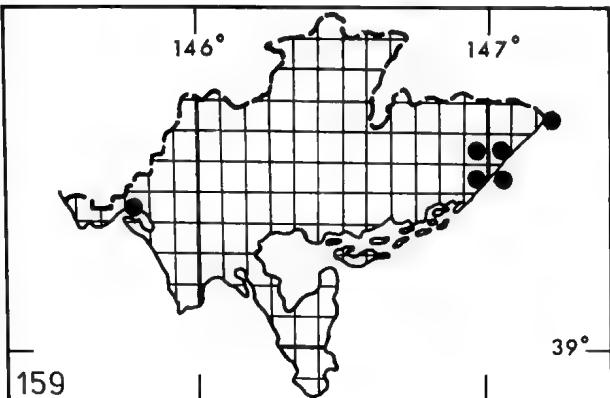


RECURVIROSTRIDAE

159. *Himantopus himantopus*.

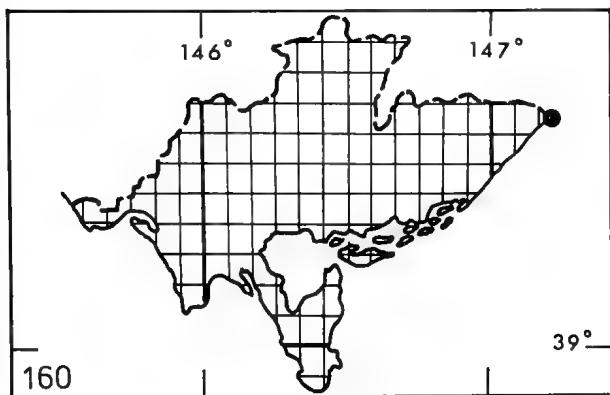
Black-winged Stilt.

Only recorded from Jack Smiths Lake. Rare in South Gippsland.



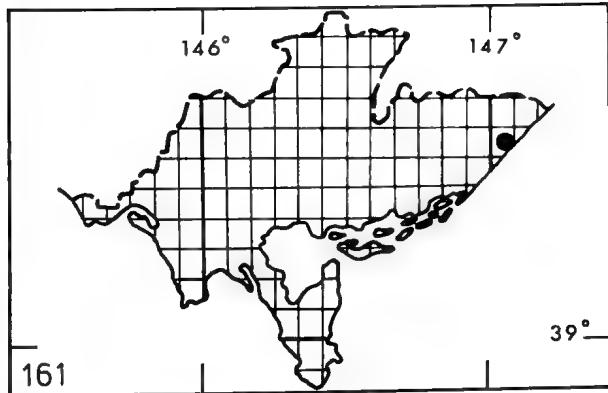
160. *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*.
Banded Stilt.

One record marginal to the study area in Lake Reeve (Corrick pers. comm.).



161. *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*.
Red-necked Avocet.

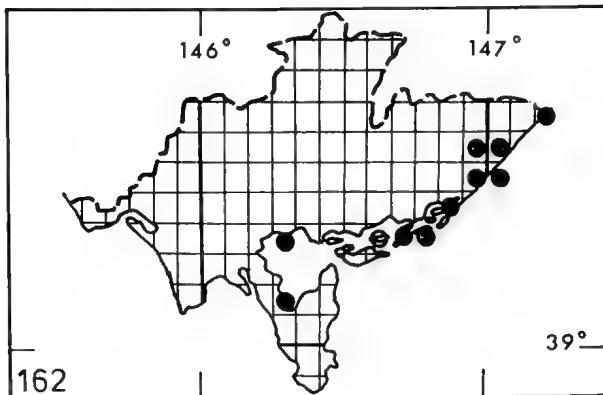
A single bird on Jack Smiths Lake is the only record for the study area.



SCOLOPACIDAE

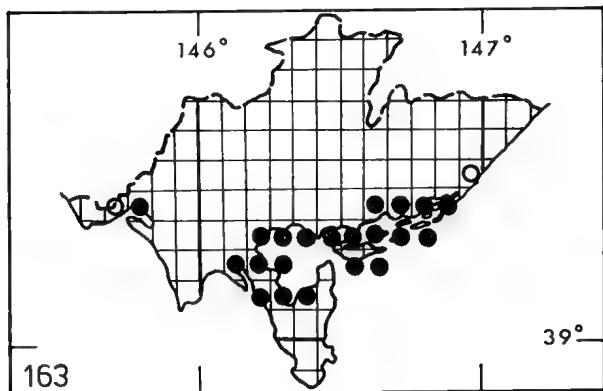
162. *Arenaria interpres*. Ruddy Turnstone.
Restricted to sand flats where it is a rare sum-

mer migrant. This species is a circumpolar Arctic breeder.

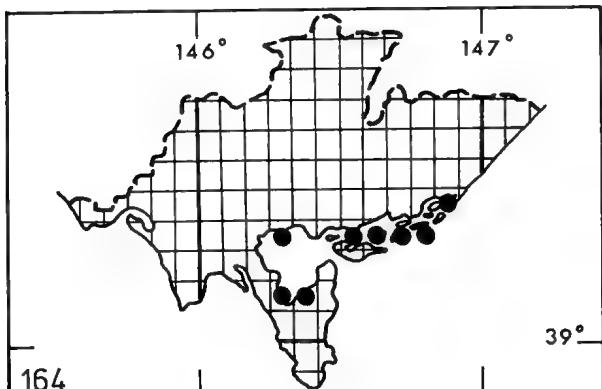


163. *Numenius madagascariensis*.
Eastern Curlew.

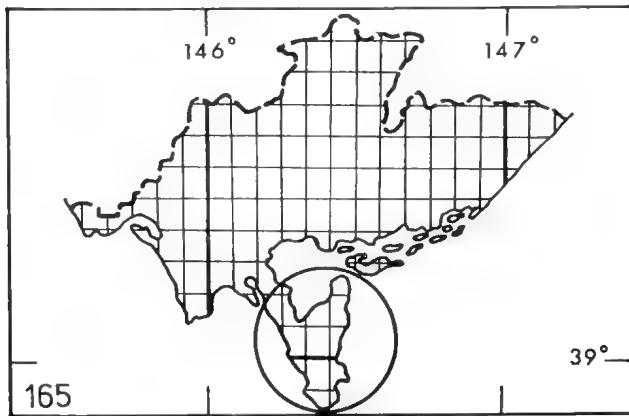
Widespread and common on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in north-eastern Kamchatka and Manchuria.
Mitchell 1976.



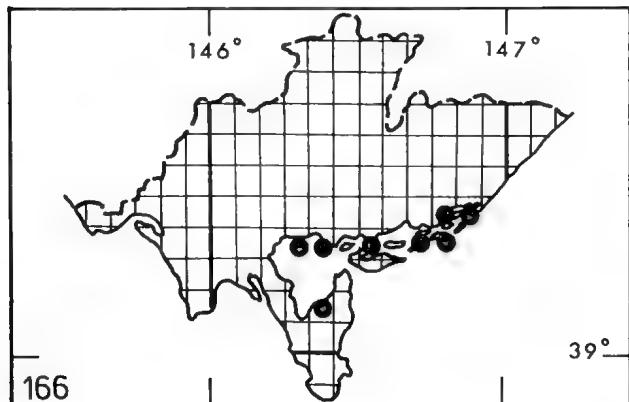
164. *Numenius phaeopus*. Whimbrel.
Widespread and rare on tidal flats. This species is a circumpolar arctic and subarctic breeder.



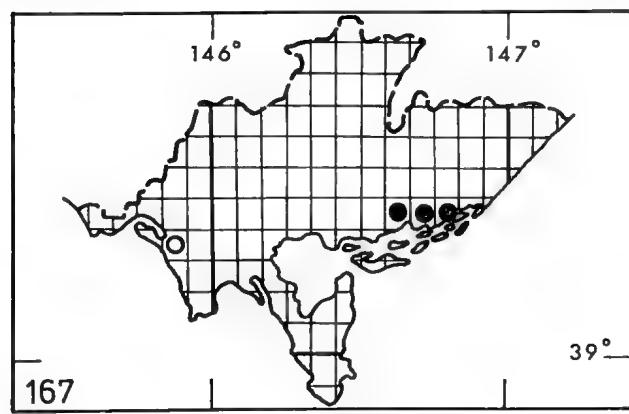
165. *Numenius minutus*. Little Curlew. Cooper (1975) mentions a record of a single bird at Shallow Inlet. Breeds in central and north-eastern Siberia.



166. *Tringa brevipes*. Grey-tailed Tattler. A widespread but rare summer migrant occurring on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Siberia.

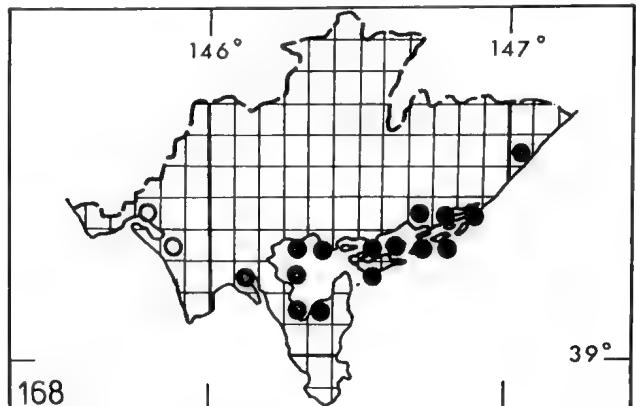


167. *Tringa hypoleucos*. Common Sandpiper. A widespread but rare summer migrant. It appears to favour tidal mudflats adjacent to mangroves near the mouths of rivers. Breeds

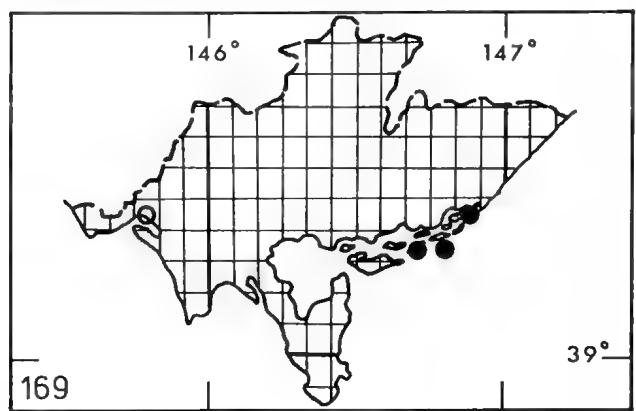


over much of Europe and Asia south of the Arctic Circle.

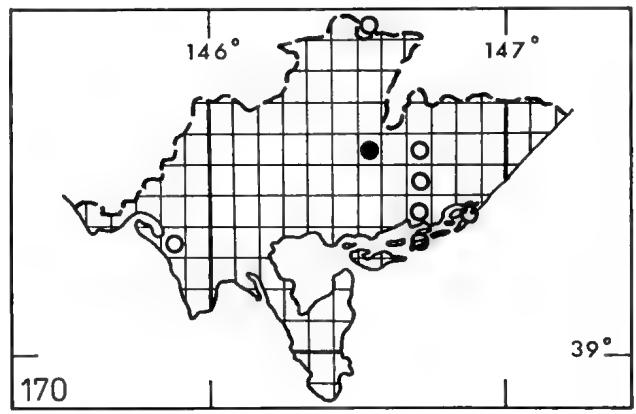
168. *Tringa nebularia*. Greenshank. A widespread but uncommon summer migrant found on tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Britain and northern Eurasia.



169. *Tringa terek*. Terek Sandpiper. A widespread but rare summer migrant. Breeds in Russia south of the Arctic Circle.

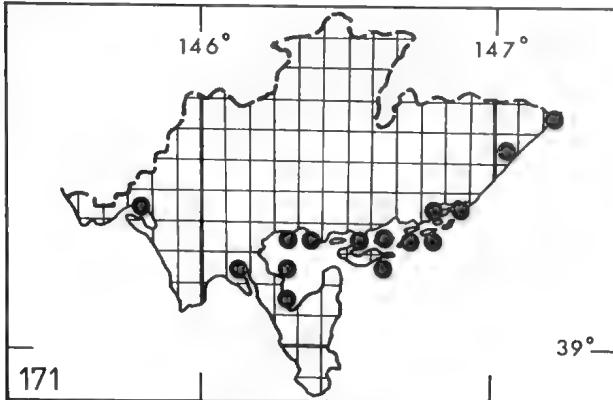


170. *Gallinago hardwickii*. Latham's Snipe.



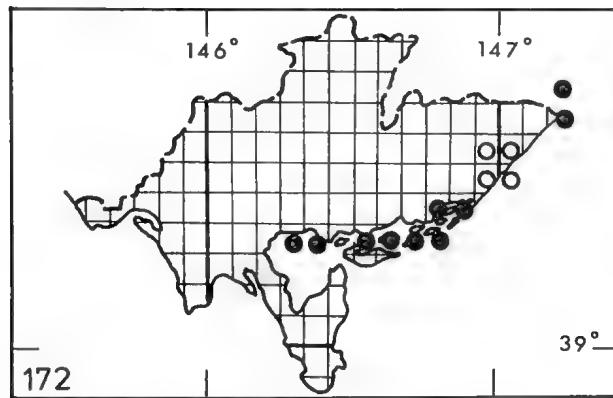
A widespread but uncommon migratory species seen in swampy pastureland. Breeds in Japan. Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974.

171. *Limosa lapponica*. Bar-tailed Godwit. A widespread and common summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds from Lapland east to Alaska, mostly north of Arctic Circle.

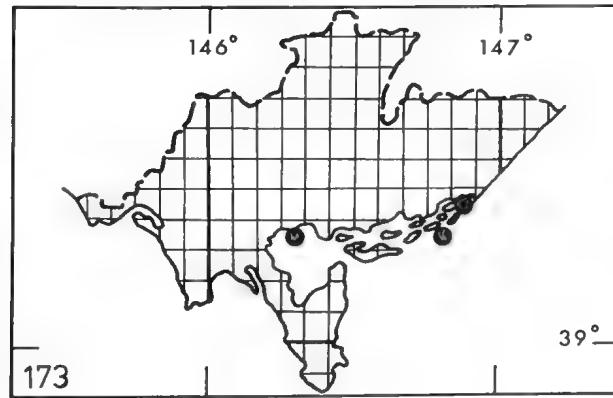


171. *Calidris canutus*. Red Knot.

A widespread but rare summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. A circum-polar Arctic breeder.



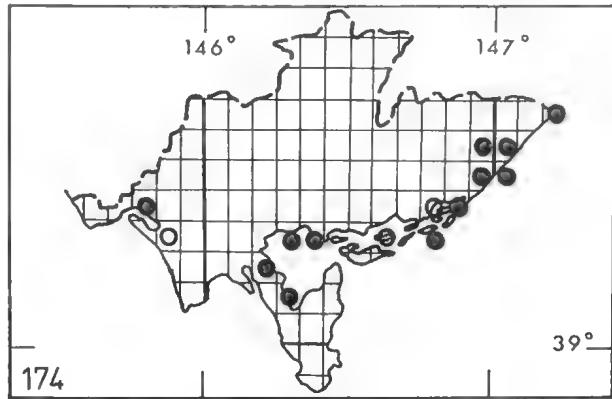
173. *Calidris tenuirostris*. Great Knot.



A restricted and rare summer migrant. Breeds in Siberia.

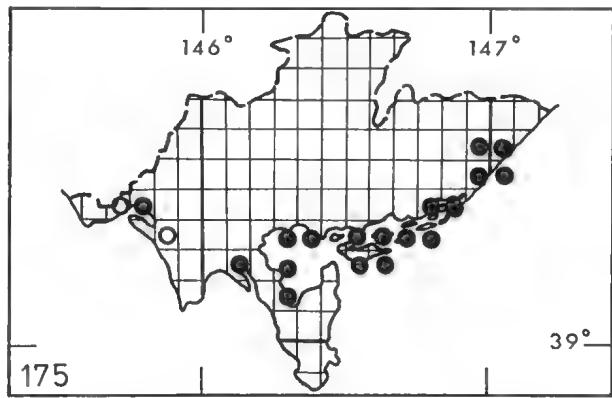
174. *Calidris acuminata*.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. A widespread but uncommon summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Arctic Siberia.

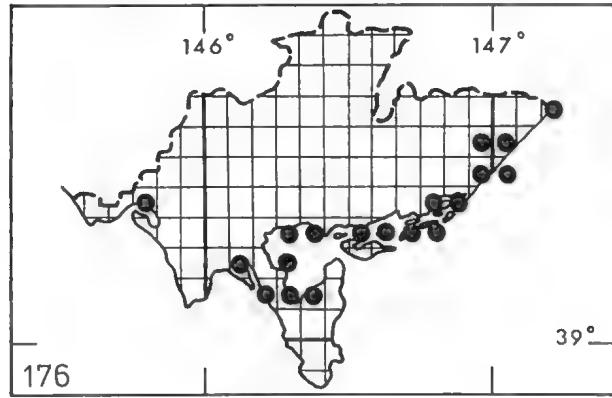


175. *Calidris ruficollis*. Red-necked Stint.

A widespread and common summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in north-eastern Siberia and Alaska. Mitchell 1976.



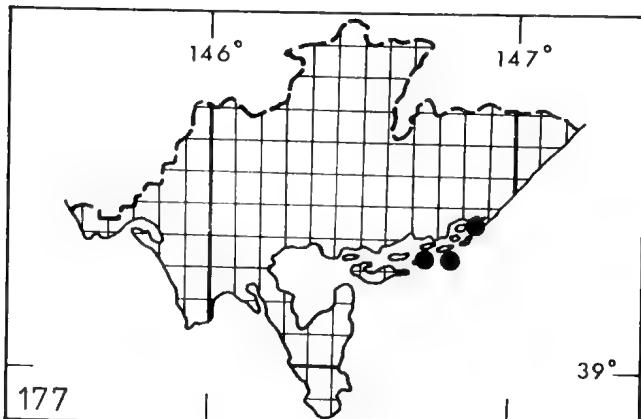
176. *Calidris ferruginea*. Curlew Sandpiper.



A widespread and common summer migrant to tidal flats in shallow marine embayments. Breeds in Arctic Siberia.

177. *Calidris alba*. Sanderling.

A widespread but uncommon summer migrant. Found principally on ocean beaches. A circum-polar Arctic breeder.

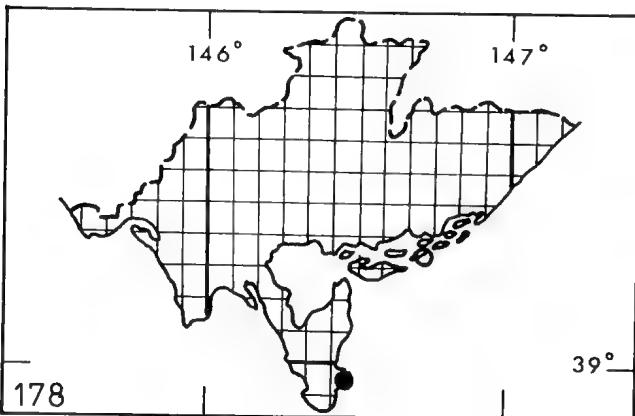


STERCORARIIDAE

178. *Stercorarius skua*. Great Skua.

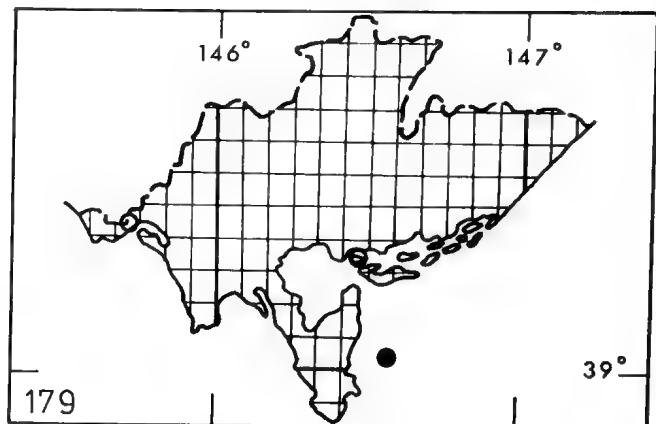
Widespread off-shore but rarely recorded. Breeds in New Zealand and subantarctic islands.

Bedggood 1974.



179. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Arctic Jaeger.

Widespread off-shore but rarely recorded. A circum-polar Arctic and subarctic breeder. Bedggood 1974.

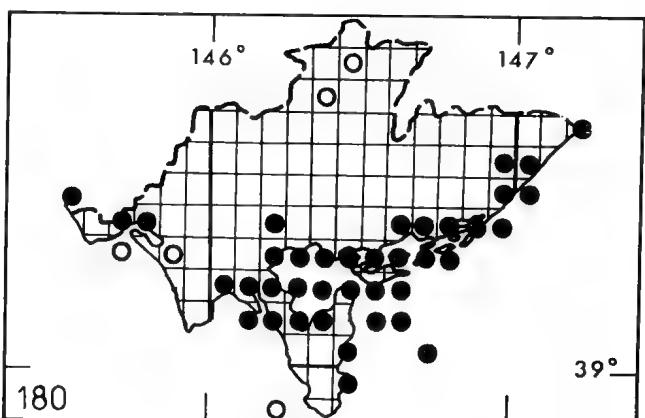


LARIDAE

180. *Larus novaehollandiae*. Silver Gull. (B)

Widespread and common in marine environments.

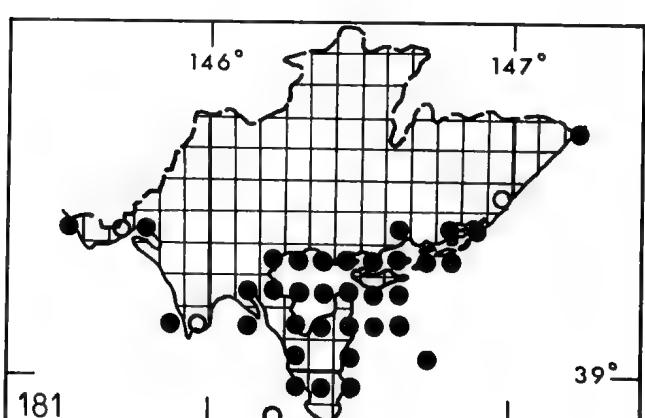
Gillham 1961.



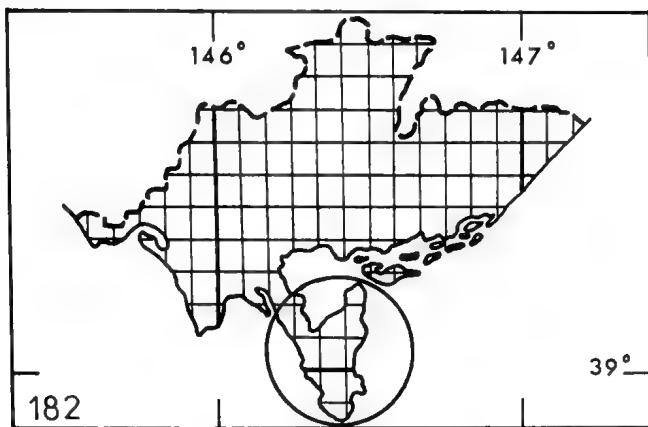
181. *Larus pacificus*. Pacific Gull. (B)

Widespread and common in marine environments.

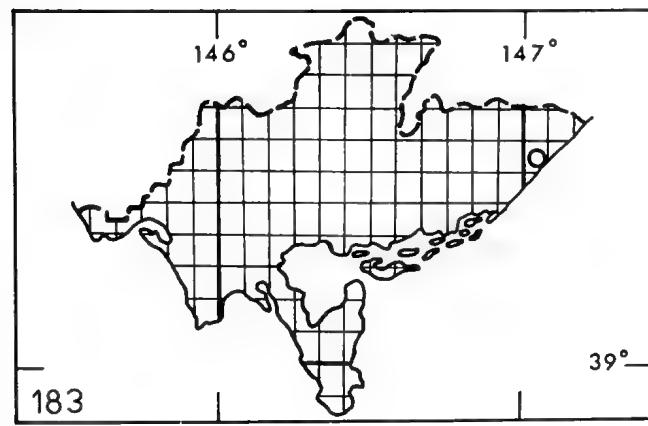
Gillham 1961.



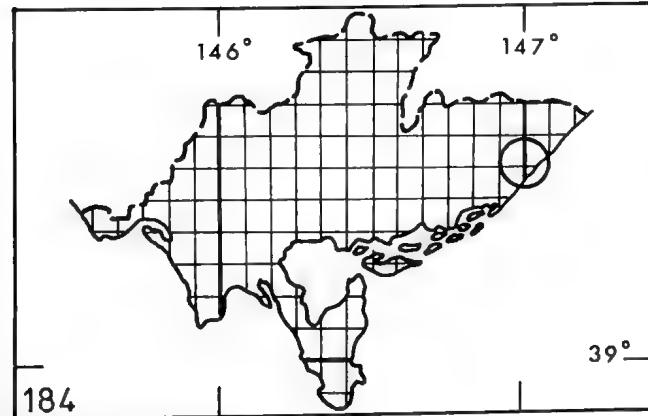
182. *Larus dominicanus*. Kelp Gull. (B)
Recorded by Cooper (1975) on Wilsons Promontory where it is rare.



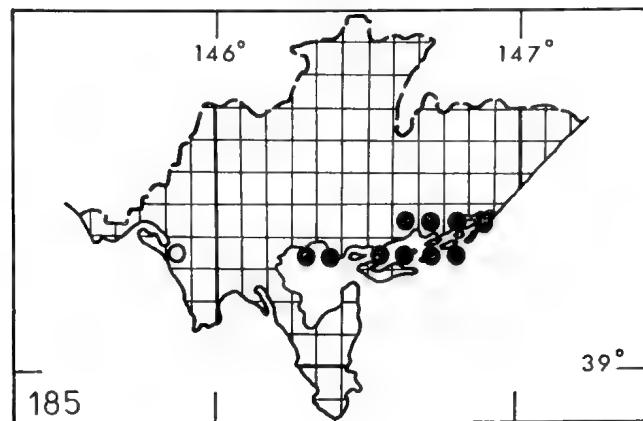
183. *Chlidonias hybrida*. Whiskered Tern.
Restricted and rare.



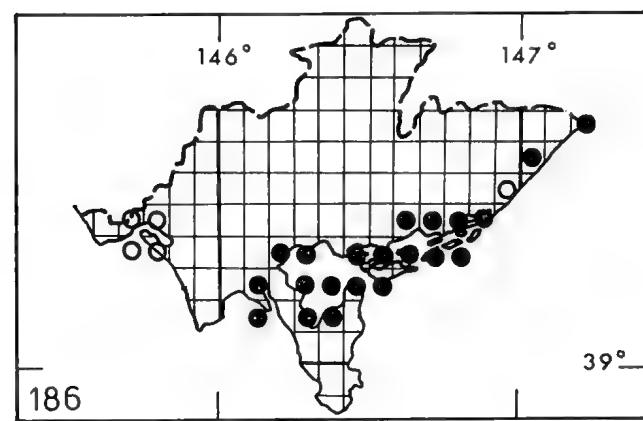
184. *Chlidonias leucoptera*.
White-winged Tern.
Quinn (1966) provides the only record of this species in the study area from Jack Smiths Lake. Breeds in central Asia west to eastern Europe and North Africa.



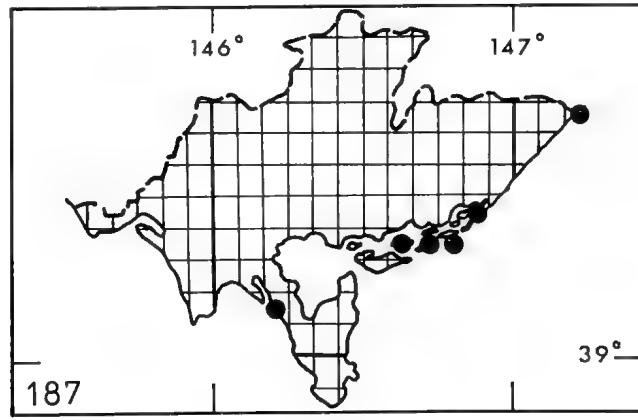
185. *Gelochelidon nilotica*. Gull-billed Tern.
Widespread but rarely seen in shallow bays.



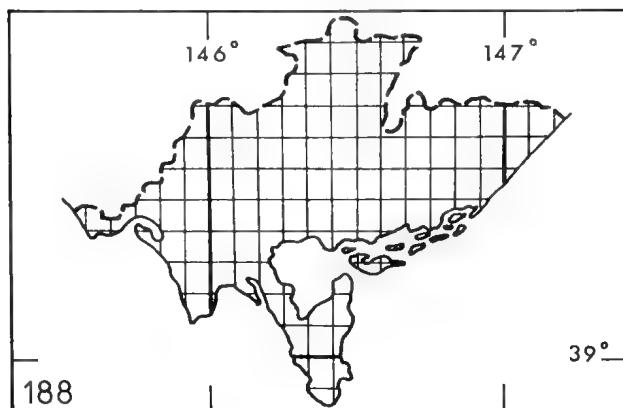
186. *Hydroprogne caspia*. Caspian Tern.
Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments and along ocean beaches.
Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976.



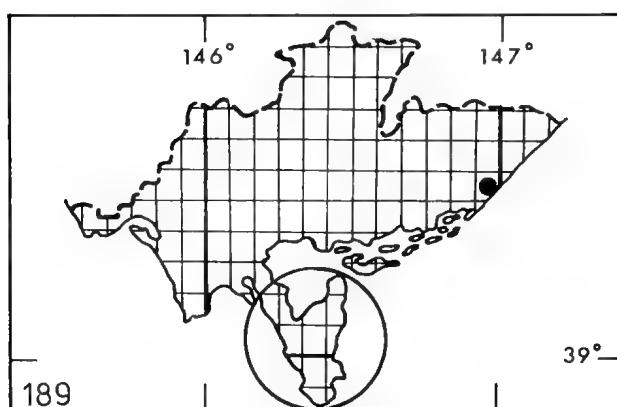
187. *Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern.
Widespread but rare. Breeds close to the Arctic Circle in Europe and Asia.



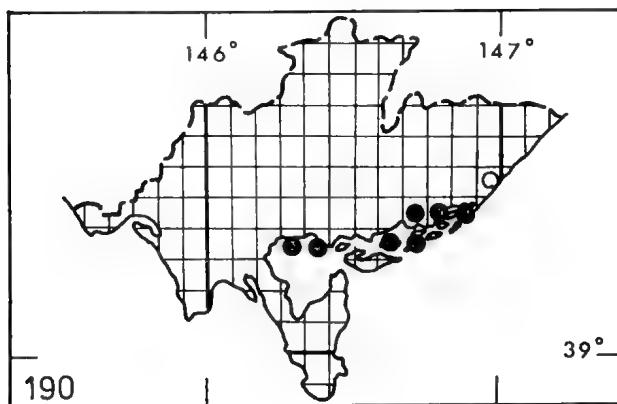
188. *Sterna paradisaea*. Arctic Tern.
A single beach washed specimen was found in 1974 at Oberon Bay, Wilsons Promontory. Breeds in polar regions of the Northern Hemisphere and migrates to Antarctic waters.



189. *Sterna striata*. White-fronted Tern.
Cooper (1975) mentions records from Wilsons Promontory. Breeds in New Zealand and islands south to Chatham and Auckland Islands.

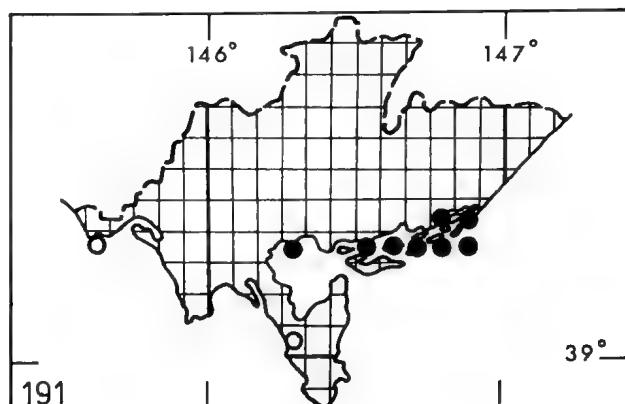


190. *Sterna albifrons*. Little Tern.

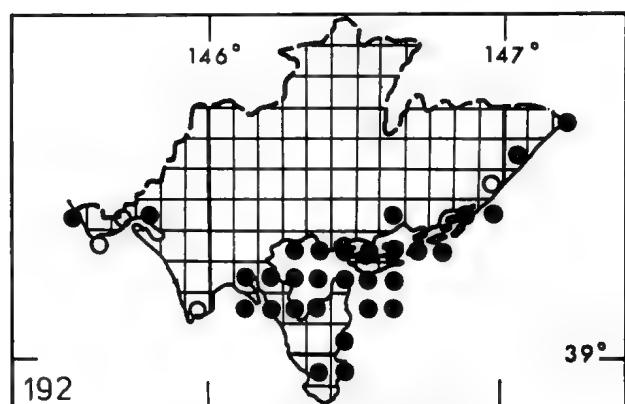


Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments.
Quinn 1966.

191. *Sterna nereis*. Fairy Tern. (B)
Widespread but rare in shallow marine embayments.
Anon. 1958; Bedggood 1974.

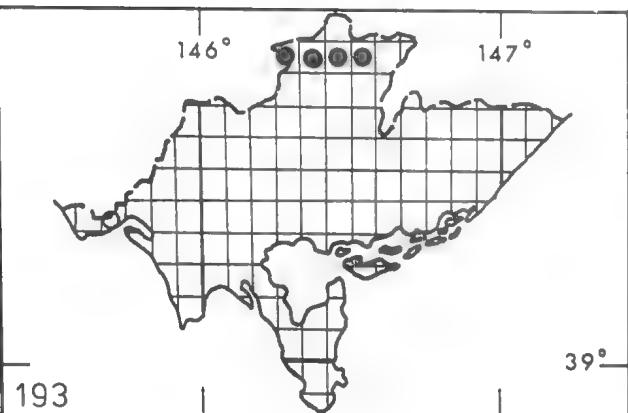


192. *Sterna bergii*. Crested Tern. (B)
Widespread and common on both ocean and bays.
Anon. 1958; Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976.



COLUMBIDAE

193. *Columba livia*. Feral Pigeon.
Recorded only at Morwell and Inverloch. Distribution is probably centred on most large towns.
Mitchell 1976.

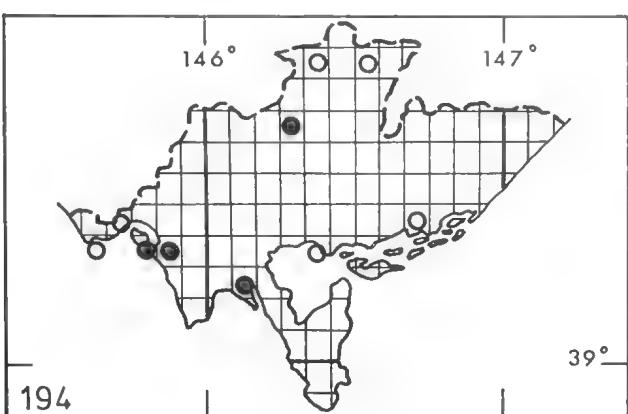


194. *Streptopelia chinensis*.

Spotted Turtle-Dove.

Widespread but uncommon in coastal scrub near urban centres.

Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

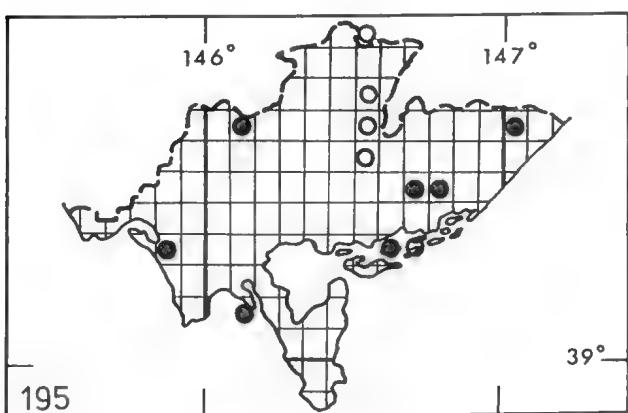


195. *Phaps chalcoptera*.

Common Bronzewing. (B)

Widespread but rarely seen in open-forest and woodland.

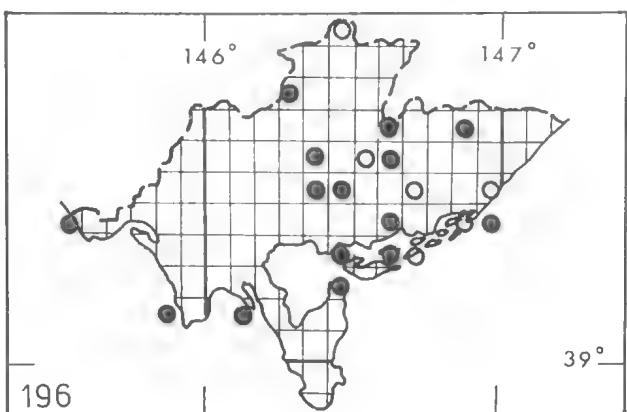
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966.



196. *Phaps elegans*. Brush Bronzewing.

Widespread but rarely seen in tall open-forest, woodland and coastal scrub.

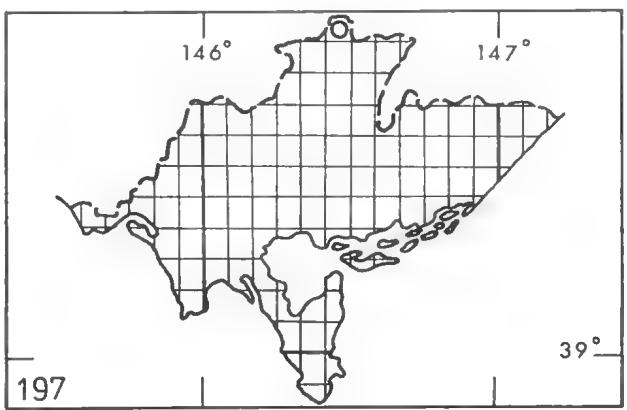
Aston 1976; Bedgood 1974; Davis 1965; Quinn 1966.



197. *Leucosarcia melanoleuca*. Wonga Pigeon.

This species is restricted to the Central Highlands and does not appear to venture into the forests of the South Gippsland Highlands or Wilsons Promontory.

Collins and Collins 1967.



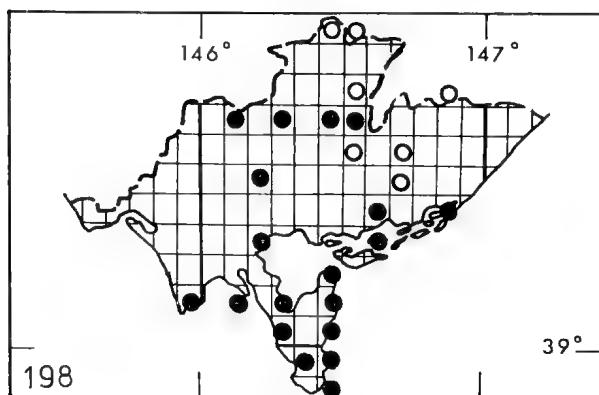
CACATUIDAE

198. *Calyptorhynchus funereus*.

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo.

Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats.

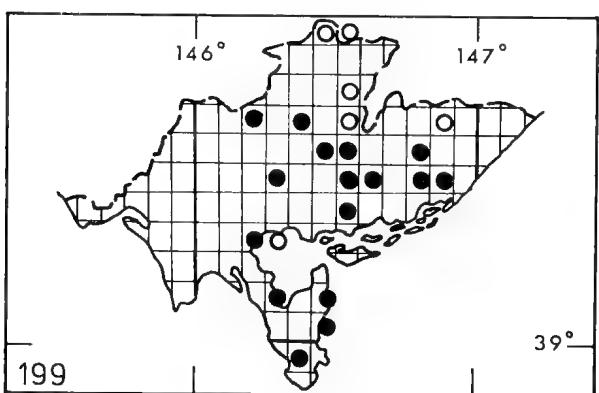
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Collins and Collins 1967; Elvish 1969; Friend and McDonald 1975.

199. *Callocephalon fimbriatum*.

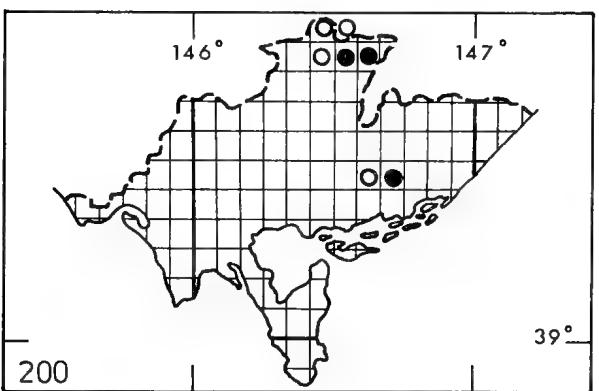
Gang-gang Cockatoo.

Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats.

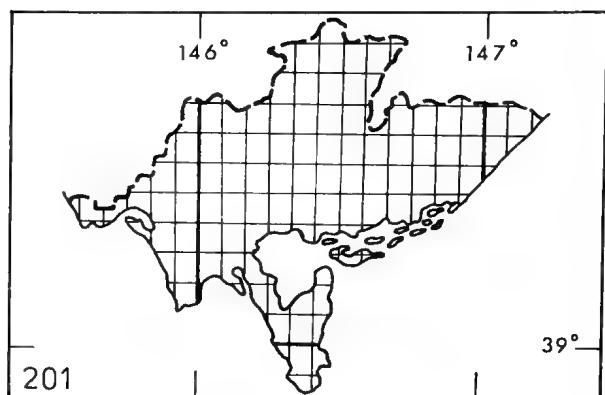
Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Sugars 1892.

200. *Cacatua roseicapilla*. Galah.

Widespread in farmland but rare.
Aston 1954; Galbraith 1973.

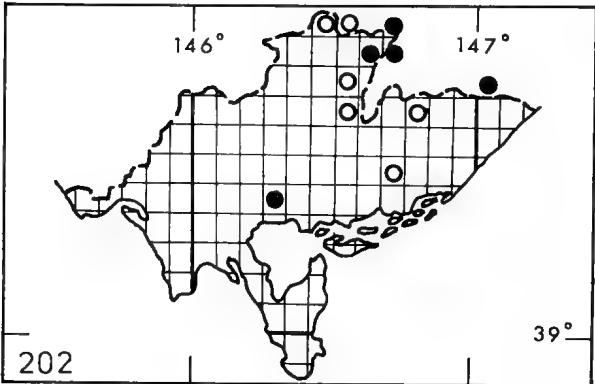


201. *Cacatua leadbeateri*. Pink Cockatoo.
A single bird observed with a flock of Sulphur-crested Cockatoos on the Yanakie Peninsula (Cooper 1975).

202. *Cacatua galerita*.

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

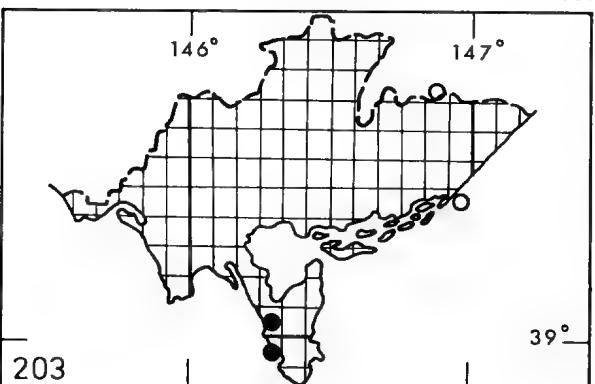
Rare and restricted to woodland and farmland in the east of the survey area.
Aston 1954; Galbraith 1973.



LORIIDAE

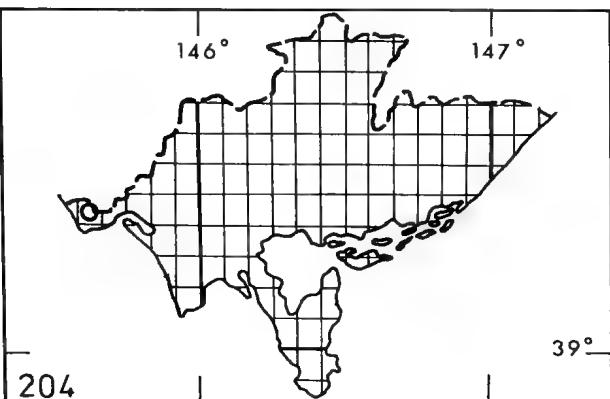
203. *Trichoglossus haematodus*.

Rainbow Lorikeet.

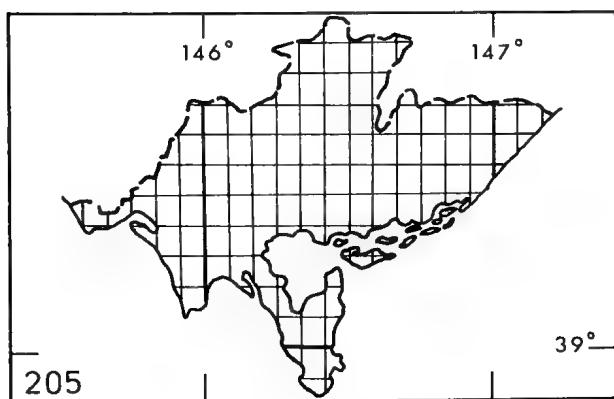


Common in coastal scrub on Wilsons Promontory. Recorded from Wonthaggi (Brunt 1974).

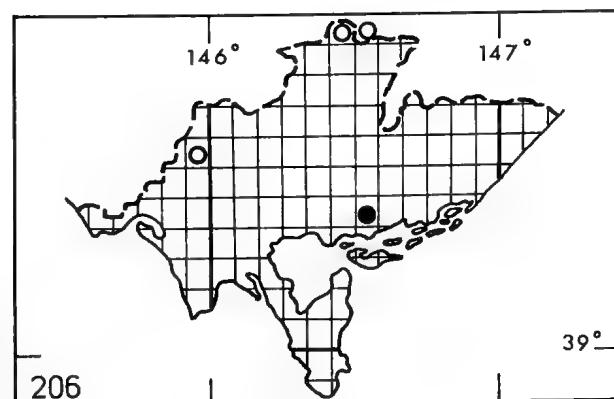
204. *Glossopsitta concinna*. Musk Lorikeet. Cooper (1975) records it as a rare autumn visitor. Thomas (1968) has a record from Wonthaggi.



205. *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*. Purple-crowned Lorikeet. Cooper (1975) has one record only from Wilsons Promontory.



206. *Glossopsitta pusilla*. Little Lorikeet.



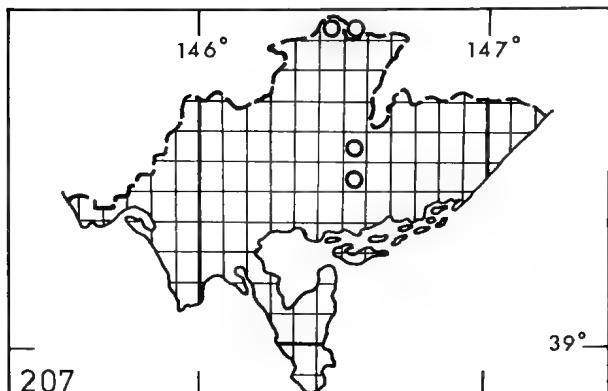
Rarely recorded. Cooper (1975) has one record only for Wilsons Promontory. Seen near Hedley in 1977, Boola (Traill 1977) and Leongatha (Lyndon 1969b).

POLYTELITIDAE

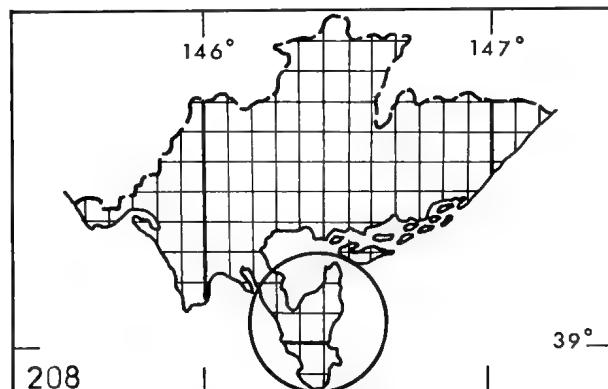
207. *Alisterus scapularis*.

Australian King-Parrot. A rare vagrant to the forested areas of South Gippsland from where there are a few widespread records.

Aston 1954; Buckingham 1976b; Cooper 1975; Galbraith 1973; Wheeler 1976.



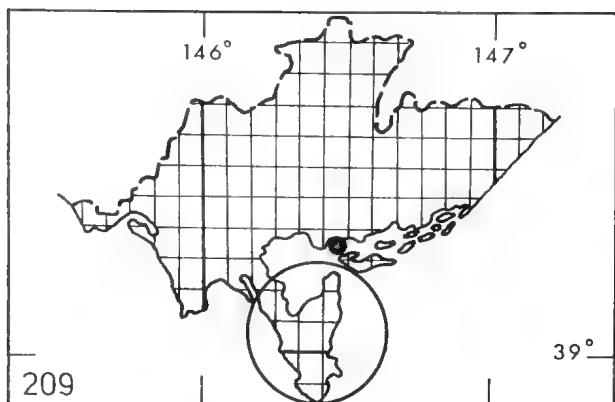
208. *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Cockatiel. Two records from Wilsons Promontory, where it is a rare vagrant (Cooper 1975).



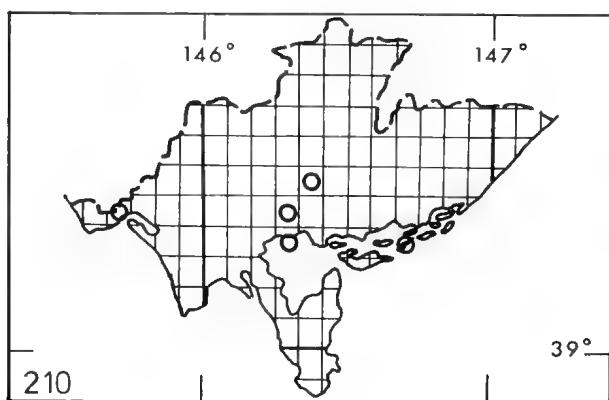
PLATYCERCIDAE

209. *Pezoporus wallicus*. Ground Parrot.

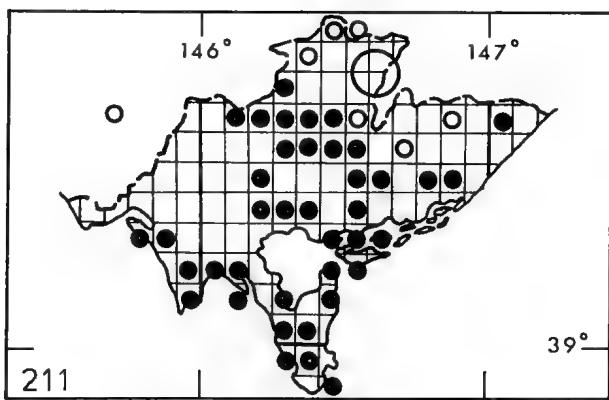
Rare and restricted to heathland on Snake Island and the northern part of Wilsons Promontory. Cooper 1975.



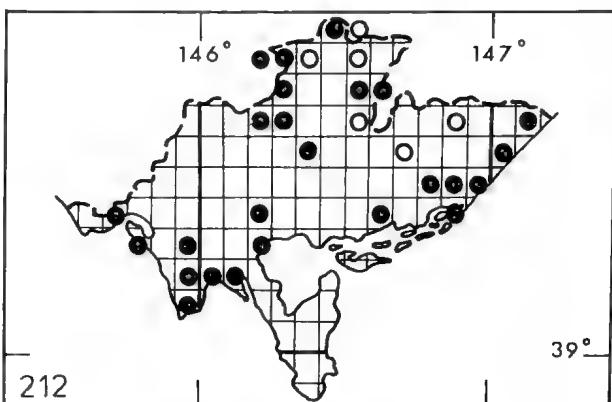
210. *Lathamus discolor*. Swift Parrot.
An uncommon forest species that migrates
between Tasmania and the mainland.
Bedggood 1974; Cooper 1975; Mitchell 1976;
Sugars 1892.



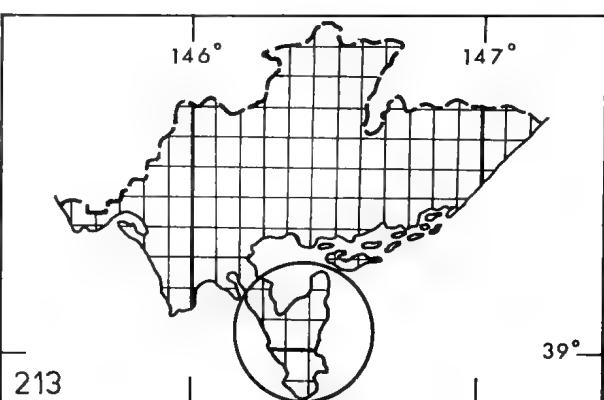
211. *Platycercus elegans*. Crimson Rosella.
Widespread and common in all forested
habitats.
Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975;
Galbraith 1973.



212. *Platycercus eximius*. Eastern Rosella. (B)
Widespread but uncommon in woodland or
pastureland with scattered trees.
Anon. 1976.



213. *Psephotus haematonotus*.
Red-rumped Parrot.
One record only from Wilsons Promontory
(Cooper 1975).



214. *Neophema chrysostoma*.
Blue-winged Parrot. (B)

Widespread but uncommon in a variety of habitats ranging from saltmarsh through pastureland to tall open-forest.

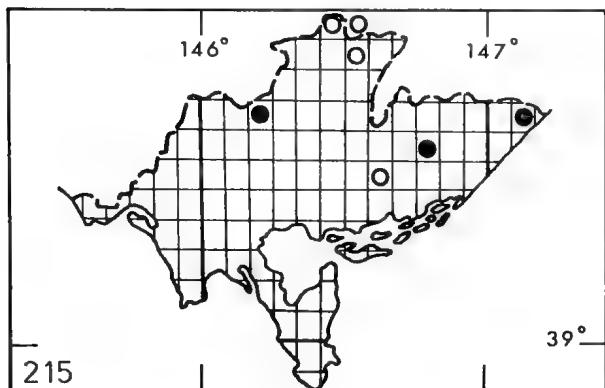
Anon. 1972; Bedggood 1974; Davis 1965; Mitchell 1976; Stephens 1965.

CUCULIDAE

215. *Cuculus pallidus*. Pallid Cuckoo.

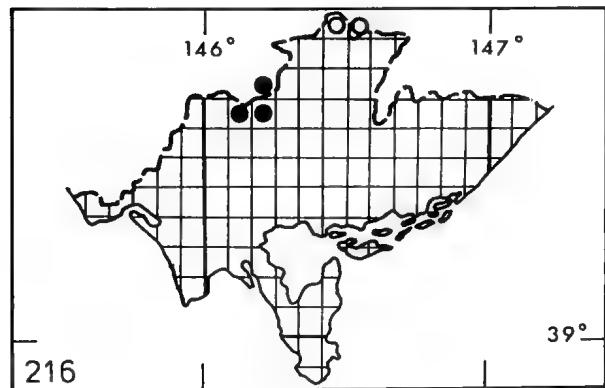
Widespread but uncommon in grassland and forest. A summer migrant to the survey area.

Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975.



216. *Cuculus variolosus*. Brush Cuckoo.

Restricted to tall open-forest where it is rare. A summer migrant to the survey area.

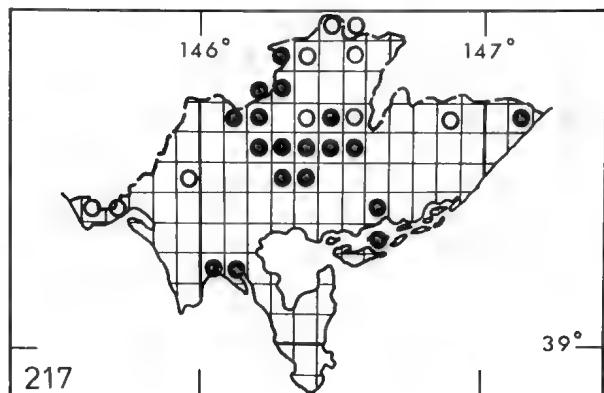


217. *Cuculus pyrrhophanus*.

Fan-tailed Cuckoo. (B)

Widespread and common in all forested habitats and coastal scrub. A summer migrant to the survey area.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967; Thomas 1968.

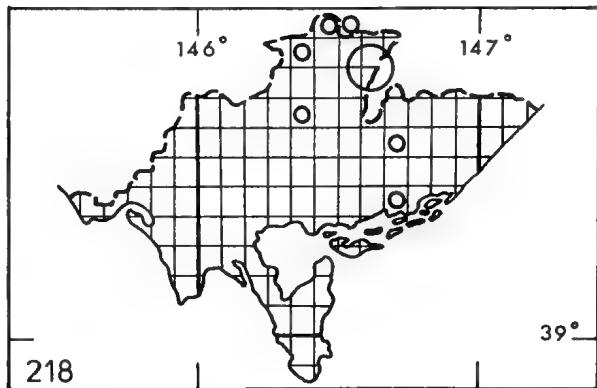


218. *Chrysococcyx basalis*.

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo.

Widespread but uncommon in open-forest and woodland.

Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Smith 1967.

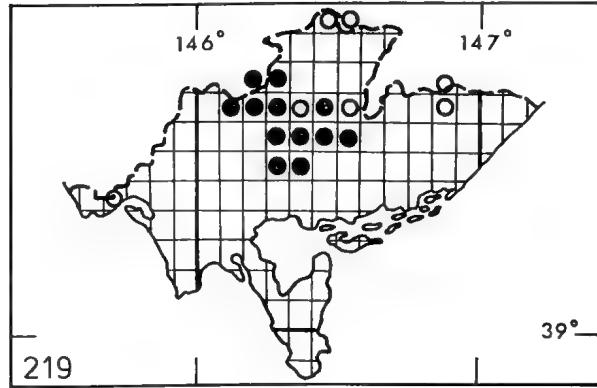


219. *Chrysococcyx lucidus*.

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo.

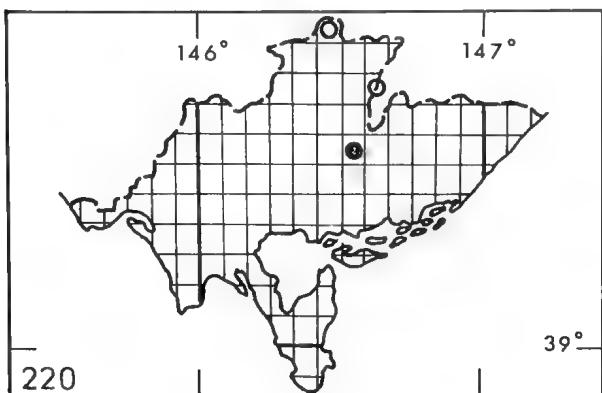
Widespread but uncommon in tall open-forest and open-forest.

Aston 1954; Smith 1967.



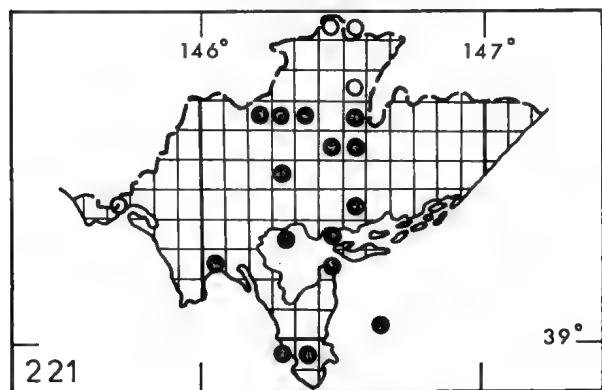
STRIGIDAE

220. *Ninox strenua*. Powerful Owl.
Restricted to tall open-forest where it is rare.
Galbraith 1974.

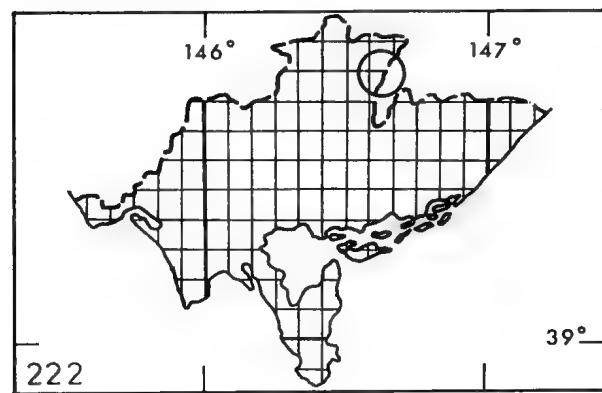


221. *Ninox novaeseelandiae*.
Southern Boobook. (B)

Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats. One was recorded on Seal Island.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

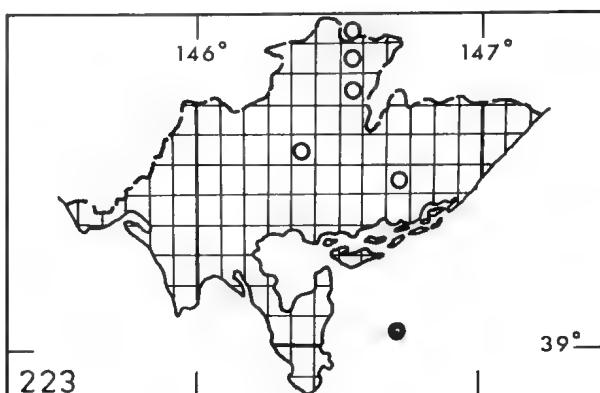


222. *Ninox connivens*. Barking Owl.
One record only from Loy Yang (Friend and McDonald 1975).

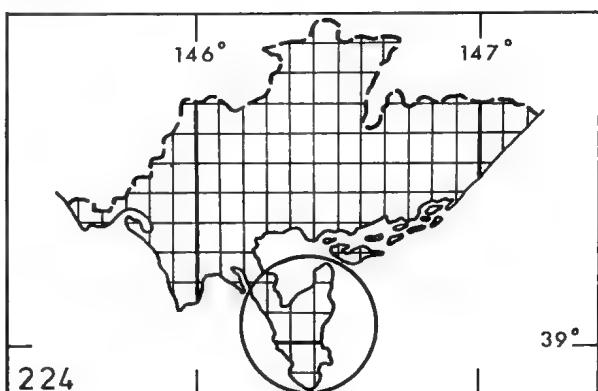


TYTONIDAE

223. *Tyto alba*. Barn Owl.
Widespread but uncommon in grassland. One was recorded on Notch Island during the survey.
Aston 1954.

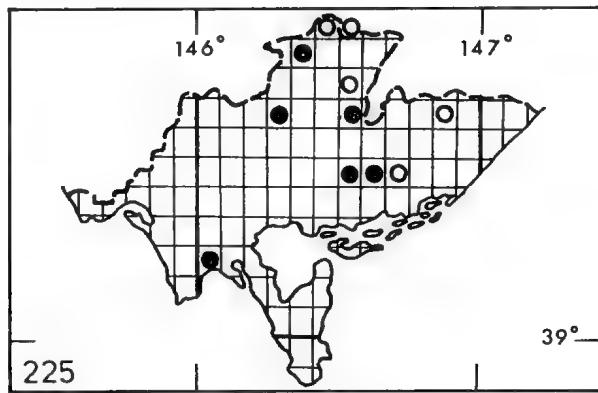


224. *Tyto longimembris*. Eastern Grass Owl.
Cooper (1975) mentions a specimen from Wilsons Promontory.



PODARGIDAE

225. *Podargus strigoides*. Tawny Frogmouth.



Widespread but uncommon in all forested habitats.

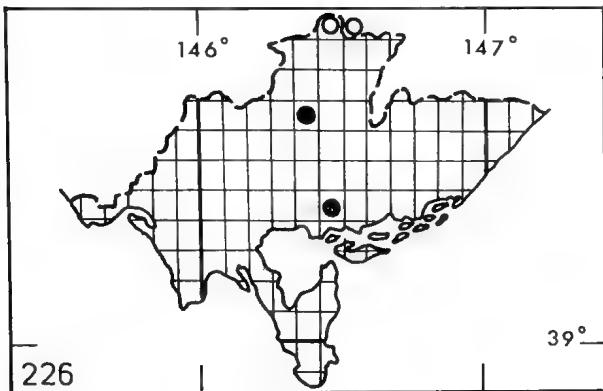
Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975.

AEGOTHELIDAE

226. *Aegotheles cristatus*.

Australian Owlet-nightjar.

Widespread but seen only rarely in all forest and woodland habitats.



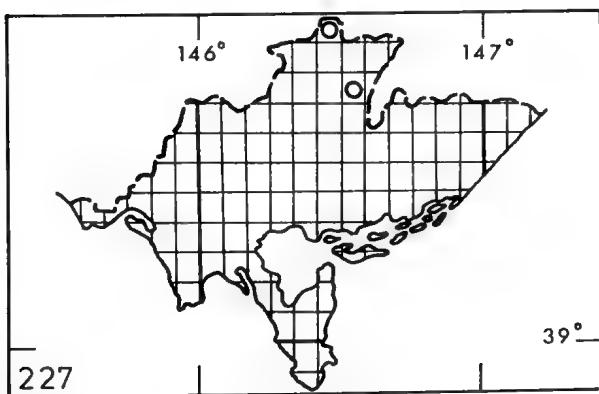
CAPRIMULGIDAE

227. *Caprimulgus mystacalis*.

White-throated Nightjar.

Widespread but rarely seen in open-forest.

Cooper 1975; Gilmore 1977.

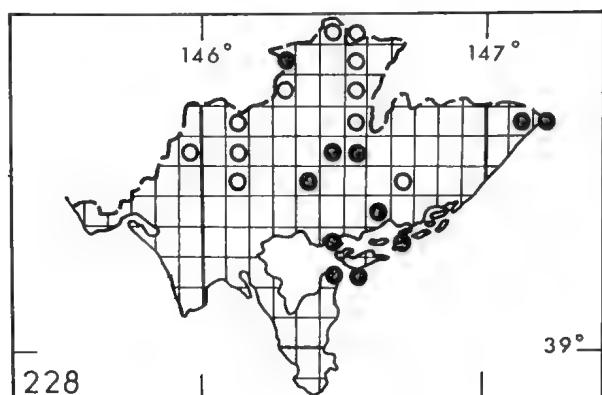


APODIDAE

228. *Hirundapus caudacutus*.

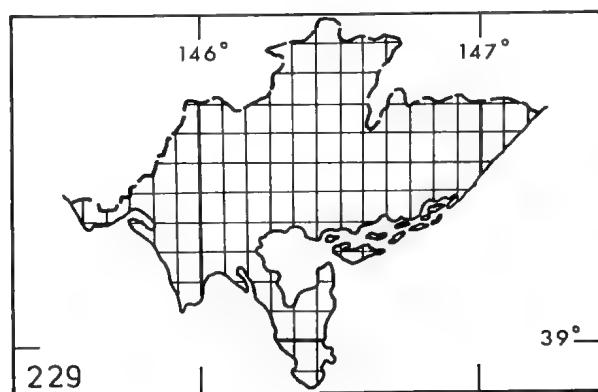
White-throated Needletail.

Widespread but uncommon over all habitat types. A summer migrant from where it breeds in the Himalayas and north and east to Siberia. Aston 1954; Wheeler 1959.



229. *Apus pacificus*. Fork-tailed Swift.

Widespread but rare. Recorded as occurring over beach sands and dunes (Cooper 1975). A summer migrant from where it breeds in the Himalayas and north and east to Siberia

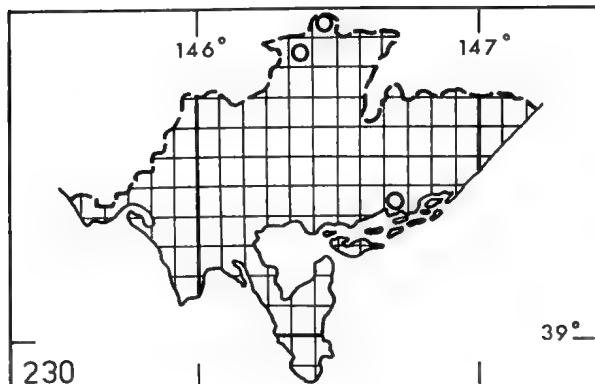


ALCEDINIDAE

230. *Ceyx azurea*. Azure Kingfisher.

Widespread and rare. Usually occurs near rivers or swamps.

Bedggood 1974; Webb 1969.

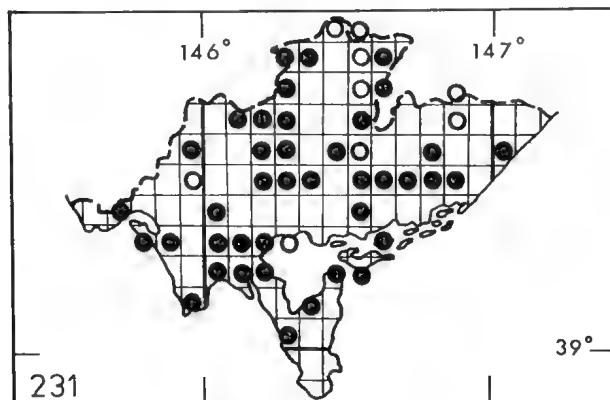


231. *Dacelo novaeguineae*.

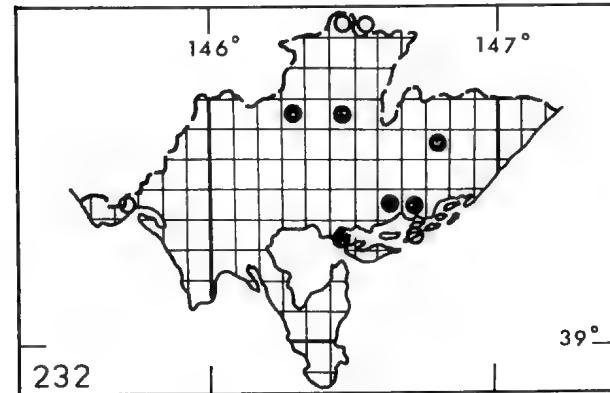
Laughing Kookaburra.

Widespread and common in open-forest, woodland, grassland and coastal scrub.

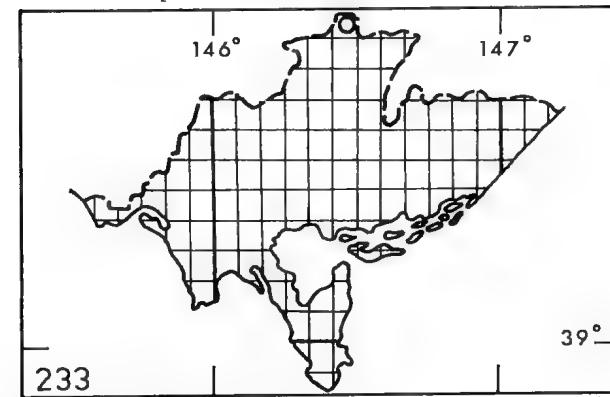
Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Quinn 1966; Sugars 1892.

232. *Halcyon sancta*. Sacred Kingfisher. (B)
Widespread but rare in open-forest and woodland.

Anon. 1976; Johnstone 1966.



MEROPIDAE

233. *Merops ornatus*. Rainbow Bee-eater. (B)

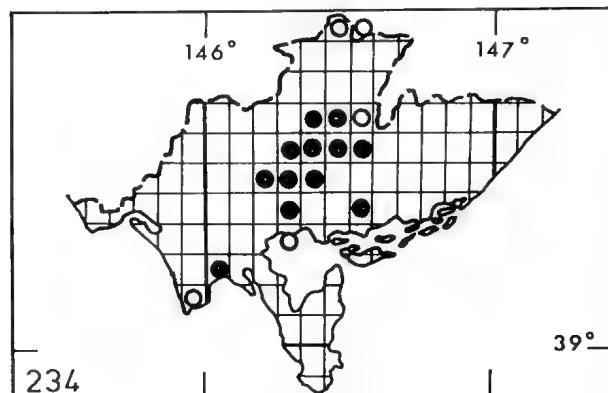
This species is a rare migrant to the study area. It has been recorded breeding at Rintoulls Creek near Tyers (Galbraith 1965).

MENURIDAE

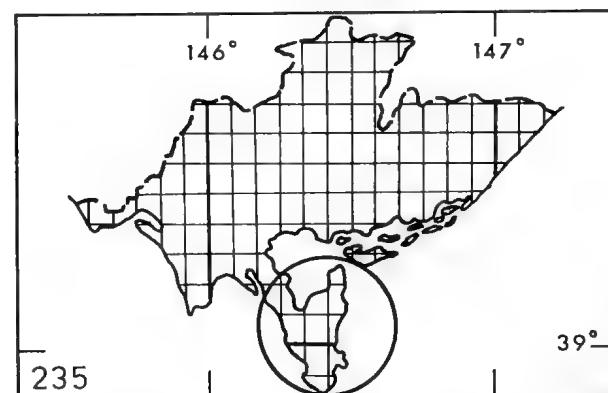
234. *Menura novaehollandiae*.

Superb Lyrebird. (B)

Common in tall open-forests in the Strzelecki Ranges and extends into drier forests along gullies. Lyndon (1977b) mentions an outlying occurrence near Waratah Bay. The species was introduced to Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) but apparently did not survive. Collins and Collins 1967; Lyndon, E. 1972; Sugars 1892.

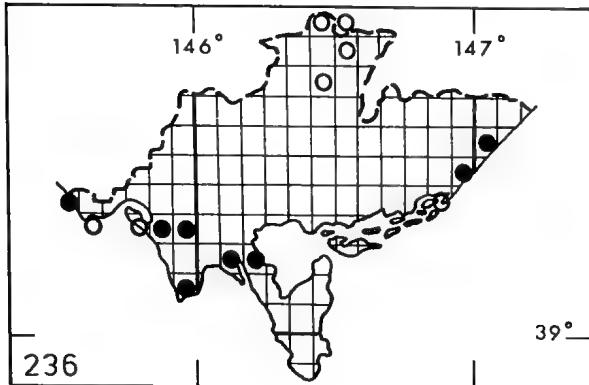


ALAUDIDAE

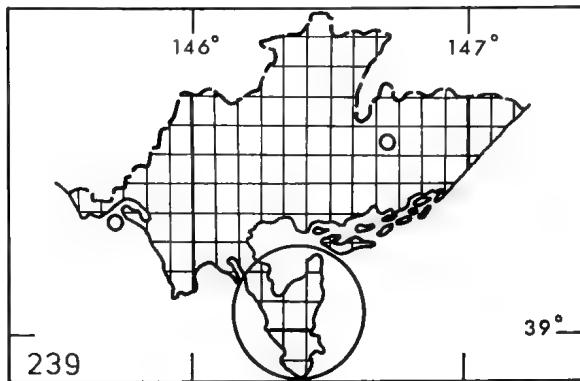
235. *Mirafra javanica*. Singing Bushlark.
A rare vagrant. Cooper (1975) mentions two records from Wilsons Promontory.236. *Alauda arvensis*. Skylark. (B)

Widespread and common in grasslands.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

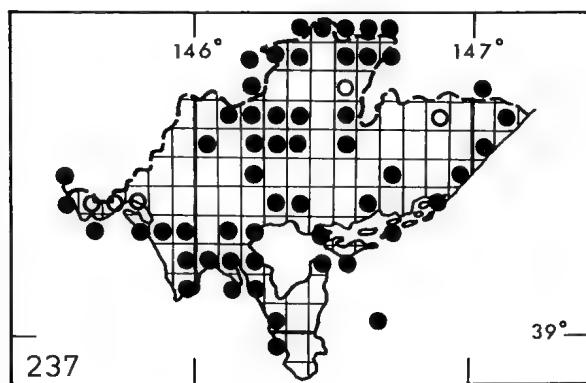
239. *Cecropis ariel*. Fairy Martin.

A rare vagrant. Cooper (1975) mentions two records on Wilsons Promontory. Aston (1954) mentions a pair at Calrossie and Salter and Salter (1959) two from Wilsons Promontory.

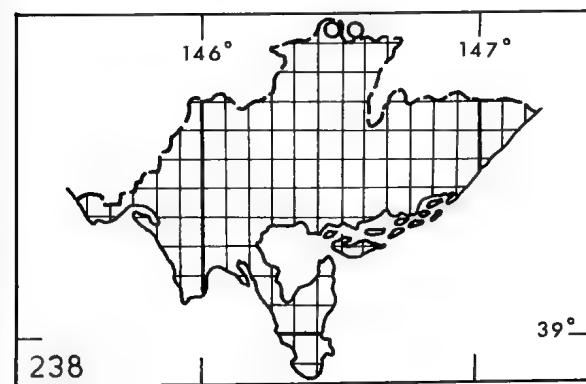


HIRUNDINIDAE

237. *Hirundo neoxena*. Welcome Swallow. (B)
Widespread and common in grasslands, woodlands, open-forest and heathland.
Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.

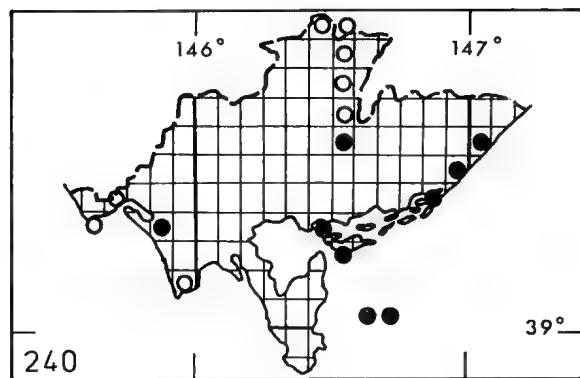


238. *Cecropis nigricans*. Tree Martin.
Widespread but uncommon in open-forest, woodland, heathland and grassland.



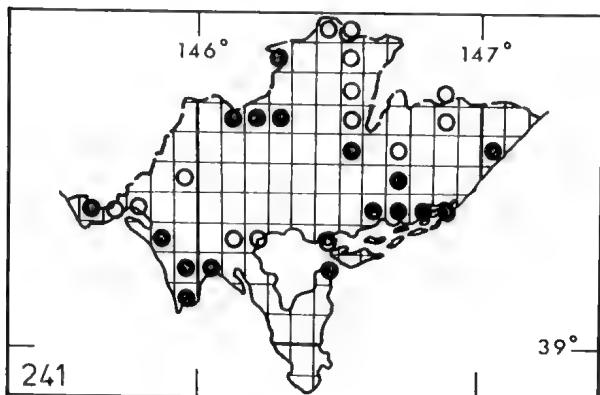
MOTACILLIDAE

240. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*.
Richard's Pipit. (B)
Widespread but uncommon in grassland.
Anon. 1958; Friend and McDonald 1975;
Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

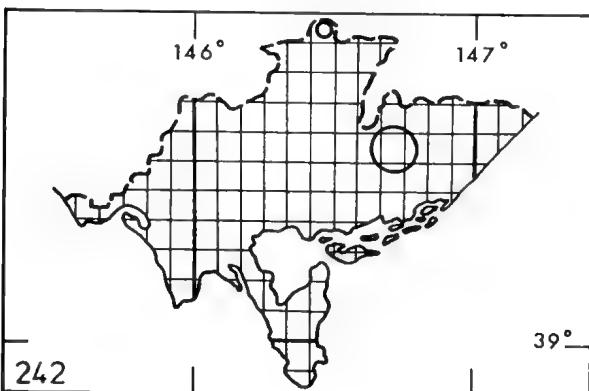


CAMPEPHAGIDAE

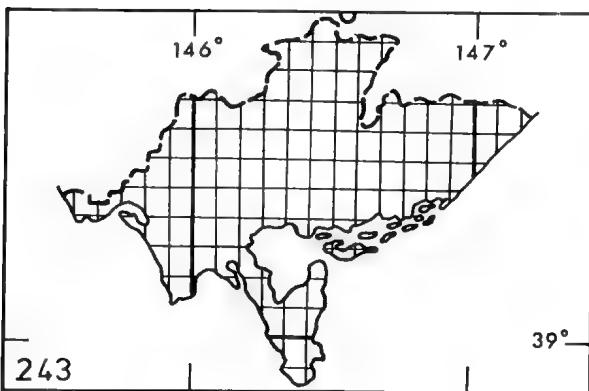
241. *Coracina novaehollandiae*.
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike. (B)
Widespread and common in all treed habitats except tall open-forest. Flocks were seen foraging in grassland and heathland during winter.
Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

242. *Coracina papuensis*.

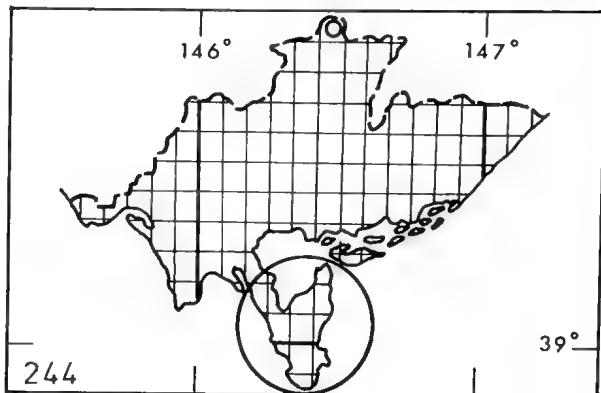
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike.
A rare vagrant. Recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975), north of Yarram (Aston 1954) and Tyers (Galbraith 1966a).

243. *Coracina tenuirostris*. Cicadabird.

Restricted and rare. The only record is from Boola State Forest in the north of the survey area (Loyn pers. comm.).

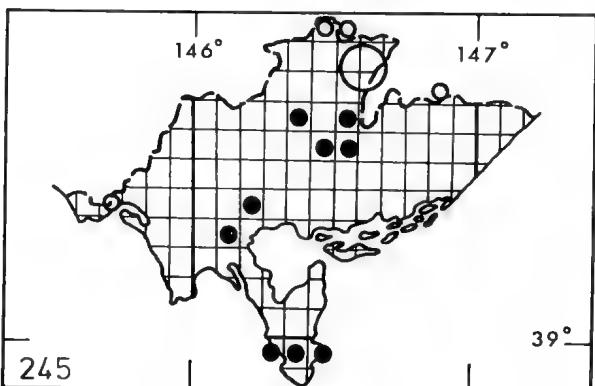
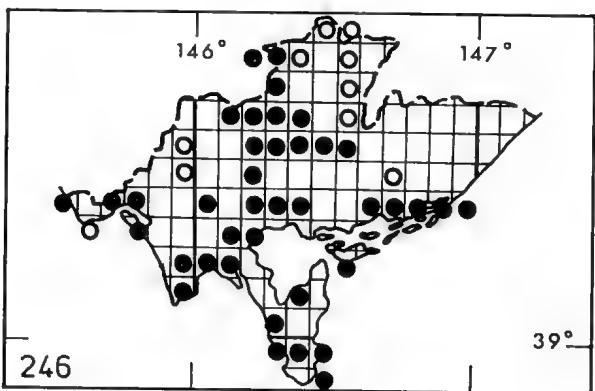


244. *Lalage sueurii*. White-winged Triller.
A rare vagrant recorded on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975) and Tyers (Cohn 1930).



MUSCICAPIDAE

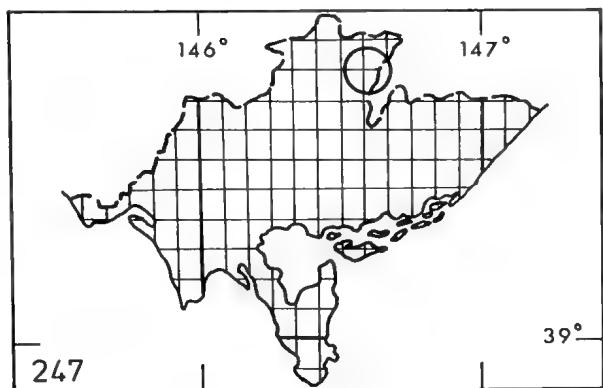
245. *Zoothera dauma*. White's Thrush. (B)
Commonly occurs in tall open-forest, but occasionally recorded from other habitats with dense middle storey and sparse ground cover including open-forest and coastal scrub.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976.

246. *Turdus merula*. Blackbird. (B)

Widespread and common in all habitats with patches of tall shrubs above sparse ground cover.

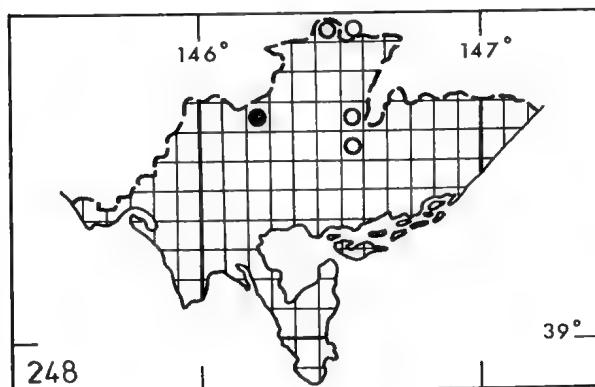
Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Homann 1965; Lyndon 1969a and 1976; Quinn 1976.

247. *Turdus philomelos*. Song Thrush.
Restricted and rare. Recorded at Loy Yang
by Friend and McDonald (1975).



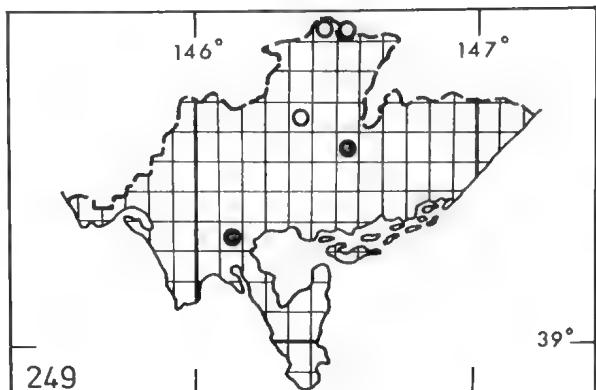
248. *Petroica rosea*. Rose Robin. (B)
Usually restricted to tall open-forest, where
they are rare, and occasional sightings in farm-
land over winter.

Collins and Collins 1967; Elvish 1969.

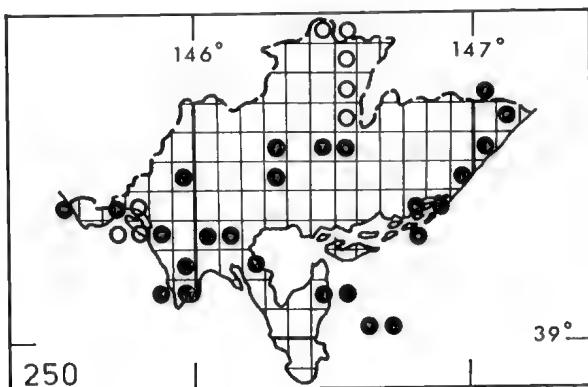


249. *Petroica rodinogaster*. Pink Robin. (B)
Usually restricted to tall open-forest, where
they are rare. There are occasional sightings
in farmland over winter.

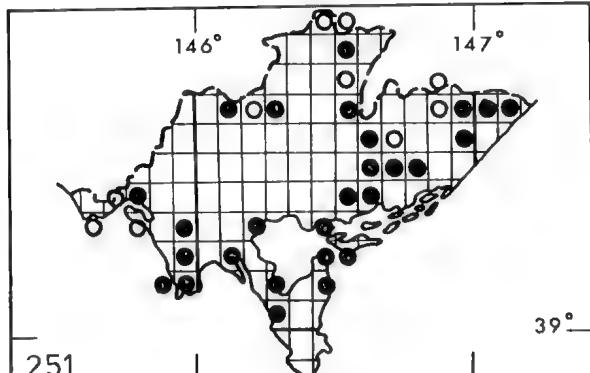
Moretti 1968.



250. *Petroica phoenicea*. Flame Robin. (B)
Widespread and common in grassland and
forest clearings. Large numbers were recorded
in saltmarsh on April 20 apparently having
just arrived from Tasmania.
Mitchell 1976.



251. *Petroica multicolor*. Scarlet Robin. (B)
Widespread and common in open-forest with
sparse understorey. Many birds move into
grassland during winter.



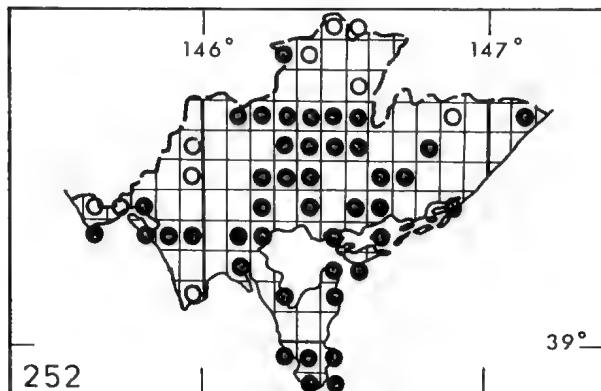
Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976; Padfield 1972; Quinn 1967.

252. *Eopsaltria australis*.

Eastern Yellow Robin. (B)

Widespread and common in all forested habitats and coastal scrub.

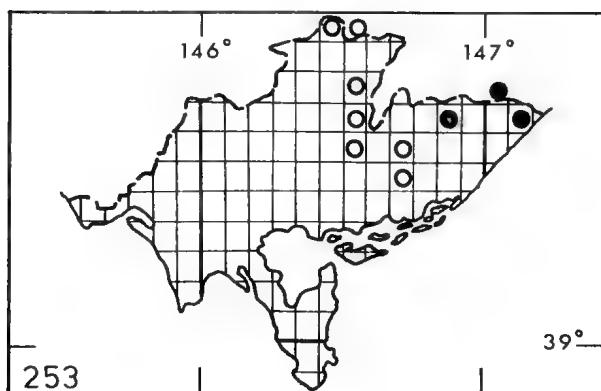
Anon. 1958; Brewster 1972; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Lyndon 1960 and 1976; Mitchell 1976; Padfield 1972; Thomas 1968.



253. *Microeca leucophaea*. Jacky Winter.

Restricted to the north and east of the survey area where it occurs in woodland and forest clearings.

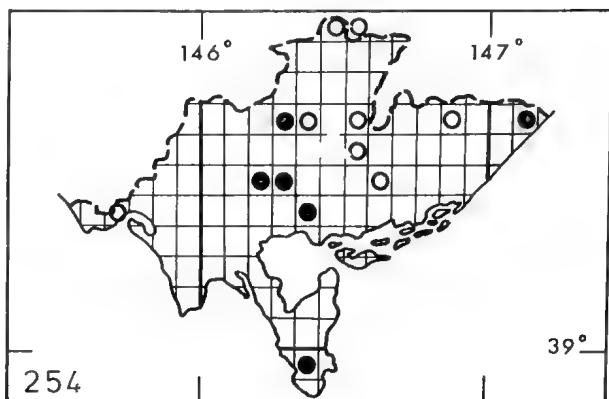
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1967b; Gilmore 1977; Kemp 1966; Quinn 1966.



254. *Falcunculus frontatus*. Crested Shrike-tit.

Widespread in all forested habitats but rarely seen.

Aston 1954; Mitchell 1954; Quinn 1966; Wheeler 1976.

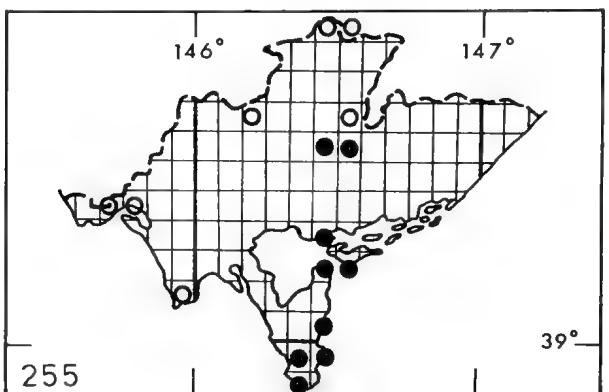


255. *Pachycephala olivacea*.

Olive Whistler. (B)

Restricted to tall open-forests, coastal scrub and heathland or habitats with dense shrub thickets and sparse ground cover.

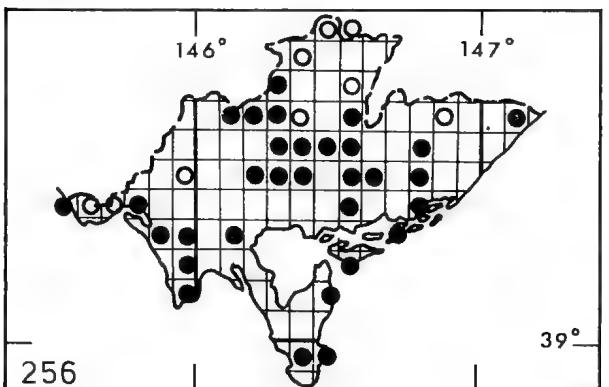
Aston 1954; Collins and Collins 1967; Lyndon 1967; Mitchell 1976.



256. *Pachycephala pectoralis*.

Golden Whistler. (B)

Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

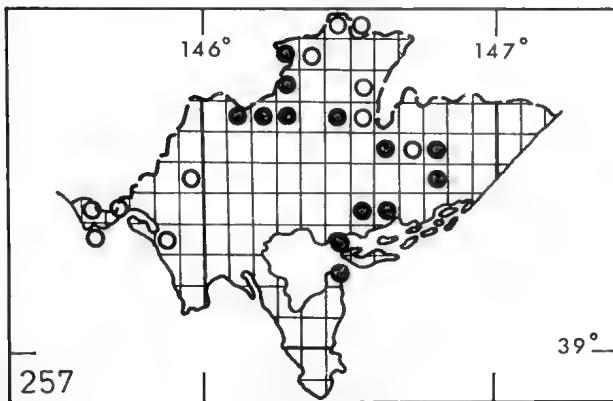


Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967; Thomas 1968.

257. *Pachycephala rufiventris*.

Rufous Whistler. (B)

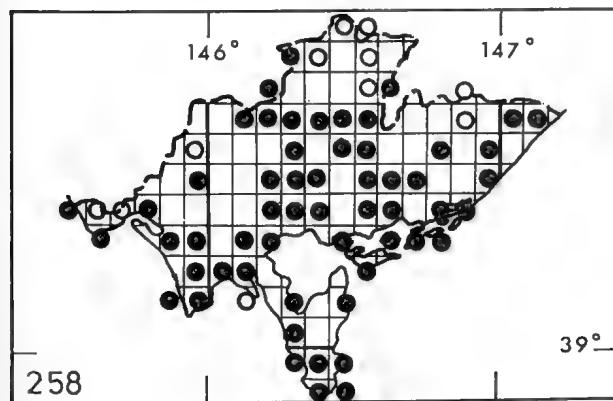
Widespread in open-forest where it is common. It is a summer migrant to the survey area. Anon. 1958; Anon. 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.



258. *Colluricincla harmonica*.

Grey Shrike-thrush. (B)

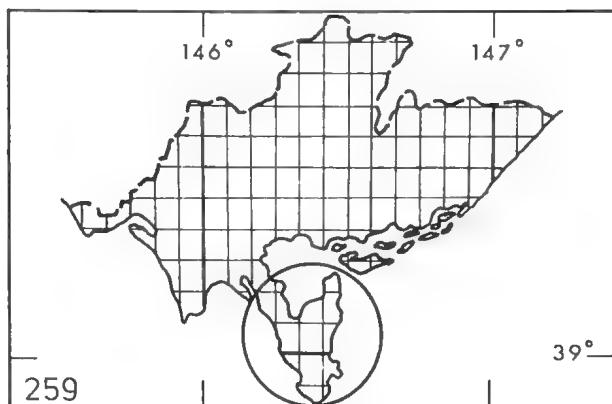
Widespread and common in all forest and woodland habitat types and coastal scrub. Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Jacobs 1968b; Lyndon 1960; Mitchell 1976.



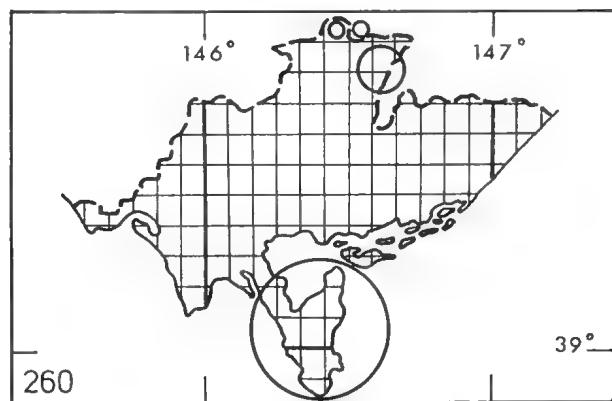
259. *Monarcha melanopsis*.

Black-faced Monarch.

Only one record from Wilsons Promontory (Buckingham 1976a).



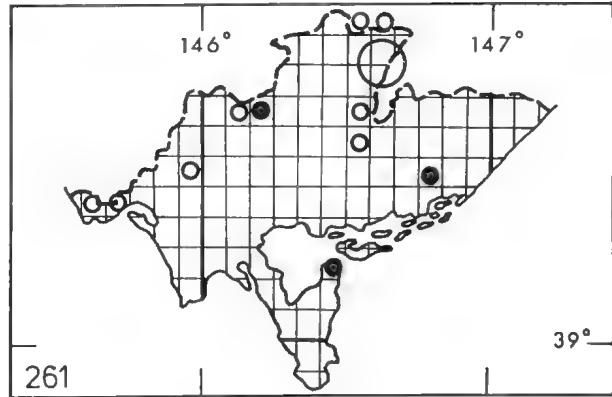
260. *Myiagra rubecula*. Leaden Flycatcher. A rare vagrant recorded from Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975 and Salter and Salter 1959), the Loy Yang area (Friend and McDonald 1975) and the Boola area (Traill 1977).



261. *Myiagra cyanoleuca*.

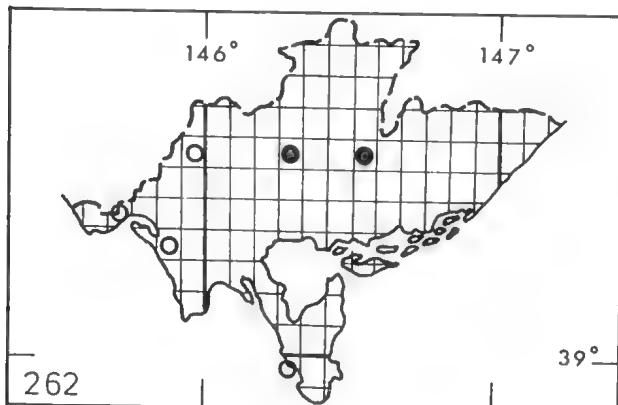
Satin Flycatcher. (B)

A summer migrant that is widespread but uncommon in all open-forest habitats.

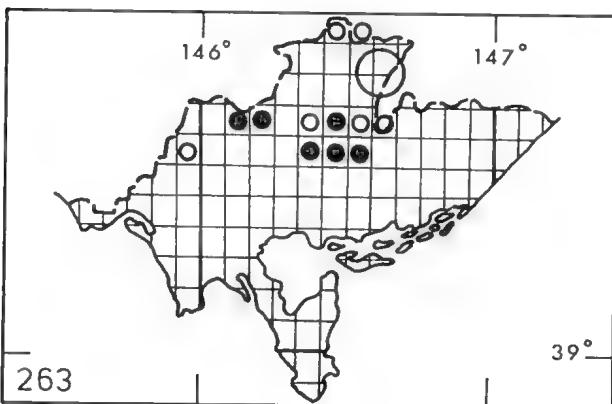


Anon. 1972; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1965; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.

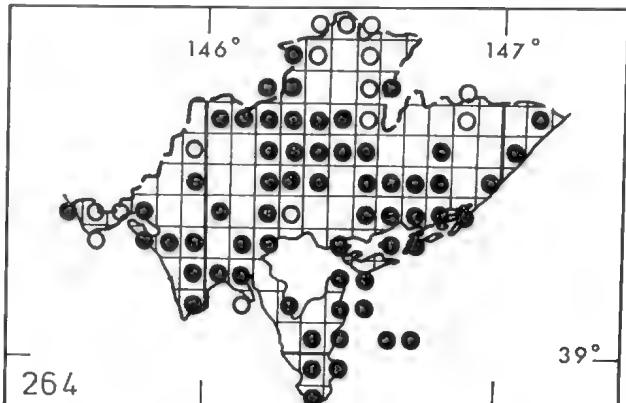
262. *Myiagra inquieta*. Restless Flycatcher.
A rare vagrant that usually frequents cleared areas of woodland or farmland with scattered trees.
Buckingham 1976b; Cooper 1975; Lyndon 1977d; Mitchell 1976.



263. *Rhipidura rufifrons*. Rufous Fantail. (B)
Restricted to, but common in, tall open-forest.
Anon. 1972; Aston 1954; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1969b.

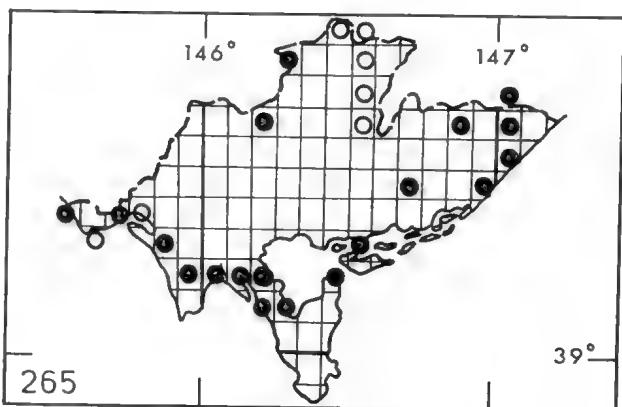


264. *Rhipidura fuliginosa*. Grey Fantail. (B)
Widespread and abundant in all habitats wherever there are patches of tall shrubs.
Bedggood 1974; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1961; Jacobs 1968b; Kemp 1966; Lyndon 1960; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.



265. *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Willie Wagtail. (B)

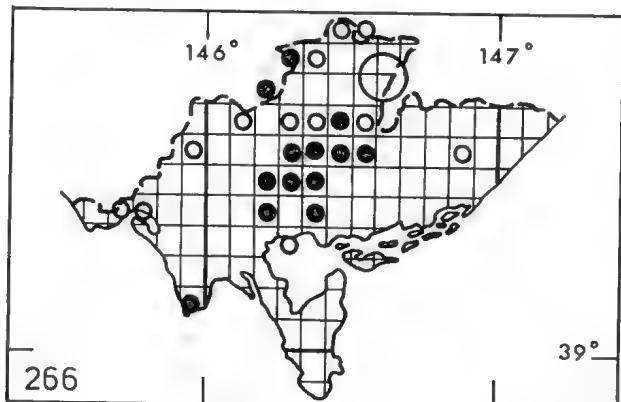
Widespread and common in grasslands.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



ORTHONYCHIDAE

266. *Psophodes olivaceus*. Eastern Whipbird. (B)

Widespread and common in tall open-forest with isolated occurrences in wetter gullies outside this habitat.



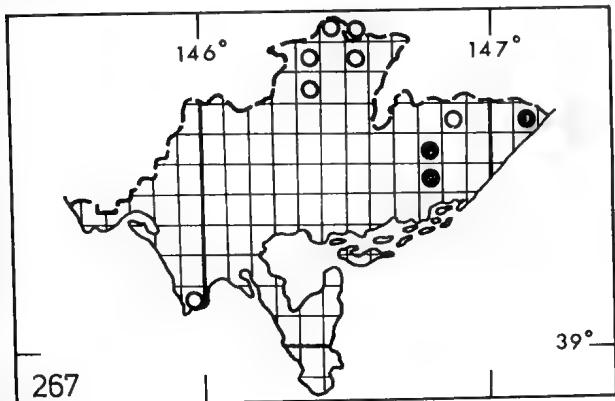
Anon. 1972; Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1960; Mitchell 1976; Smith 1967; Sugars 1892.

267. *Cinclosoma punctatum*.

Spotted Quail-thrush.

Widespread but uncommon in open-forest with sparse understorey.

Mitchell 1953.



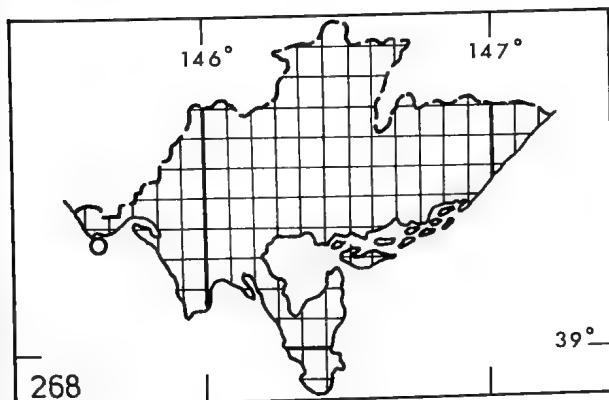
SYLVIIDAE

268. *Acrocephalus stentoreus*.

Clamorous Reed Warbler. (B)

Widespread but rare in reedbeds adjacent to swamps and rivers.

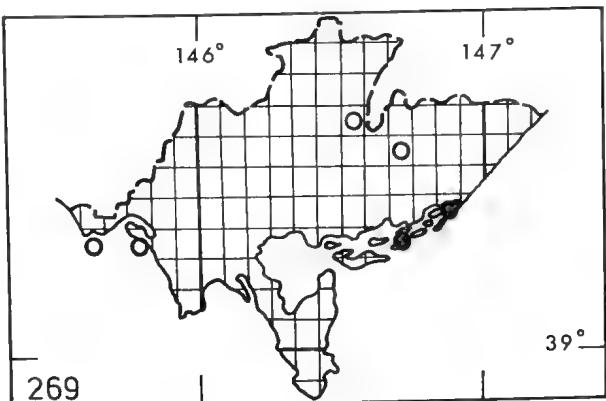
Quinn 1967.



269. *Megalurus gramineus*. Little Grassbird. (B)

Widespread but uncommon in mangrove and saltmarsh areas.

Anon. 1976; Quinn 1967.

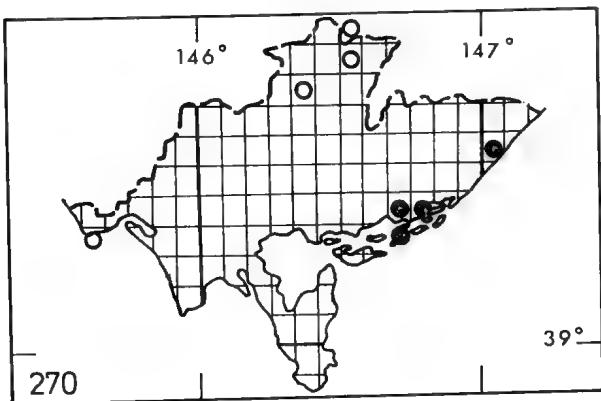


270. *Cisticola exilis*.

Golden-headed Cisticola. (B)

Widespread and common in saltmarsh and rank grassland near swamps.

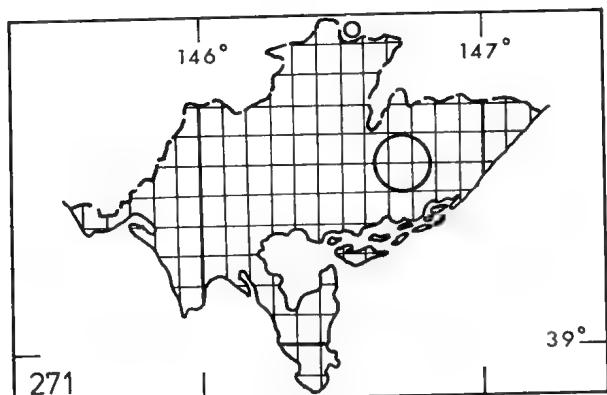
Galbraith, M. 1965; Quinn 1967.



271. *Cincloramphus mathewsi*.

Rufous Songlark.

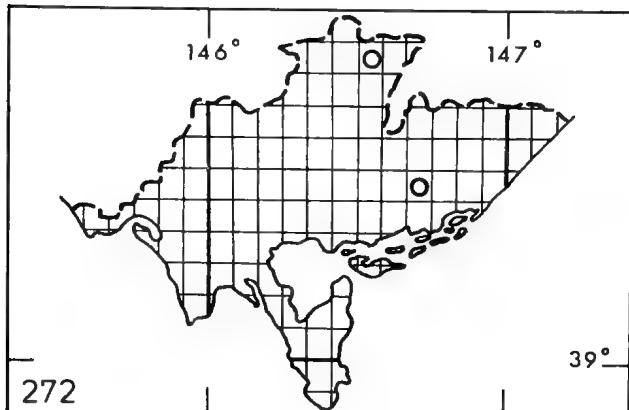
Cooper (1975) records it as a rare migrant in woodland on Wilsons Promontory. Aston (1954) provides a further record from "north of Yarram".



272. *Cincloramphus cruralis*.

Brown Songlark.

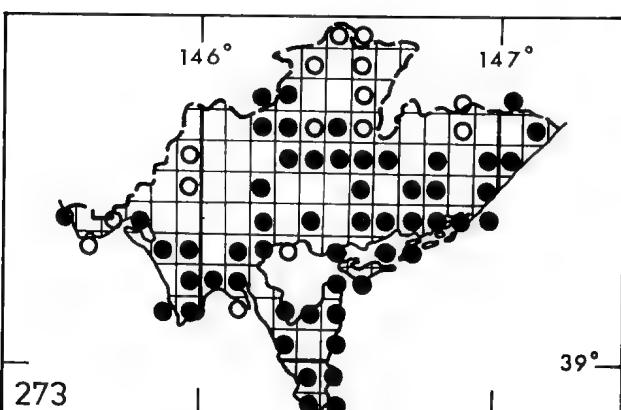
Cooper (1975) records it as a rare migrant in grassland on Wilsons Promontory. Aston (1954) provides a further record from "near Yarram".



MALURIDAE

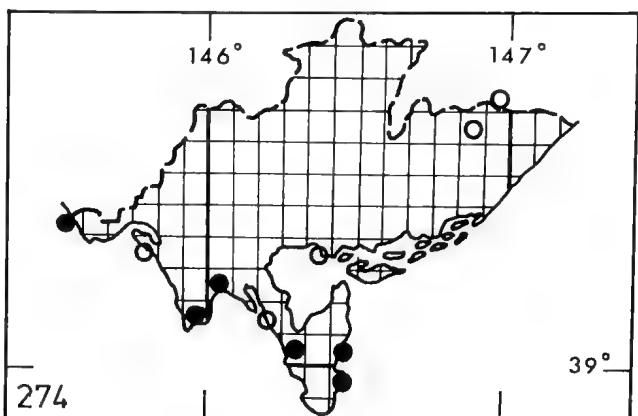
273. *Malurus cyaneus*. Superb Fairy-wren.
(B)

Widespread and abundant in all habitats with patches of dense shrubs. Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1968; Jacobs 1968b; Kemp 1966; Lyndon, D. 1972; Lyndon, E. 1976; Mitchell 1976; Padfield 1972; Quinn 1967; Smith 1967; Sugars 1892.

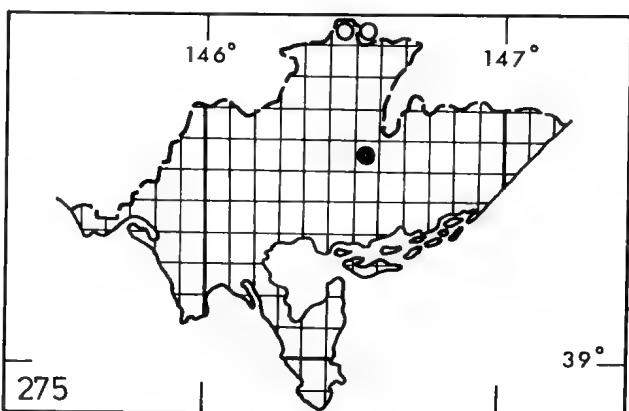
274. *Stipiturus malachurus*.

Southern Emu-wren.

Restricted to heathland where it is common. Aston 1954; Davis 1965; Mitchell 1976.

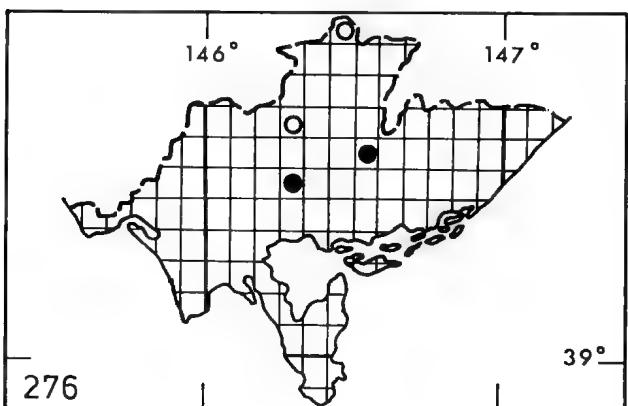


ACANTHIZIDAE

275. *Pycnoptilus floccosus*. Pilotbird. (B)
Restricted to tall open-forest where it is un-
common.
Aston 1954.276. *Sericornis magnirostris*.

Large-billed Scrubwren.

Restricted to mature tall open-forest where it is rare. Wakefield (1959) mentions an early record from Boolarra.

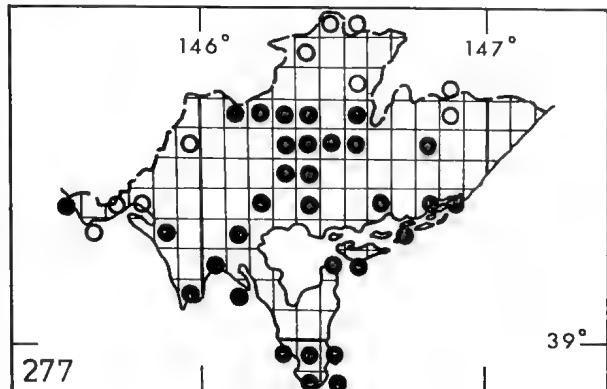


277. *Sericornis frontalis*.

White-browed Scrubwren. (B)

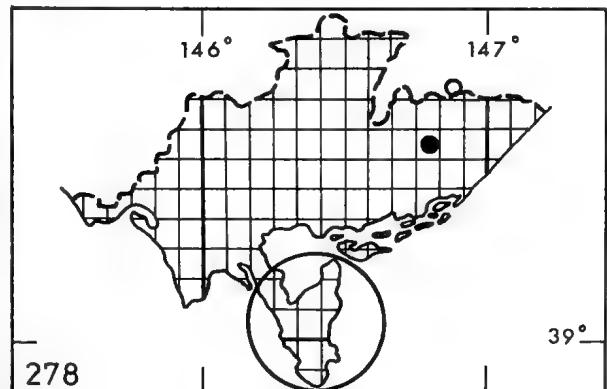
Widespread and common in all habitats with patches of dense shrubs.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Lyndon D. 1972; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

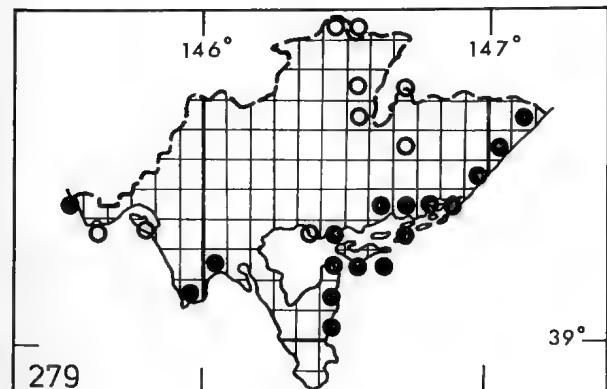
278. *Sericornis pyrrhopygus*.

Chestnut-rumped Hylacola. (B)

Restricted to woodlands with a heathy understorey.

279. *Sericornis fuliginosus*.

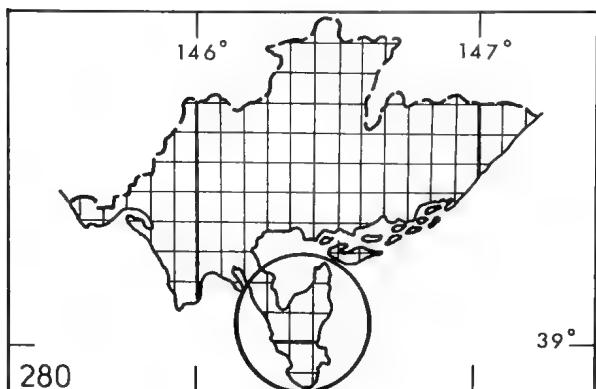
Calamanthus. (B)



Restricted to saltmarsh where it is common and heathland where it is uncommon. Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.

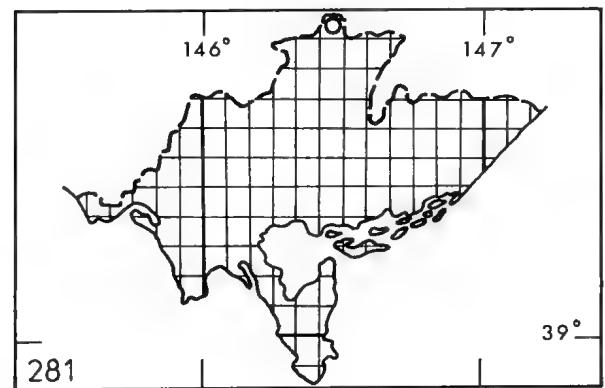
280. *Smicrornis brevirostris*. Weebill.

Only one record from the survey area on Wilsons Promontory (Cooper 1975).

281. *Gerygone olivacea*.

White-throated Gerygone.

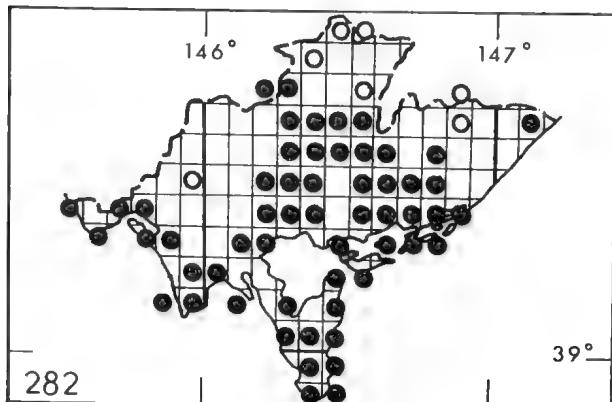
One record from the survey area at Tyers (Cohn 1926).



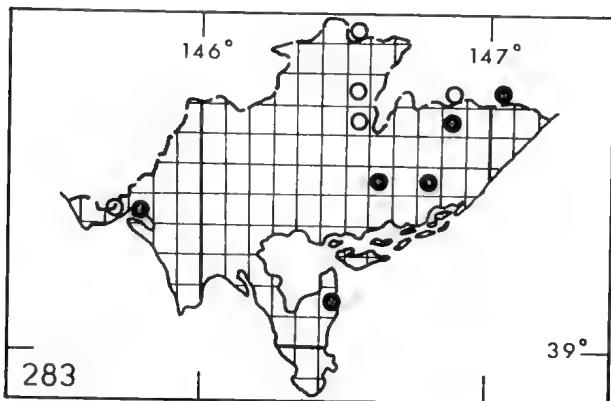
282. *Acanthiza pusilla*. Brown Thornbill. (B)

Widespread and abundant in all habitats with thickets of dense shrubs.

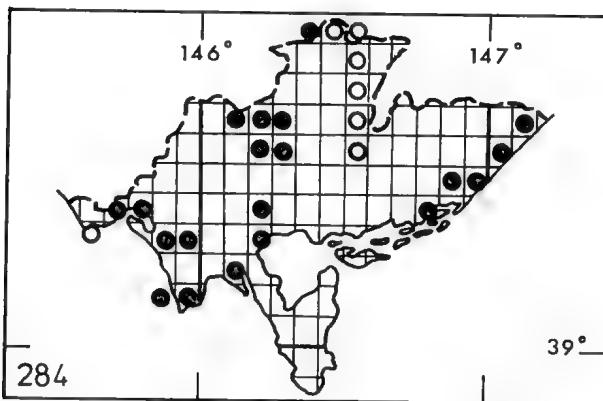
Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Kemp 1966; Lyndon 1976.

283. *Acanthiza reguloides*.

Buff-rumped Thornbill.
Widespread and uncommon in open-forest with sparse ground cover.

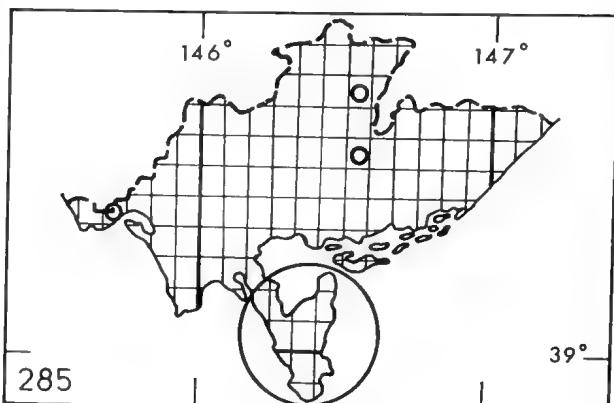
284. *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*.

Yellow-rumped Thornbill. (B)
Widespread and common in grassland.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966 and 1967.



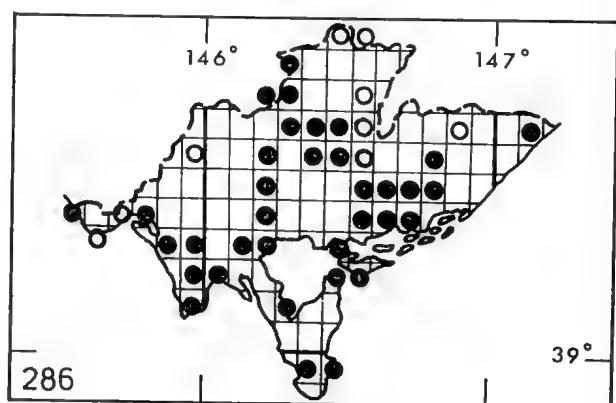
285. *Acanthiza nana*. Yellow Thornbill. (B)
Widespread but rare in tall open-forest, open-forest and coastal scrub.

Kemp 1966; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966; Salter and Salter 1959.

286. *Acanthiza lineata*.

Striated Thornbill. (B)
Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

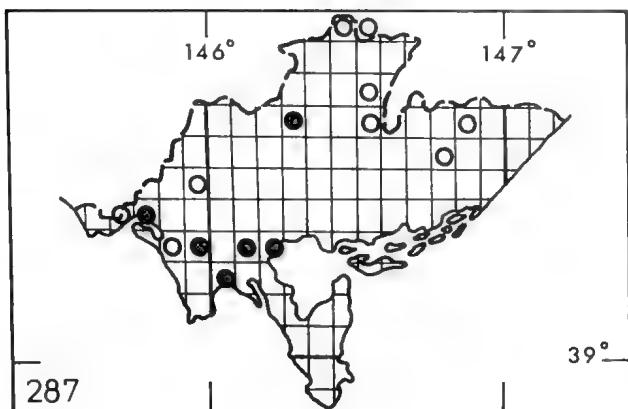
Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon, D. 1972; Lyndon, E. 1976; Mitchell 1976.



NEOSITTIDAE

287. *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*.

Varied Sittella. (B)
Widespread and common in all forest and woodland habitats.
Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lambert 1967; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.



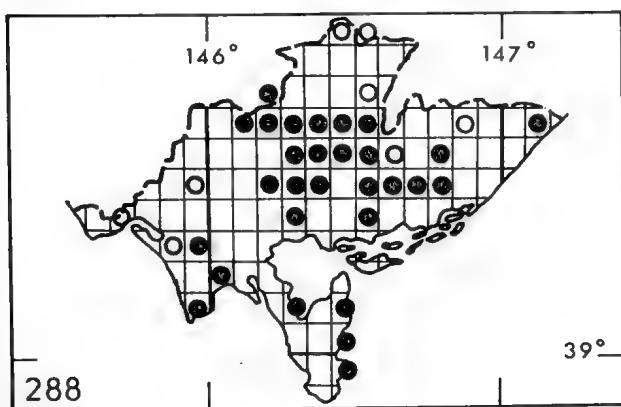
CLIMACTERIDAE

288. *Climacteris leucophaea*.

White-throated Treecreeper.

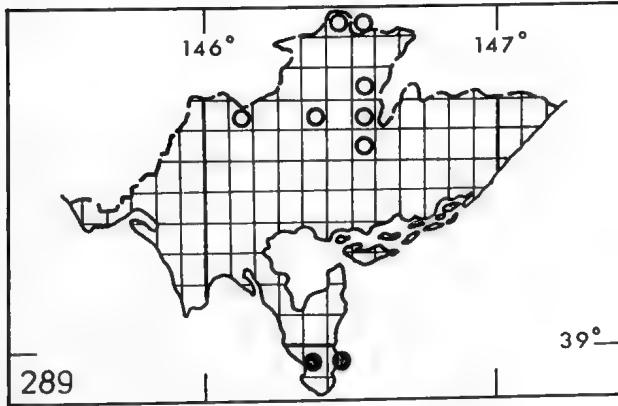
Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1971; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

289. *Climacteris erythrops*.

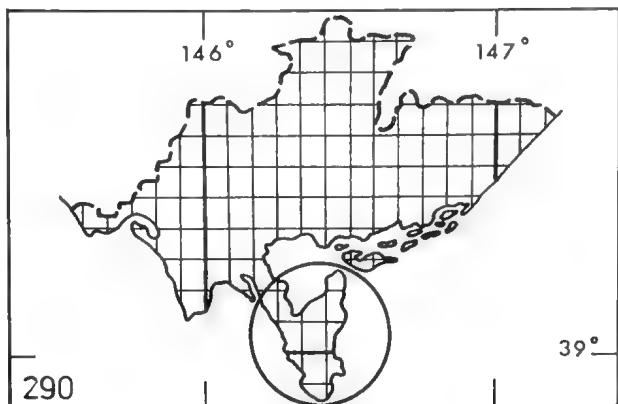
Red-browed Treecreeper.

Restricted to tall open-forest where it is rare. Anon. 1972; Quinn 1966; Wheeler 1976.

290. *Climacteris picumnus*.

Brown Treecreeper.

Two single sightings on Wilson Promontory are the only records for the survey area (Cooper 1975).



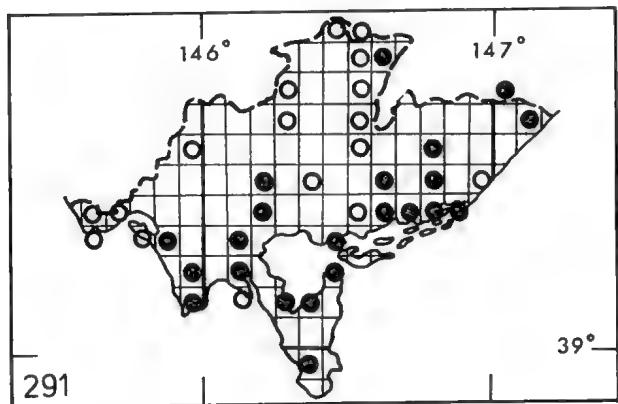
MELIPHAGIDAE

291. *Anthochaera carunculata*.

Red Wattlebird.

Widespread and common in all forested habitats and coastal scrub or woodland dominated by *Banksia* spp.

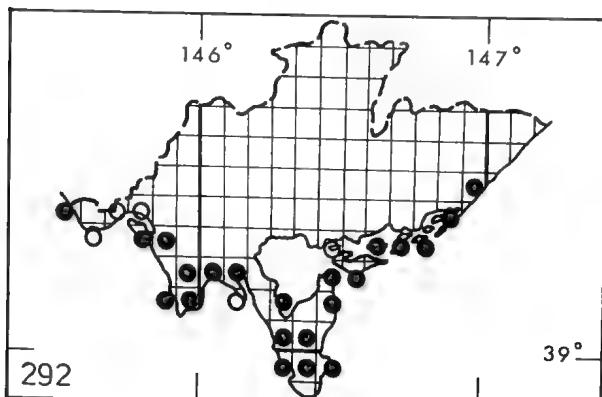
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Jacobs 1968b; Lyndon 1966a, 1968 and 1969a; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

292. *Anthochaera chrysoptera*.

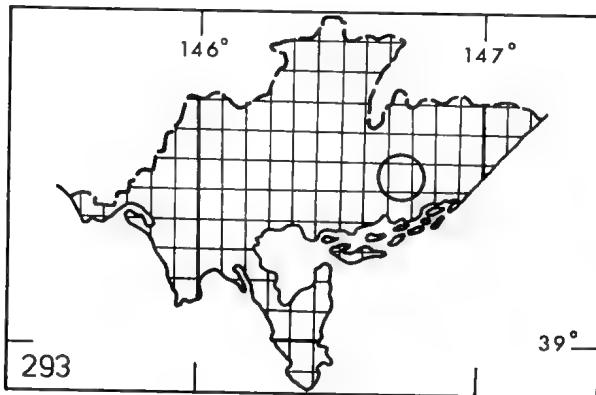
Little Wattlebird.

Widespread and common in coastal areas.

Anon. 1958; Bedggood 1974; Jacobs 1968b; Mitchell 1976.

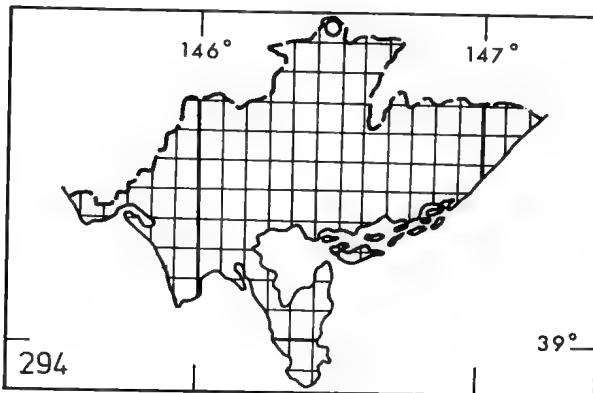


293. *Philemon corniculatus*. Noisy Friarbird. The only records are those mentioned in Quinn (1966).



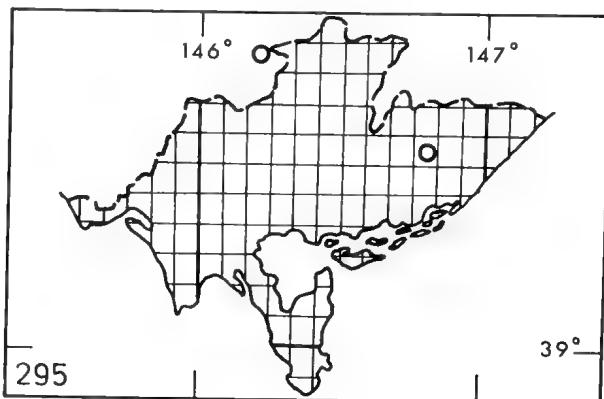
294. *Xanthomyza phrygia*.

Regent Honeyeater.
A rare vagrant to the Tyers area in open-forest (Galbraith 1960).



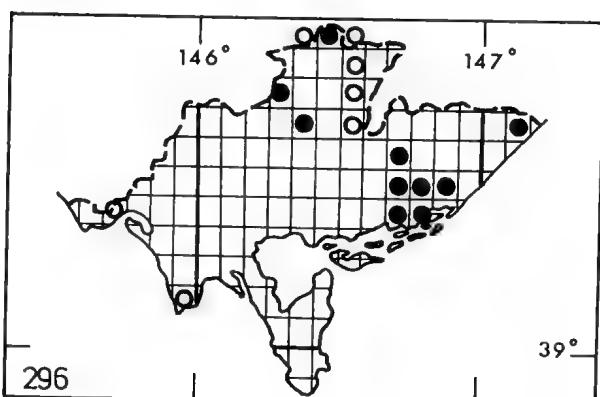
295. *Manorina melanophrys*. Bell Miner.
A rare vagrant south of the Latrobe River.
Aston (1954) provides a record of "about

six heard calling in gully in Boodyarn Forest" and Forester (1975) mentions their visiting Won Wron. Homann 1967.



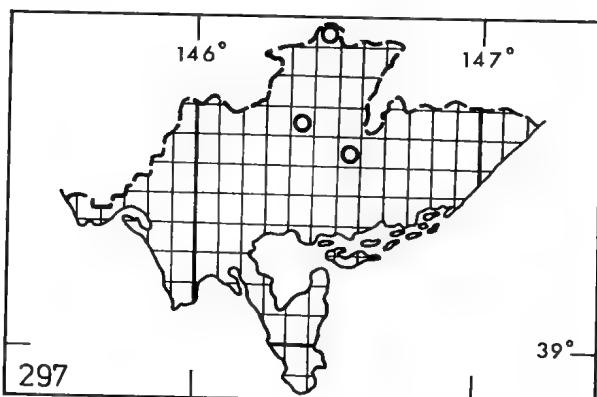
296. *Manorina melanocephala*.

Noisy Miner. (B)
Restricted to woodlands where they are uncommon.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Kemp 1966;
Mitchell 1976.



297. *Meliphaga lewinii*.

Lewin's Honeyeater. (B)



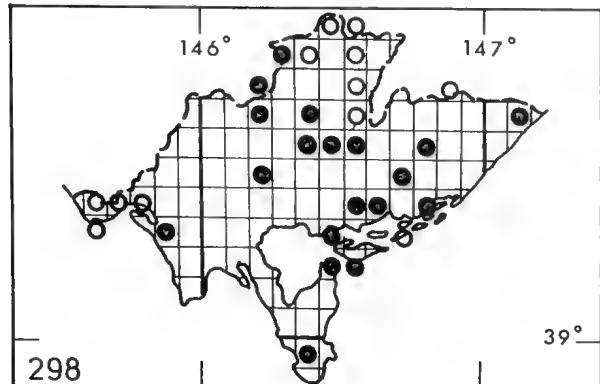
A rare species of tall open-forest.

Collins and Collins 1967; Johnstone 1969b; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976.

298. *Lichenostomus chrysops*.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater. (B)

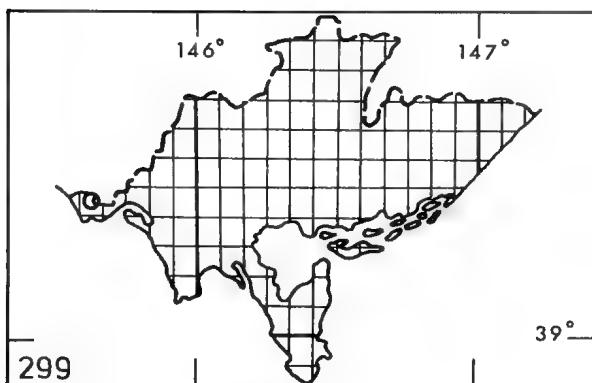
Widespread and common in all forest and woodland communities. Galbraith 1973.



299. *Lichenostomus virescens*.

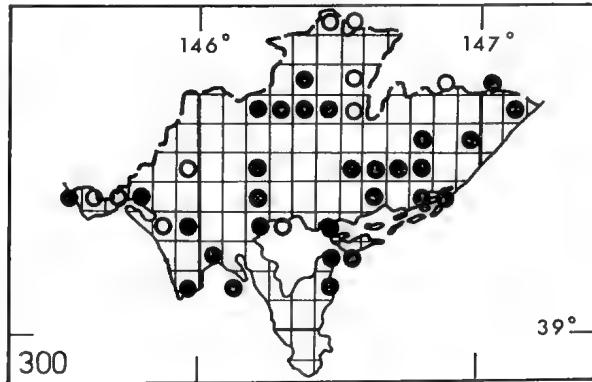
Singing Honeyeater.

The only record is from Wonthaggi (Thomas 1968).



300. *Lichenostomus leucotis*.

White-eared Honeyeater. (B)



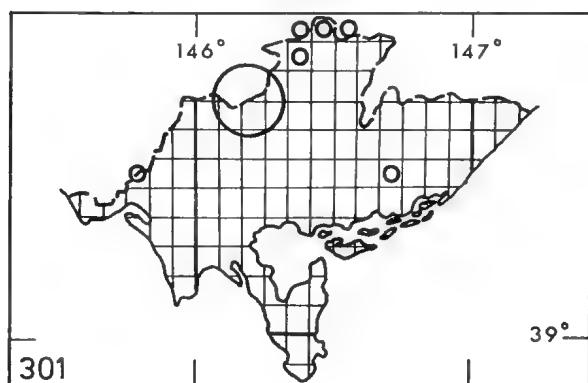
Widespread and common in open-forest and coastal scrub.

Galbraith 1973; Kemp 1966; Sugars 1892.

301. *Lichenostomus melanops*.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.

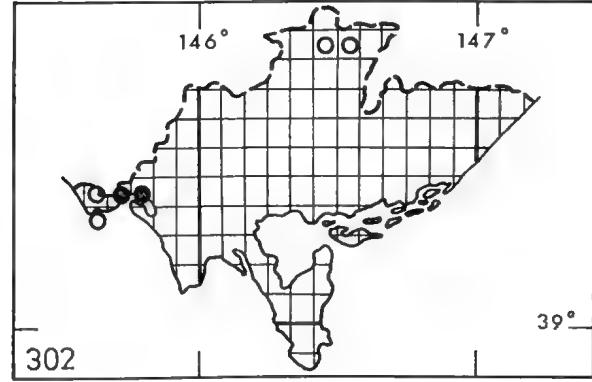
Range now restricted in South Gippsland. Cooper (1967) mentions old records of this species from Yarrum (sic), Outrum (sic) and Strzelecki Ranges. He quotes A. J. North who claimed that *L. m. cassidix* (as *Meliphaga cassidix*) was the commonest bird in the heavily timbered ranges at Childers prior to settlement and widespread clearing. Wakefield's (1958) review of the species complex lists specimens of *L. m. cassidix* (as *Meliphaga cassidix*) from the South Gippsland area. The subspecies *L. m. gippslandica* is common near Tyers in the north of the study area (Galbraith 1961, Traill 1977).



302. *Lichenostomus penicillatus*.

White-plumed Honeyeater.

Restricted to the western edge of the survey



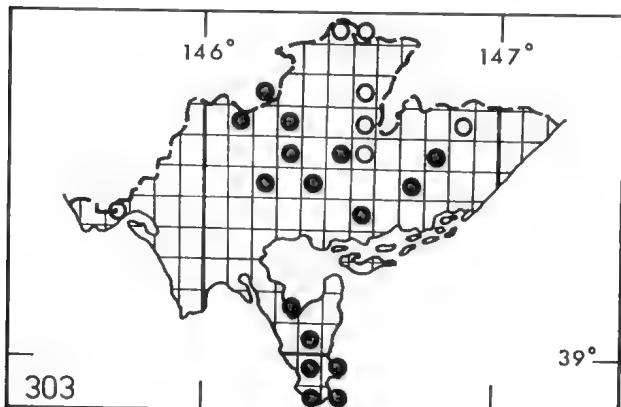
area where it is uncommon, in woodland and urban areas.

Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Thomas 1968.

303. *Melithreptus brevirostris*.

Brown-headed Honeyeater. (B)

A summer migrant that is widespread and common in all forest and woodland habitats. Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

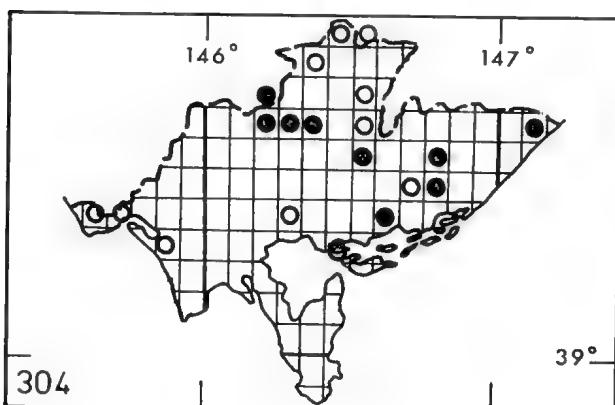


304. *Melithreptus lunatus*.

White-naped Honeyeater.

Widespread and common in all forested habitats.

Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Mitchell 1976.

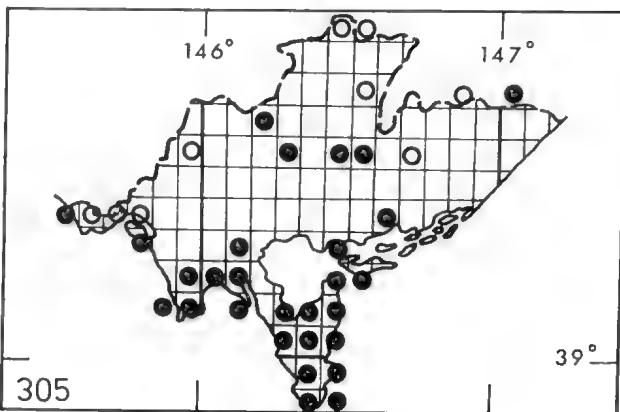


305. *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*.

Crescent Honeyeater. (B)

Widespread and common in habitats with a dense shrubby stratum to 2 m.

Anon. 1976; Kemp 1966; Lyndon 1966b; Mitchell 1976.

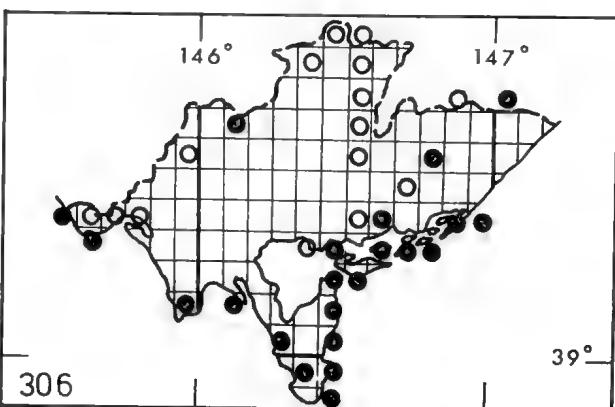


306. *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*.

New Holland Honeyeater. (B)

Widespread and common in coastal scrub with occasional records in open-forest.

Aston 1954; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Lyndon 1966a; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

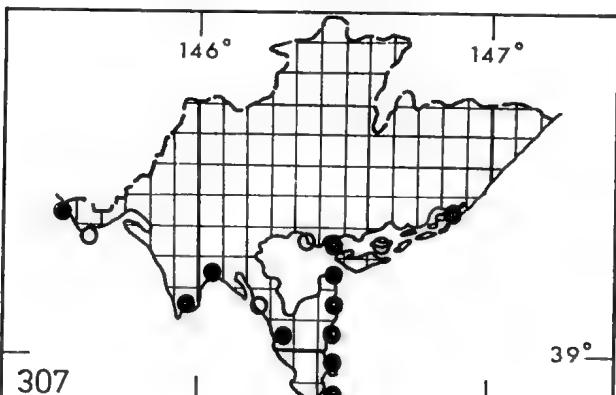


307. *Phylidonyris melanops*.

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater. (B)

Restricted to heathland where it is common.

Aston 1954; Davis 1965; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

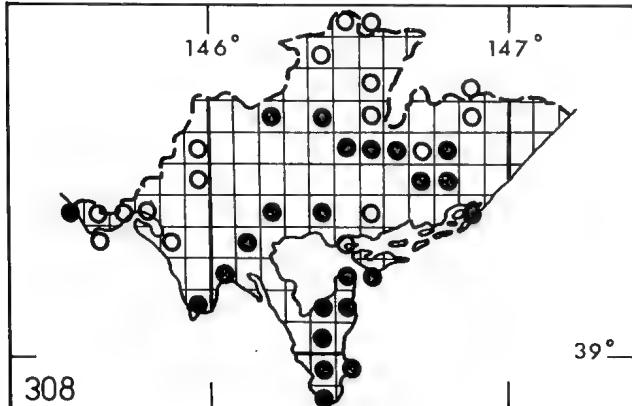


308. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*.

Eastern Spinebill. (B)

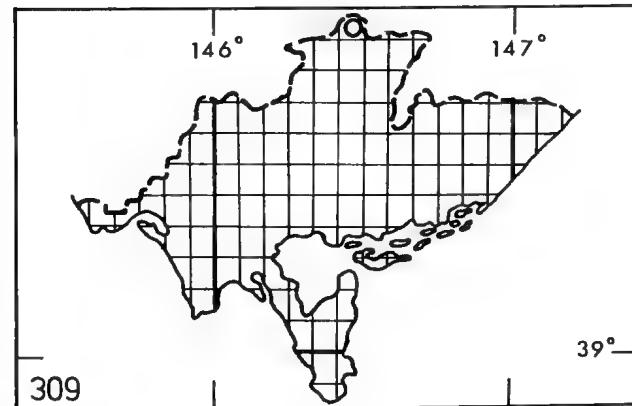
Widespread throughout all forest and woodland habitats.

Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973; Kemp 1966; Lyndon, D. 1972; Lyndon 1966a and 1976; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Smith 1967.

309. *Myzomela sanguinolenta*.

Scarlet Honeyeater.

A rare vagrant recorded at Tyers (Burgess 1966) and Wilsons Promontory (Hardy 1906).



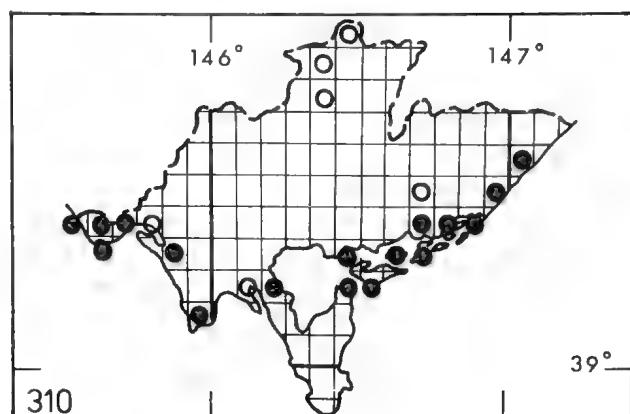
EPHTHIANURIDAE

310. *Ephthianura albifrons*.

White-fronted Chat. (B)

Widespread in saltmarsh and grassland near water.

Aston 1954; Cohn 1926; Jacobs 1968a.

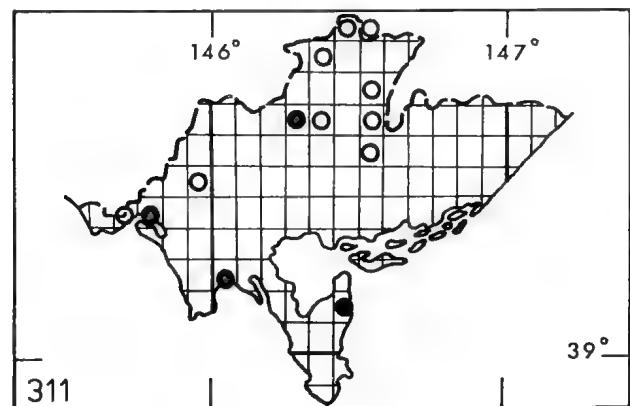


DICAEIDAE

311. *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*.

Mistletoebird. (B)

Widespread in open-forest but rarely recorded. Aston 1954; Lambert 1967; Lyndon 1968; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.

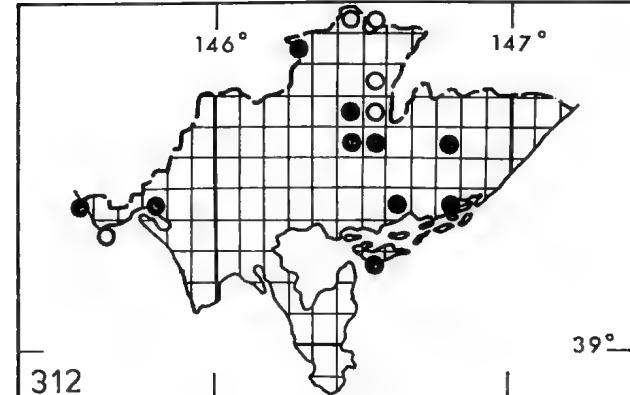


PARDALOTIDAE

312. *Pardalotus punctatus*.

Spotted Pardalote. (B)

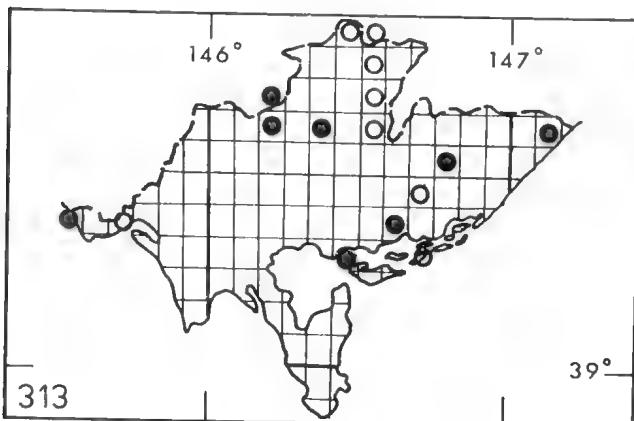
Widespread in all forested habitats where it is common.



Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966 and 1967.

313. *Pardalotus striatus*. Striated Pardalote. Widespread and uncommon in all forested habitats.

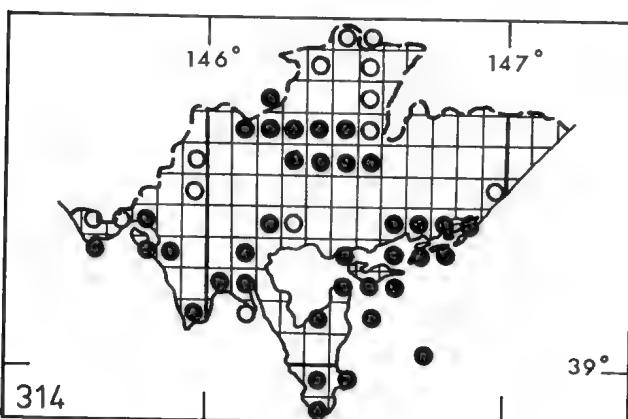
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Mitchell 1976; Friend and McDonald 1975.



ZOSTEROPIDAE

314. *Zosterops lateralis*. Silvereye.

Occurs principally in coastal scrub where it is common but also recorded in heathland and open-forest where there are thickets of shrubs. Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Jacobs 1968; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Thomas 1968.

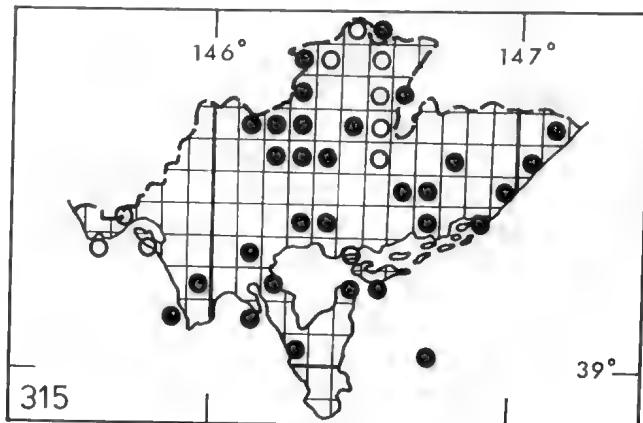


FRINGILLIDAE

315. *Carduelis carduelis*.

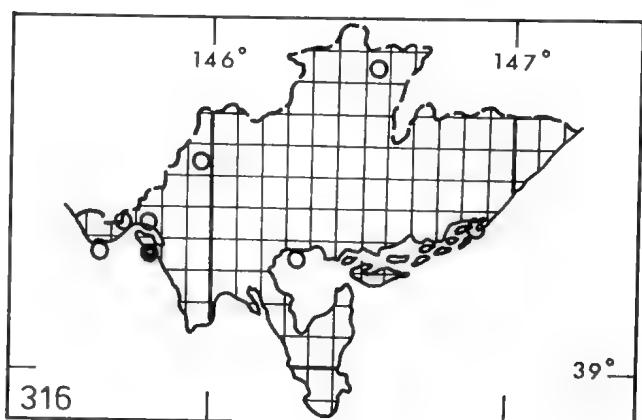
European Goldfinch. (B)

Widespread and common in grassland. Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.



316. *Carduelis chloris*. European Greenfinch. Restricted to coastal scrub and urban areas where it is rare.

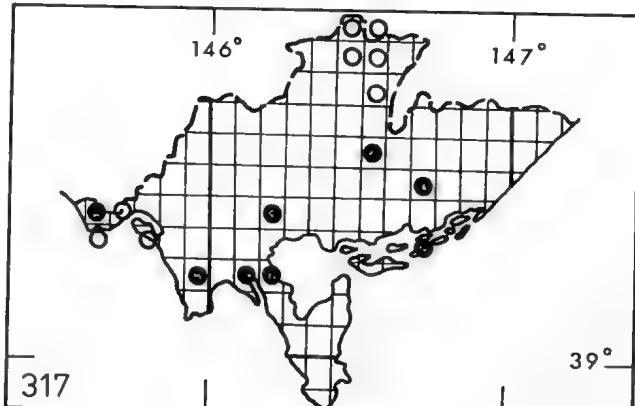
Bedggood 1974; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Lyndon 1978b.



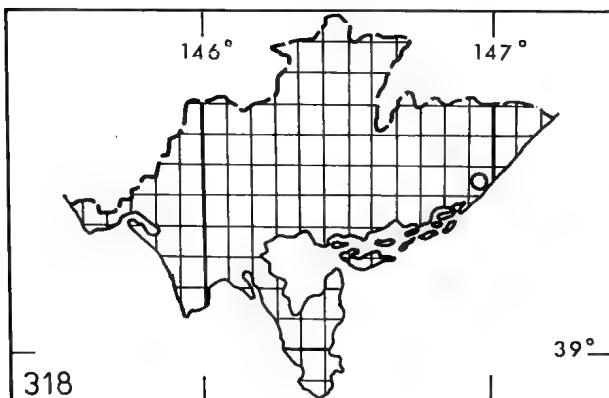
PASSERIDAE

317. *Passer domesticus*. House Sparrow. (B) Widespread and common in grasslands and towns.

Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975.



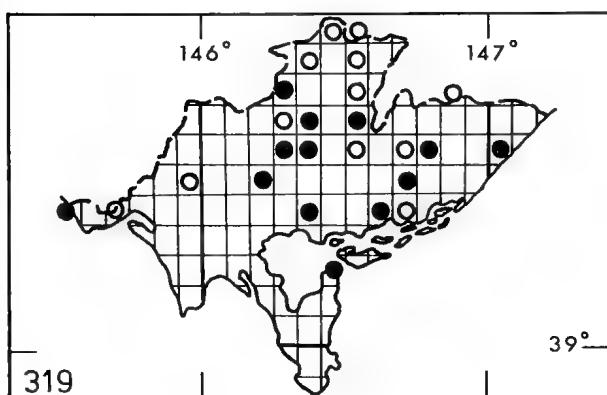
318. *Passer montanus*. Tree Sparrow.
Recorded near Reeves Beach (Aston 1954).



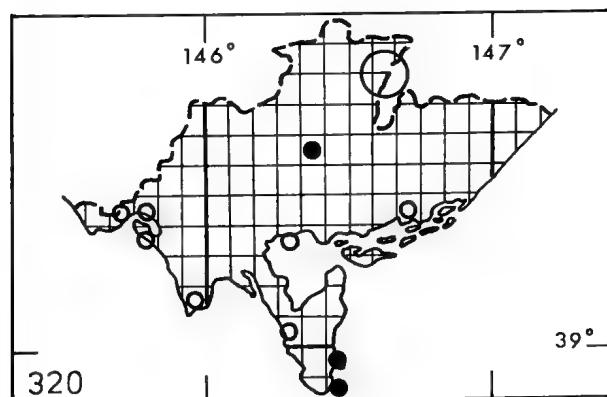
PLOCEIDAE

319. *Emblema temporalis*.
Red-browed Firetail. (B)

Widespread in all forested habitats.
Anon. 1976; Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974;
Collins and Collins 1967; Friend and McDonald 1975; Lyndon 1976; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966.



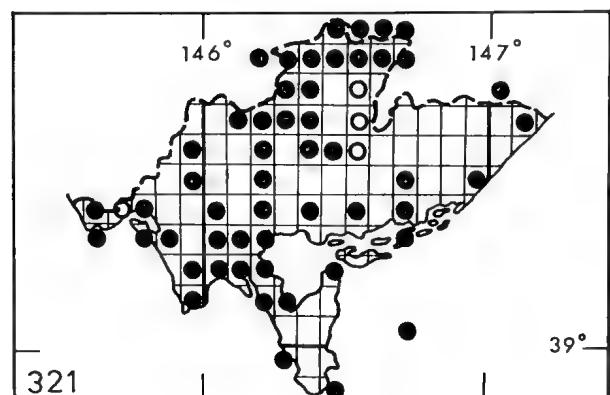
320. *Emblema bella*. Beautiful Firetail.



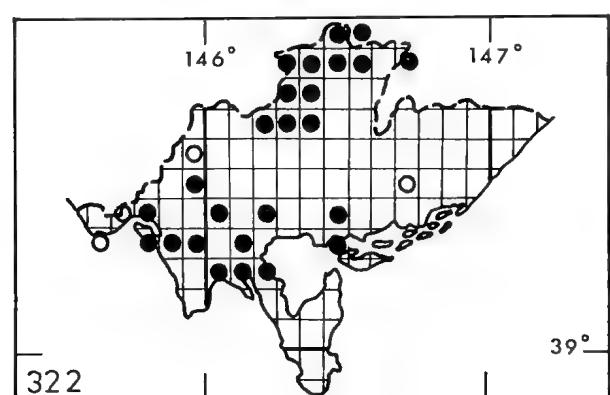
Rarely recorded in tall open-forest and heath-land.
Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975;
Mitchell 1976.

STURNIDAE

321. *Sturnus vulgaris*. Common Starling. (B)
Widespread and common in grassland.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976;
Quinn 1966.

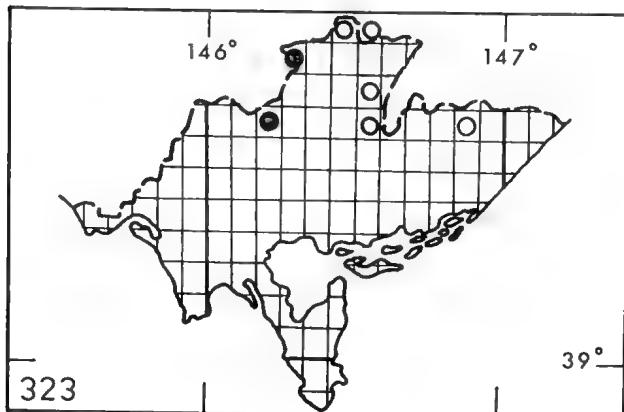


322. *Acridotheres tristis*. Common Myna.
Widespread and common in grasslands and towns.
Lyndon, D. 1972; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1966 and 1967.



ORIOLIDAE

323. *Oriolus sagittatus*.
Olive-backed Oriole. (B)
A summer migrant that is widespread and common in open-forest.
Friend and McDonald 1975; Traill 1977.

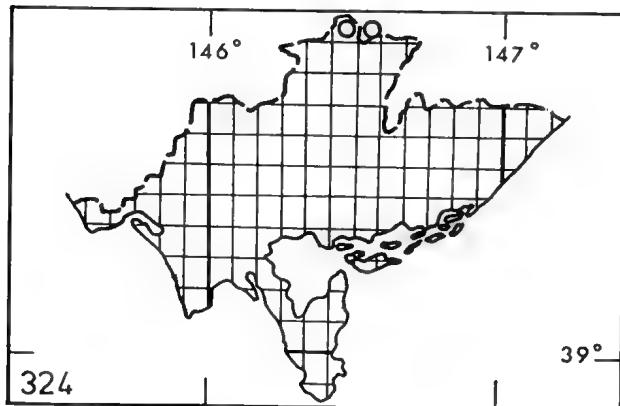


PARADISAEIDAE

324. *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*.

Satin Bowerbird.

Winter migrants. Restricted to the edge of open-forest in the far north of the survey area. Galbraith 1966b and 1967a.

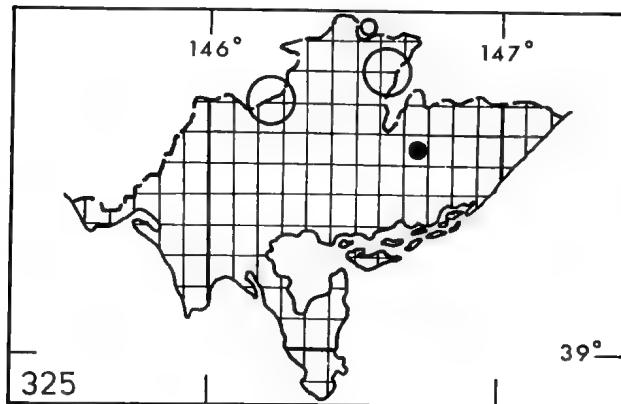


CORCORACIDAE

325. *Corcorax melanorhamphos*.

White-winged Chough.

Restricted to open-forest in the east and north of the survey area where it is uncommon. Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975.



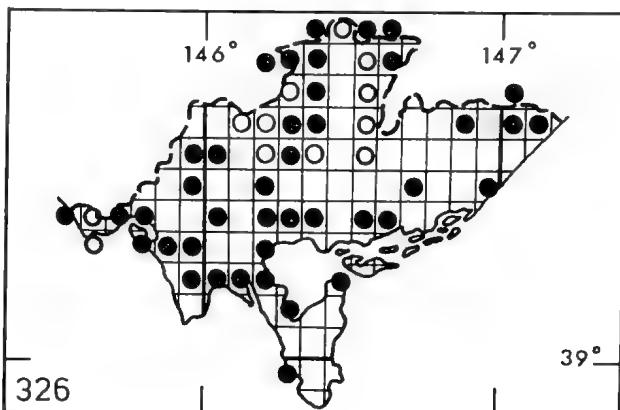
GRALLINIDAE

326. *Grallina cyanoleuca*.

Australian Magpie-lark. (B)

Widespread and common in grassland and woodland.

Quinn 1966 and 1967; Thomas 1968.

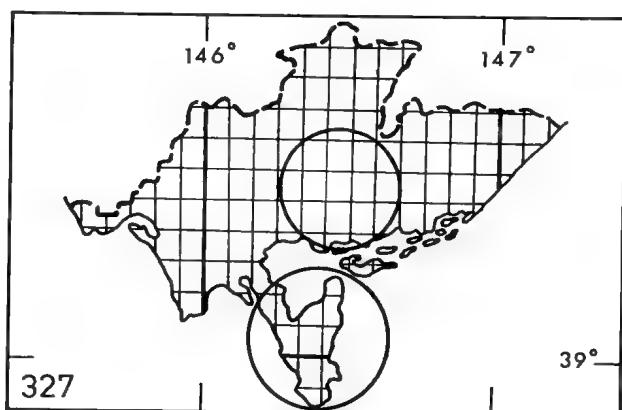


ARTAMIDAE

327. *Artamus superciliosus*.

White-browed Woodswallow.

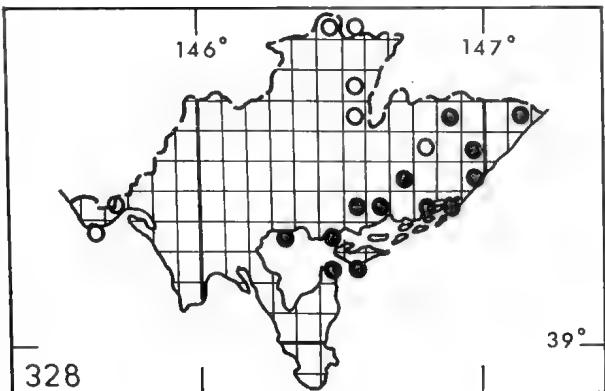
A rare vagrant recorded on Wilsons Promontory in 1972 (Cooper 1975). Small numbers were recorded between Toora and Macks Creek by Bedggood (1974).

328. *Artamus cyanopterus*.

Dusky Woodswallow. (B)

Widespread and common in woodlands and forest clearings. Appears to be a partial migrant.

Aston 1954; Cohn 1930; Mitchell 1976; Quinn 1967.



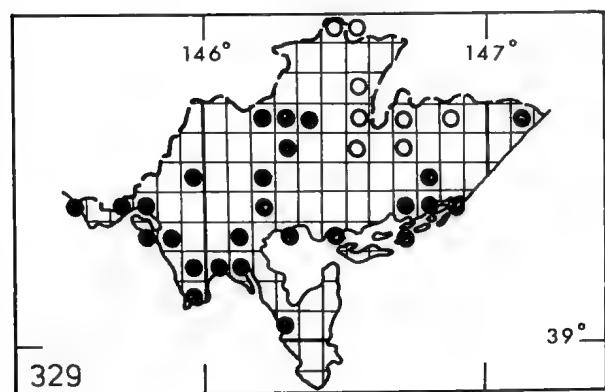
CRACTICIDAE

329. *Cracticus torquatus*.

Grey Butcherbird. (B)

Widespread but uncommon in open-forest and shrub thickets in grassland.

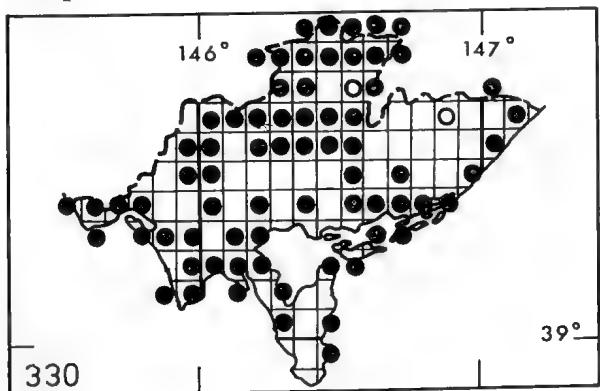
Anon. 1976; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Quinn 1966.

330. *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

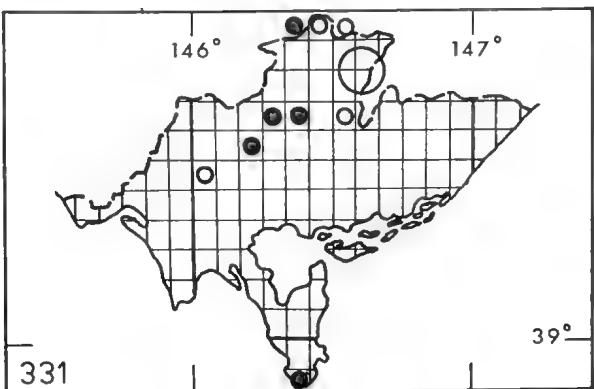
Australian Magpie. (B)

Widespread and abundant in grassland.

Kemp 1966.

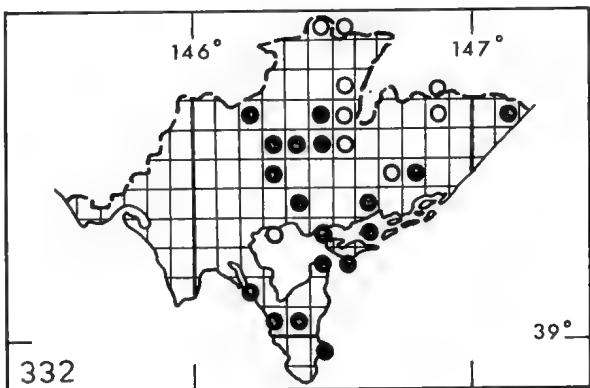
331. *Strepera graculina*. Pied Currawong. Widespread in all habitats but rarely recorded. Probably a winter migrant from the Central Highlands.

Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975; Galbraith 1973.

332. *Strepera versicolor*. Grey Currawong.

(B)

Widespread and rare in all forested habitats and woodland. Aston 1954; Bedggood 1974; Friend and McDonald 1975.



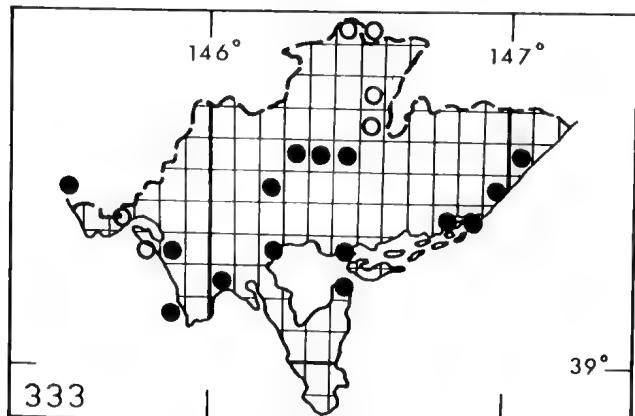
CORVIDAE

333. *Corvus coronoides*.

Australian Raven. (B)

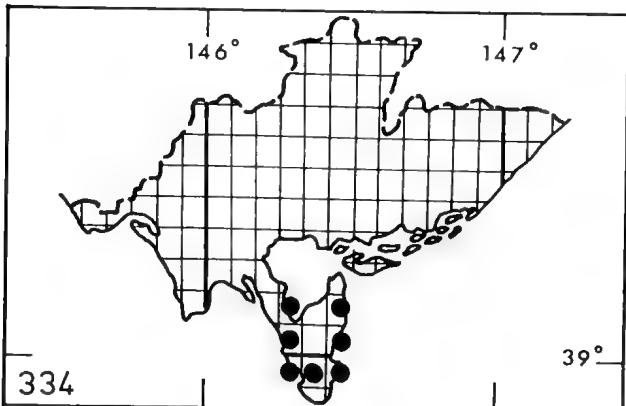
Widespread in open-forest, woodland and grassland where it is common.

Friend and McDonald 1975; Mitchell 1976; Rowley 1970.

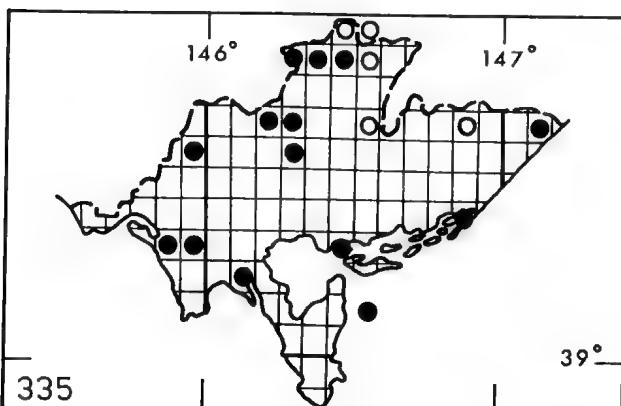


334. *Corvus tasmanicus*. Forest Raven. (B)
Restricted to tall open-forest, open-forest and
woodland on Wilsons Promontory where it is
common.

Rowley 1970.



335. *Corvus mellori*. Little Raven.
Widespread and common in woodland and
grassland.



Appendix 3

Annotated list of reptiles from the South Gippsland Area

CHELIDAE

336. *Chelodina longicollis*.

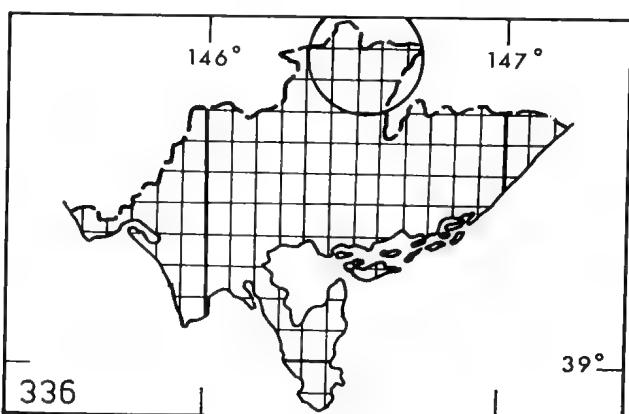
Long-necked Tortoise.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Locally common. Restricted to the La Trobe river catchment and associated lagoons and water storages in the Traralgon-Rosedale area.

Johnstone 1969a.

HABITAT. Lowland rivers, swamps, dams and lagoons.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (Chessman pers. comm.).

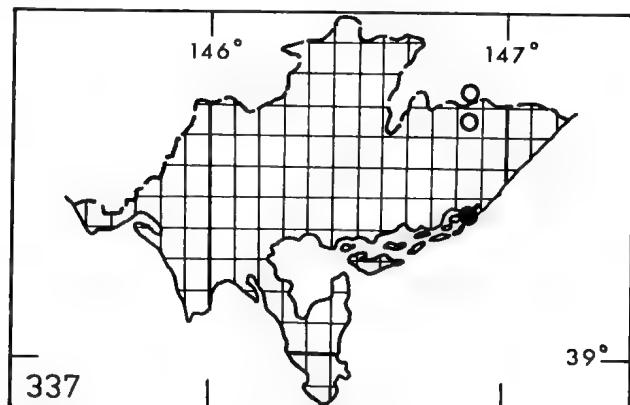


AGAMIDAE

337. *Amphibolurus muricatus*. Jacky Lizard.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon.
Restricted to the east and west of the survey
area.

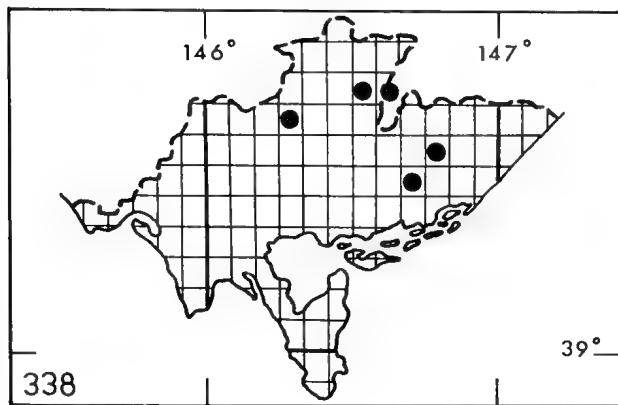
HABITAT. Scrub and heath woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in
FWD Survey).



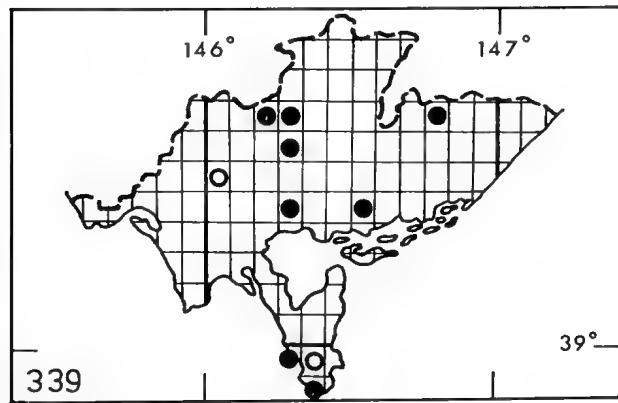
VARANIDAE

338. *Varanus varius*. Lace Monitor.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in the north-east and south but absent from Wilsons Promontory. There are unconfirmed reports of the species on Cape Liptrap.
 Wildes 1970.
 HABITAT. Woodland and open-forest.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD Survey).

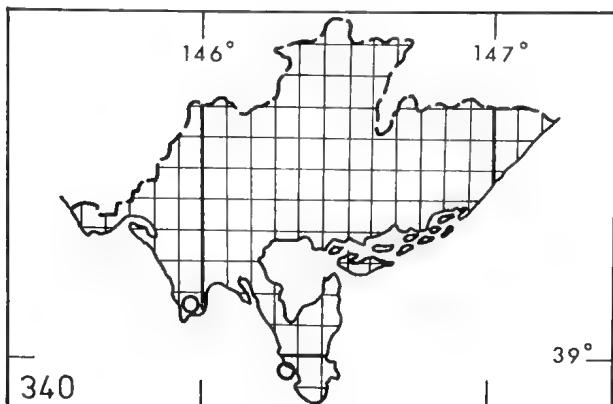


SCINCIDAE

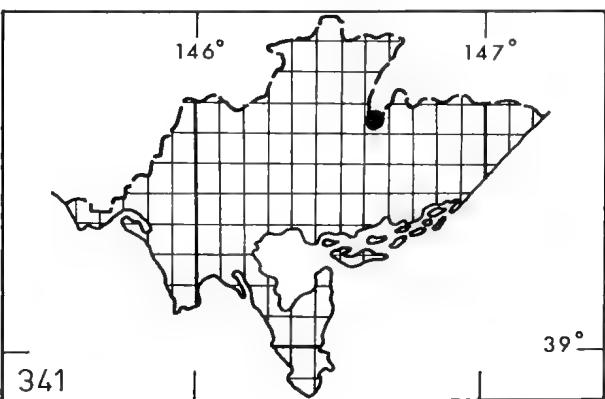
339. *Anotis maccoyi*. McCoy's Skink.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common in South Gippsland Highlands and Wilsons Promontory.
 HABITAT. Tall open-forests.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49182).



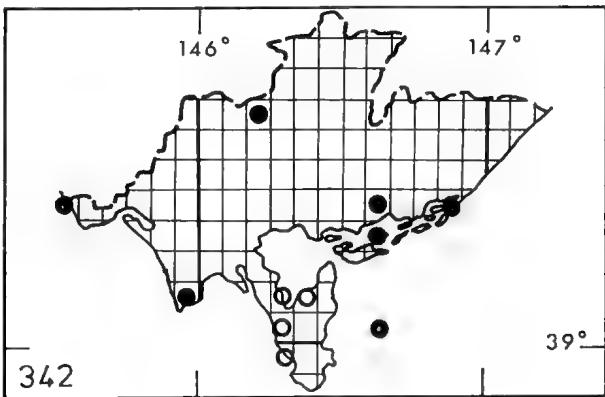
340. *Egernia coventryi*. Mourning Skink.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Rare and restricted to areas near the coast.
 HABITAT. Swamps and wet heath.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV D47895).



341. *Egernia saxatilis*. Black Rock Skink.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and apparently restricted to the South Gippsland Highlands.
 HABITAT. Rock outcrops, tree stumps and logs in the ranges.
 MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (Observed in FWD survey).



342. *Egernia whitii*. White's Skink.
 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and locally common in coastal areas. Isolated occurrence on Seal Island but not on nearby



Notch, Rag and Clifftop Islands where *Sphenomorphus tympanum* is found.

HABITAT. Coastal shrubland and heath.

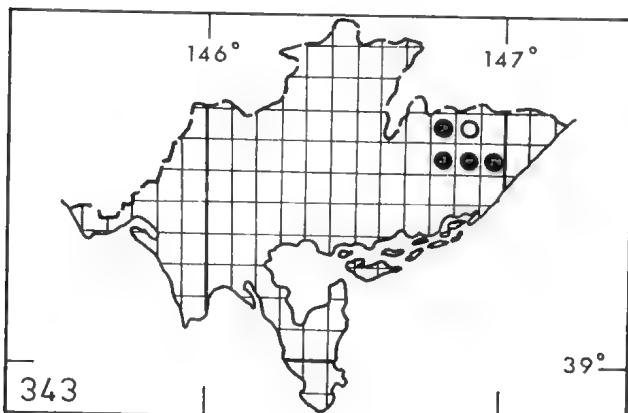
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49046).

343. *Lampropholis delicata*. Delicate Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common but restricted to the east.

HABITAT. Lowland heath and shrub woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49006).



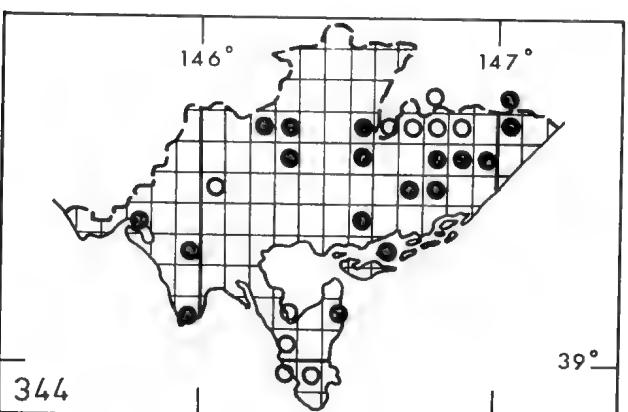
344. *Lampropholis guichenoti*.

Garden Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All open-forest, woodland and heath communities but not tall open-forest.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49279).

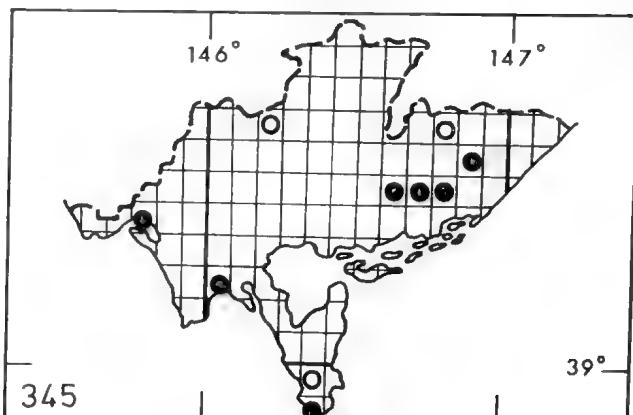


345. *Lampropholis mustelina* Weasel Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but widespread.

HABITAT. Lowland and foothill woodland and open-forest communities on the South Gippsland Highlands.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49139).



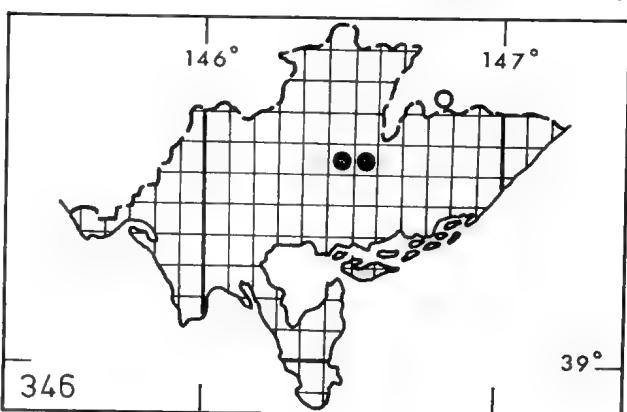
346. *Leiolopisma coventryi*.

Coventry's Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

HABITAT. Tall open-forest and open-forest communities on the South Gippsland Highlands.

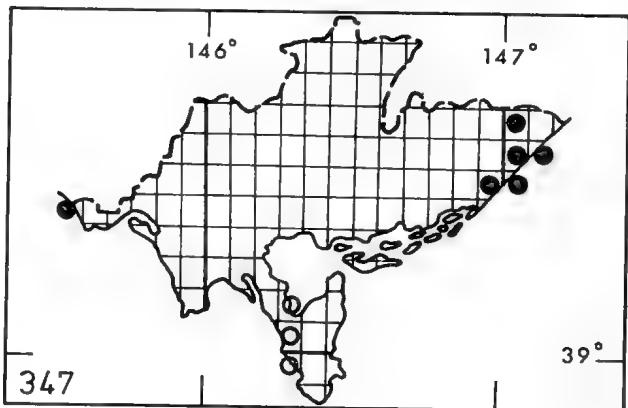
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48741).



347. *Leiolopisma entrecasteauxii*.

Grass Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and apparently restricted to coastal areas.

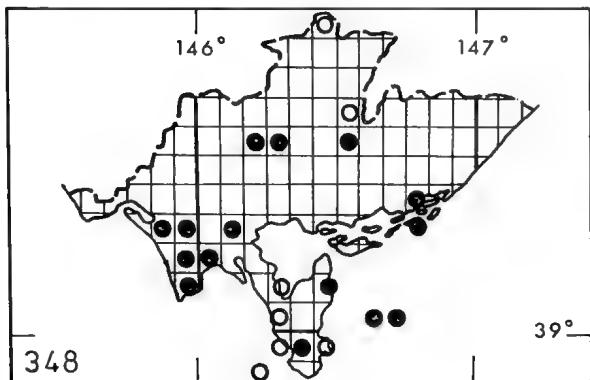


HABITAT. Coastal dune tussocks throughout.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49215).

348. *Leioploisma metallica*. Metallic Skink.
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread. Occurs on most islands.

HABITAT. Coastal woodland, tall open-forest and island tussock grassland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49114).



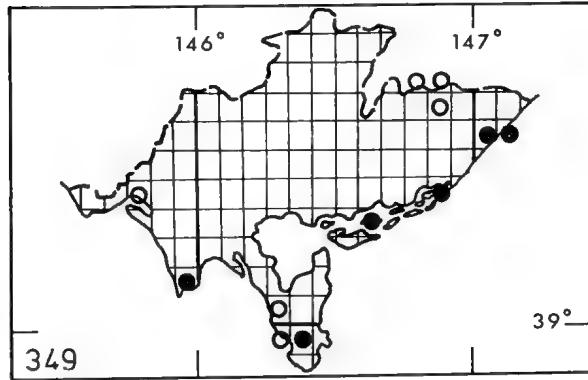
349. *Leioploisma trilineata*.

Three-lined Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but widespread.

HABITAT. Coastal scrub and shrub woodland and inland heath woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D47666).



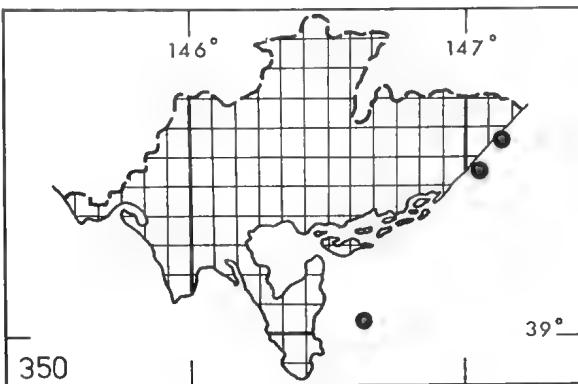
350. *Lerista bougainvillii*.

Bougainville's Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted to coastal areas. Isolated occurrence on Seal Island but absent from nearby Notch, Rag and Clifftop Islands.

HABITAT. Sandy soils along coastline with coastal scrub vegetation. Seal Island has *Poa poiformis* tussock grassland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49059).

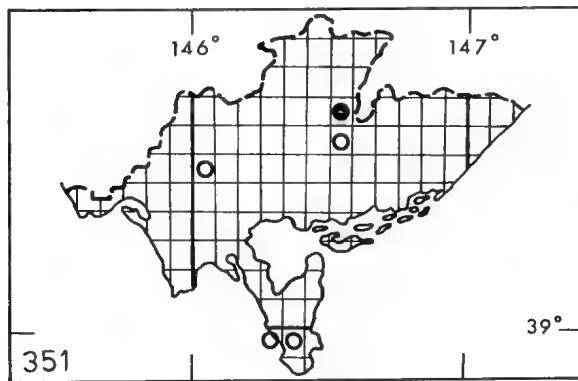


351. *Pseudemoia spenceri*. Spencer's Skink.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

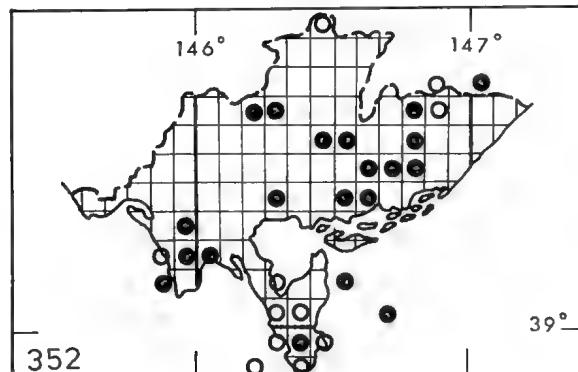
HABITAT. Tall open-forest. Usually occurs on sunlit stumps and logs.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48726).



352. *Sphenomorphus tympanum*.

Southern Water Skink.



(This is the "Cool Temperate" form of Rawlinson 1971.)

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread. Notable occurrence on some islands, namely, Rabbit, Clifly, Notch, Rag and Great Glennie Islands. It does not occur on nearby Seal Island.

HABITAT. All mainland environments except coastal scrub. The species is most common on stream banks. Offshore islands are of tussock grassland (*Poa poiformis*) with scattered shrubs and rocky promontories.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49122).

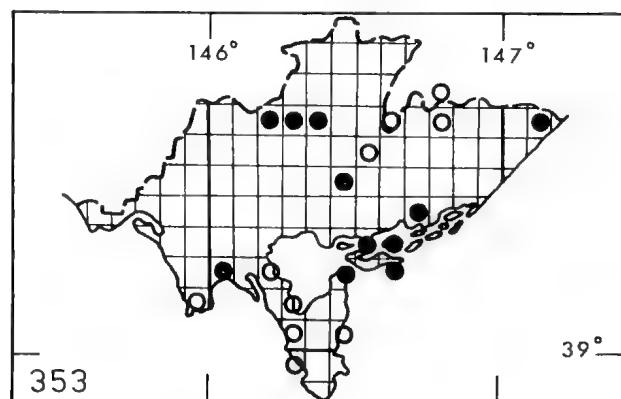
353. *Tiliqua nigrolutea*.

Blotched Bluetongue.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Widespread and common.

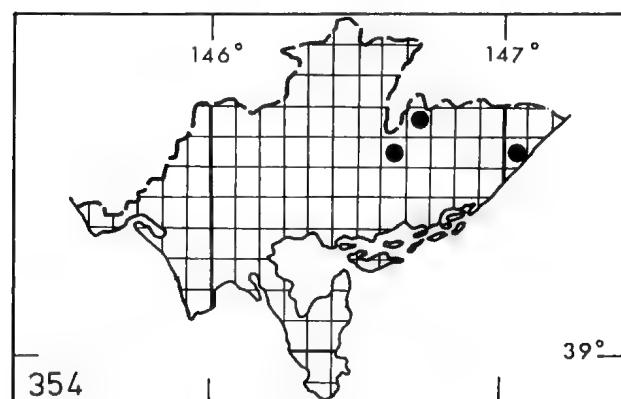
HABITAT. All vegetation types with the possible exception of tall open-forest and saltmarsh and mangrove. Especially abundant in coastal areas.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48965).



354. *Tiliqua scincoides*.

Common Bluetongue.



DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

HABITAT. Grassland and shrub woodland in the east of the survey area.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49045).

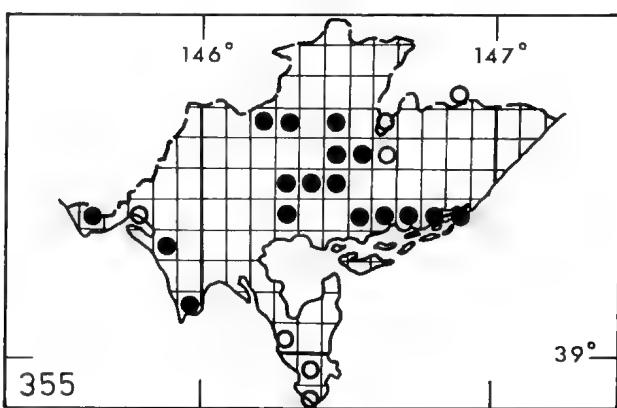
ELAPIDAE

355. *Austrelaps superba*. Copperhead Snake. (This is the "lowlands" form of Copperhead in Rawlinson 1971b.)

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All vegetation types in the survey area except saltmarsh and mangrove.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49264).



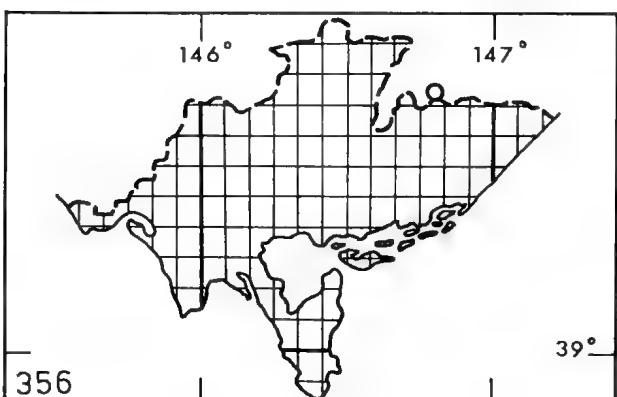
356. *Cryptophis nigrescens*.

Small-eyed Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. One record marginal to the survey area.

HABITAT. Open-forest and woodland, particularly in rocky areas. The above mentioned record was from a rocky ridge in woodland (Gilmore 1977).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1975 (NMV D47332).



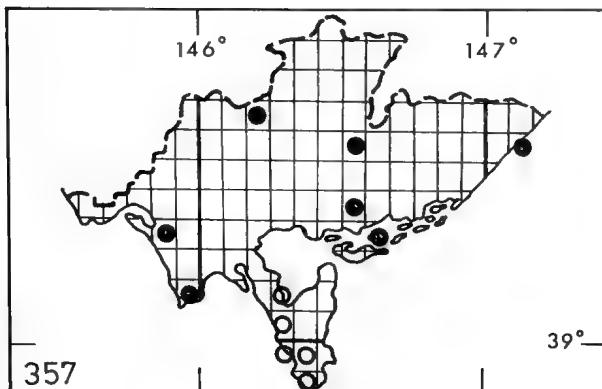
357. *Drysdalia coronoides*.

White-lipped Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but widespread.

HABITAT. Most vegetation types. Found in forest clearings and coastal scrub.

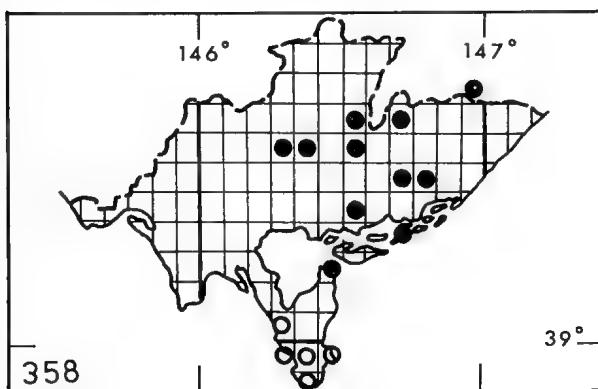
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48945).

358. *Notechis scutatus*. Tiger Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All vegetation types in the survey area except dry woodland.

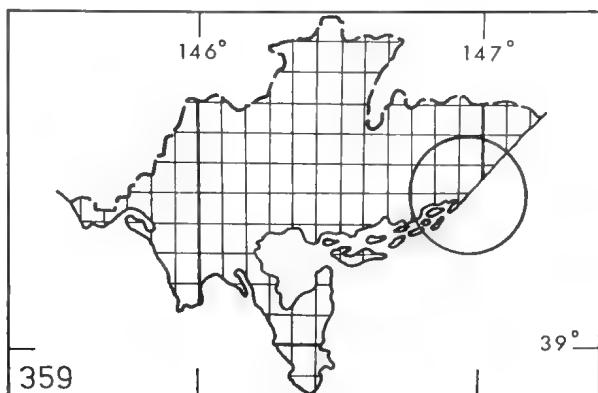
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48784).

359. *Pseudonaja textilis*. Brown Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted. Local reports from eastern coastal areas.

HABITAT. Probably farmland and open woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. None documented.

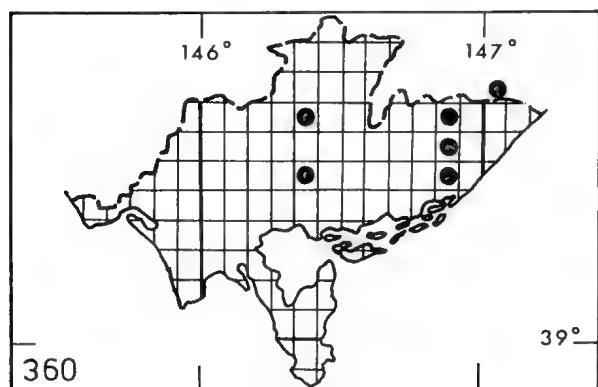
360. *Pseudechis porphyriacus*.

Red-bellied Black Snake.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common in the east but absent elsewhere.

HABITAT. Shrub woodland and lowland swamps.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48968).



Appendix 4

Annotated list of amphibians from the South Gippsland Area

LEPTODACTYLIDAE

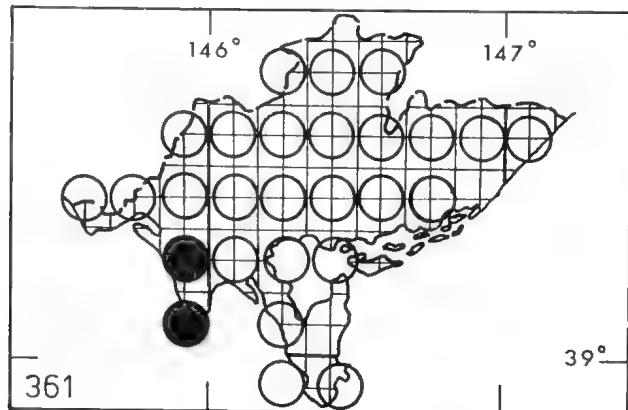
361. *Crinia signifera*.

Common Eastern Froglet.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All moist freshwater areas including rivers, swamps, drains and wet forests.

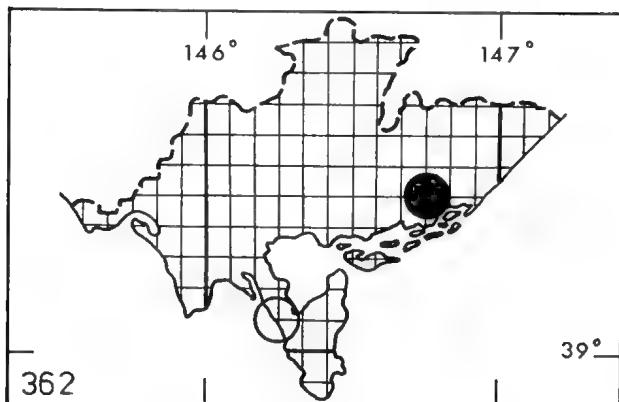
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49243).

362. *Geocrinia haswelli*. Haswell's Frog.

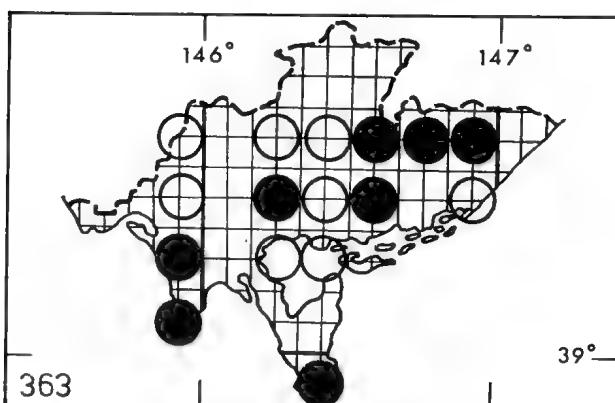
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted to the eastern Mullungdung Forest.

HABITAT. Swamps and fire dams in inland heath woodland vegetation.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48758).

363. *Geocrinia victoriana*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.



HABITAT. Throughout tall open-forest but restricted to streams, swamps and dams in dry forest and woodland.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49191).

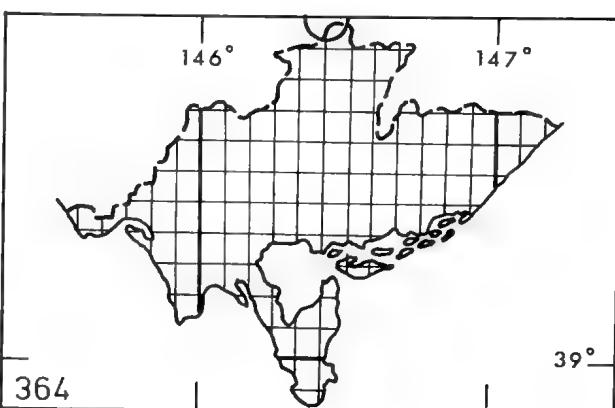
364. *Heleioporus australiacus*.

Giant Burrowing Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Rare throughout its range and restricted here to the north of the survey area.

HABITAT. Has been found associated with small streams (Littlejohn and Martin 1967).

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1966 (Littlejohn and Martin 1967).

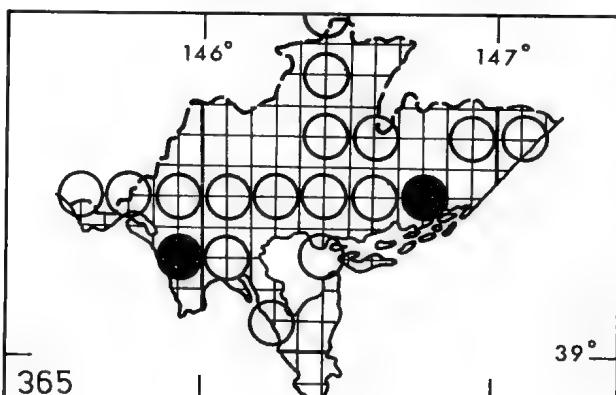
365. *Limnodynastes dumerillii*.

Eastern Banjo Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. All vegetation communities but especially in the vicinity of farm dams, swamps and slow flowing streams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49225).



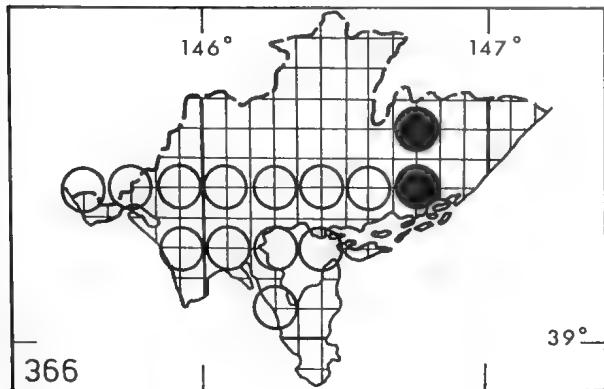
366. *Limnodynastes peronii*.

Brown-striped Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Usually associated with permanent freshwater particularly dams and swamps in most vegetation types.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49223).

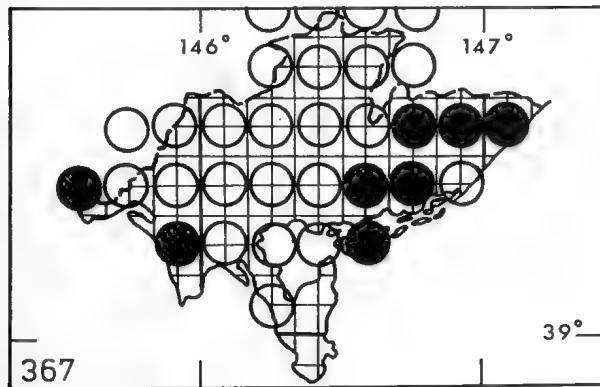
367. *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*.

Spotted Grass Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Most commonly found near swamps and drains in low altitude areas but also occurs in higher altitude farmland.

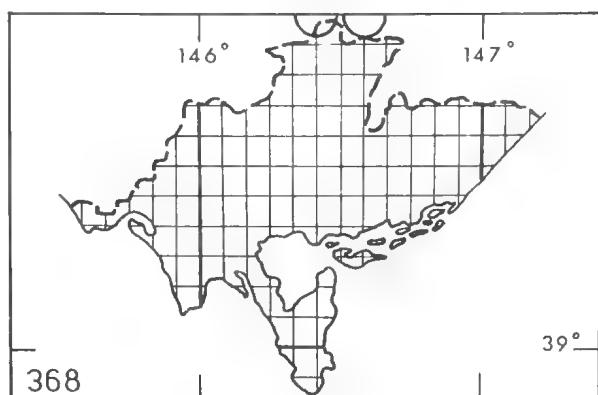
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49258).

368. *Pseudophryne dendyi*. Toadlet.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted to the northern edge of the survey area.

HABITAT. Montane and riparian forests.

MOST RECENT RECORD. Brook 1975.

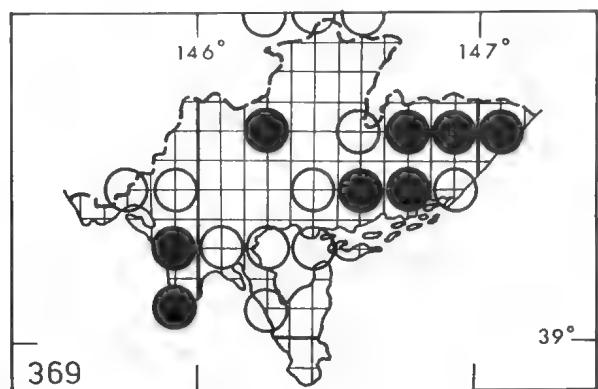
369. *Pseudophryne semimarmorata*.

Southern Toadlet.

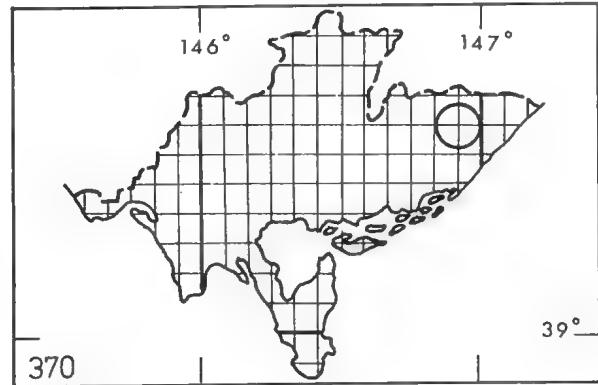
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Open-forest, woodland and grassland, particularly in swampy or at least moist locations.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49247).

370. *Uperoleia marmorata*.

Yellow-spotted Toadlet.



DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon and restricted.

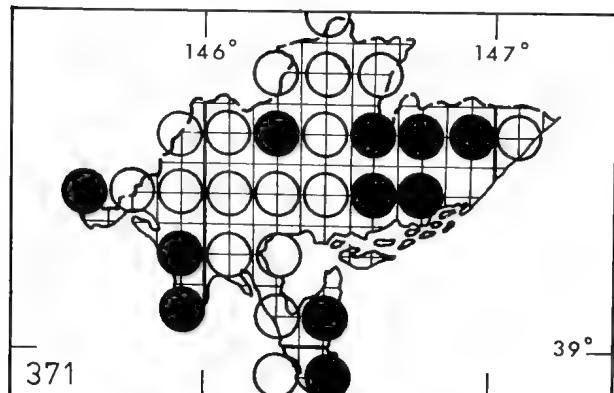
HABITAT. Swamps in lowland heath woodland communities.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1976 (Gilmore 1977).

HYLIDAE

371. *Litoria ewingii*. Brown Tree Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.



HABITAT. All vegetation types but particularly tall open-forest, open-forest, swamps and streams.

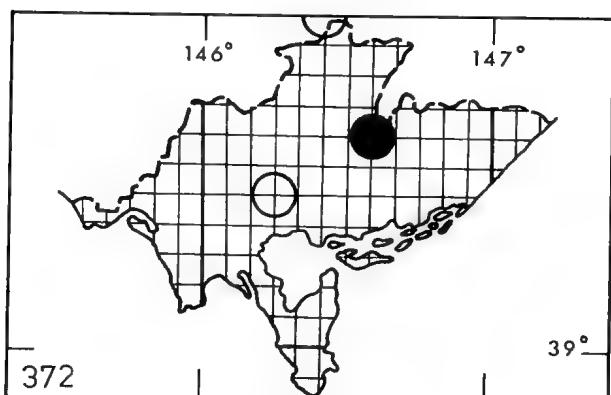
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49280).

372. *Litoria lesueurii*. Lesueur's Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Uncommon but probably widespread.

HABITAT. Most forest vegetation types but often in association with rocky, fast flowing streams.

MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D48793).

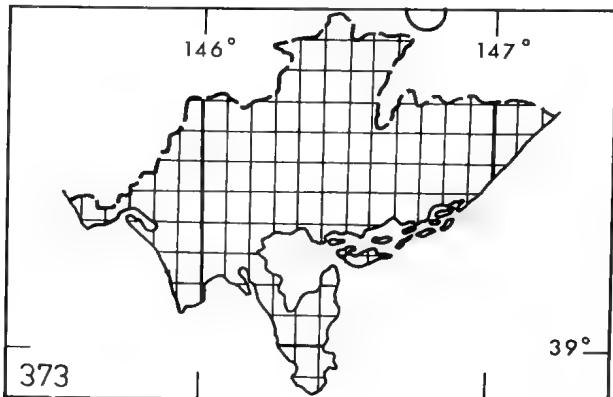


373. *Litoria peronii*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. One record only from the north-east edge of the study area.

HABITAT. Usually associated with streams and swamps.

MOST RECENT RECORD. Brook 1975.



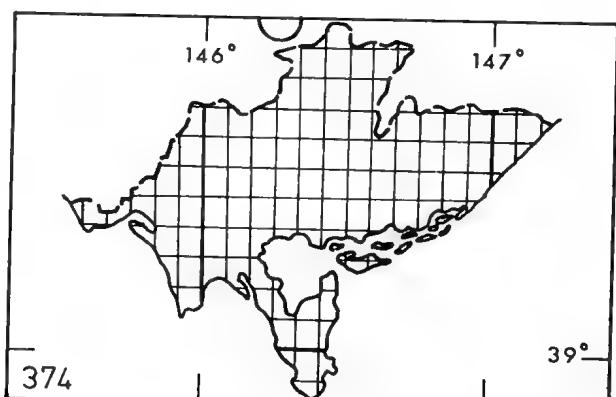
374. *Litoria phyllochroa*.

Leaf Green Tree Frog.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. One record from the northern edge of the study area.

HABITAT. River beds and vegetation along stream banks.

MOST RECENT RECORD. Brook 1975.

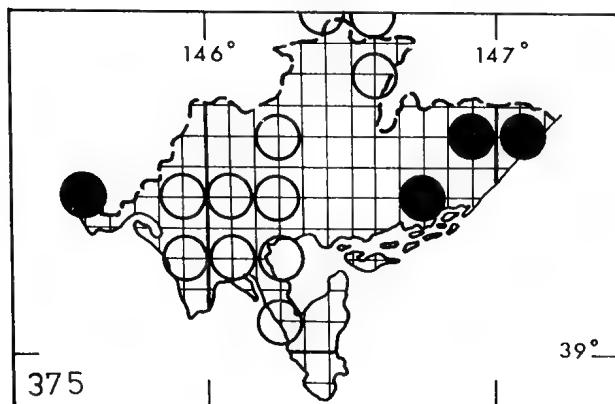


375. *Litoria raniformis*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Invariably associated with rivers, dams and swamps.

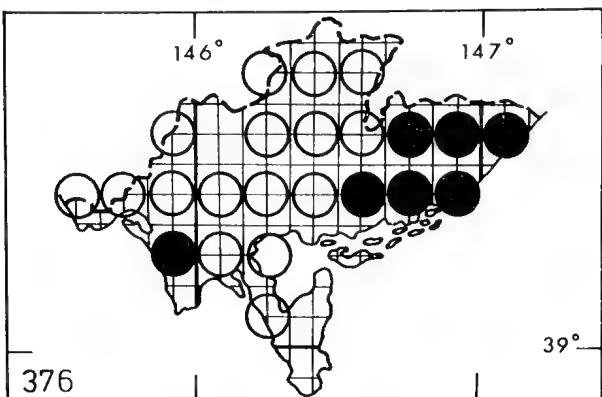
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49217).



376. *Litoria verreauxii*.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE. Common and widespread.

HABITAT. Most vegetation types but most commonly found near streams, dams and swamps.
MOST RECENT RECORD. 1977 (NMV D49259).



AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE AVIFAUNA OF THE GIPPSLAND LAKES CATCHMENT AND HINTERLAND

By

I. MANSERGH,* A. R. McEVEY,† C. A. BELCHER,* AND K. A. MENKHORST

* Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 123 Brown Street, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084.

† Curator of Birds, National Museum of Victoria, 71 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford, Victoria 3067.

ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography of the avifauna of the Gippsland Lakes catchment and hinterland is presented. Part I lists 729 references alphabetically; Part II lists the 323 species reported in the area and cross-references these to the sources given in Part I. Registration numbers of specimens in the National Museum of Victoria pertaining to the hinterland are also provided.

INTRODUCTION

During 1977-78 the Wildlife Survey Unit of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Victoria, conducted a survey of the vertebrate fauna (excluding fish) of the Gippsland Lakes catchment area (Fig. 1). This study was part of an overall environmental assessment of the region by the Victorian Ministry for Conservation. At the same time the Wildlife Survey Unit undertook a similar survey of the Gippsland Lakes Hinterland Study Area for the Land Conservation Council (L.C.C.). This study area is predominantly contained within the Gippsland Lakes catchment, but extends over the eastern boundary (Fig. 1).

In conjunction with the Ornithology Department of the National Museum of Victoria literature pertaining to the avifauna of the catchment and hinterland study areas was searched. Historical records were an important aid in the effort to evaluate the effects of changing land-use patterns on wildlife and to ascertain the present state of ornithological knowledge of the area. The following bibliography of the avifauna is one result of this research and should be valuable to other ornithologists interested in this area, in particular species, or in avian distribution in general.

The Gippsland Lakes and catchment encompass 20600 km² of eastern Victoria. The area of the L.C.C. Gippsland Lakes Hinterland outside the catchment is approximately 900 km².

The Lakes themselves cover 410 km² and have a perimeter (including Lake Reeve) of 560 km. Elevation of the catchment ranges from Mt Hotham (1862 m) to sea-level, creating a diverse range of altitudinally conditioned habitats, from the drier, warmer lowlands to the cooler, wetter highlands. The catchment contains alpine communities, subalpine woodland and herbfields, open forest, woodland, agricultural, silvicultural and coastal areas, swamp, salt marsh and habitats associated with the Lakes. This environmental diversity provides for a wide range of avian species. In the sources examined 121 passerine and 202 non-passserine species were recorded.

METHODS

The bibliography was compiled from articles in the following sources:

1. The Emu (*Emu*). Volumes 1 to 77 (1901-1977).
2. The Bird Observer and B.O.C. Monthly Notes (Both titles listed as: *Bird Observer*). Numbers 1 to 554 (July 1931 to Jan. 1978). Some issues are not numbered and are referenced by dates only.
3. World Bird Day, District Bird Lists, 1953, 1954, 1955-56, and 1957. 1958-61, Part II, Victoria and N.S.W. was only available in manuscript form and has not been searched. Supplement to the *Bird Observer*. (Reference given more or less in full.)

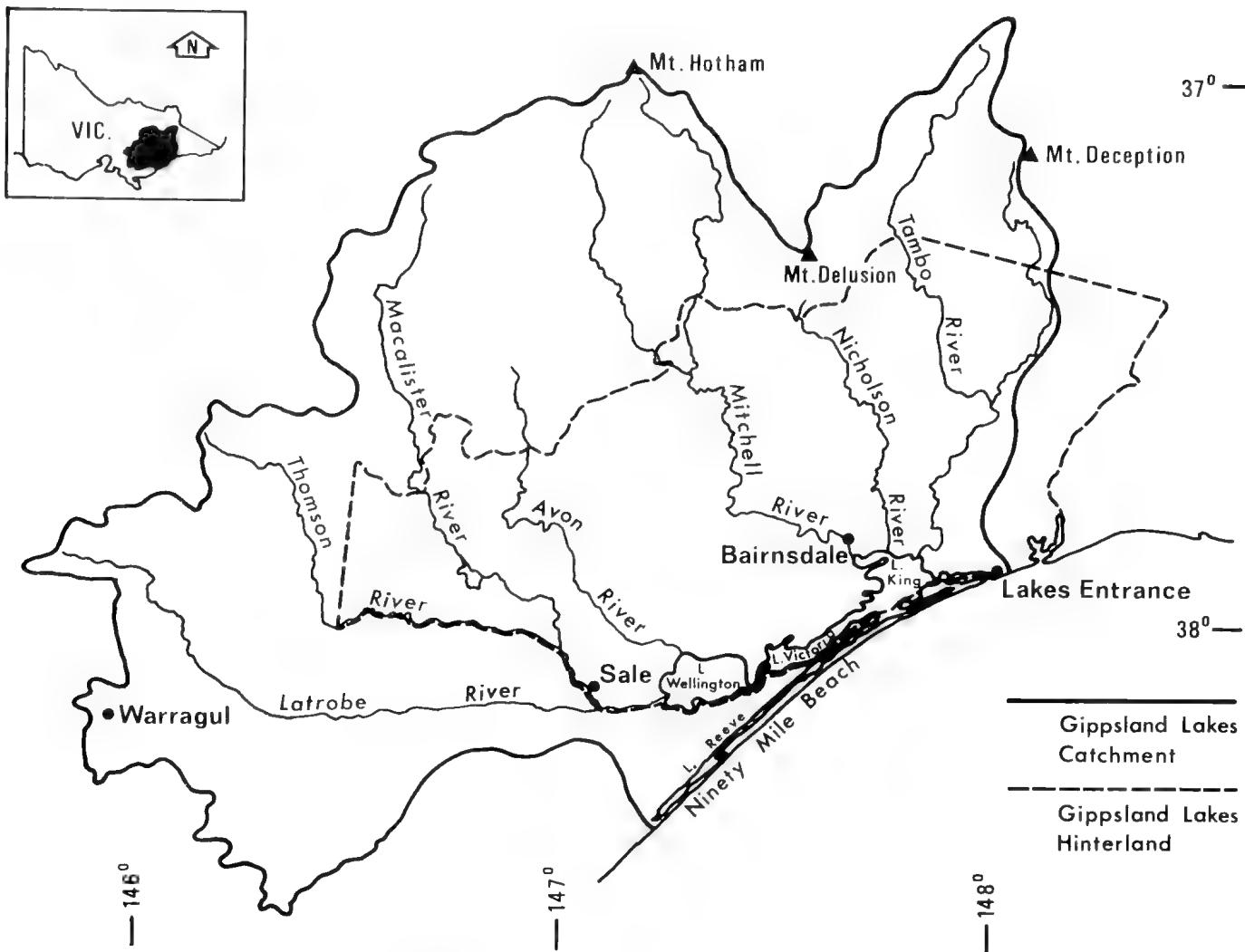


Figure 1—The Gippsland Lakes Catchment and Hinterland Study Areas
The Gippsland Lakes Catchment is defined by natural topographical features whilst the boundary of the Hinterland has been determined by the Land Conservation Council.

4. The Australian Bird Watcher (*Aust. Bird Watcher*) Volumes 1 to 7 (4) (1959 to Dec., 1977).
5. The Victorian Naturalist (Victorian *Nat.*). Volumes 1 to 94 (6) (1884 to Dec., 1977).
6. The Latrobe Valley Naturalist and Latrobe Valley Naturalists' Monthly Newsletter (Both titles listed as: *Latrobe Valley Nat.*). Issues 1 to 177 (Oct. 1963 to Mar. 1978).
7. Clematis (*Clematis*). Volumes 1 to 16. (1962 to 1977).
8. References from other sources include monographs, diaries of early explorers

and settlers, newspapers and scientific journals not listed above. (These are given official or descriptive titles.) A reference to a journal other than the above does not imply that other issues of that journal have been searched.

The bibliography is presented in two parts. Part I lists published and unpublished accounts under the name(s) of the author(s) or organization concerned. Where an author uses different names, for example "Wakefield, N. A." and "Wakefield, Norman", these are not synonymized. Accounts written by joint authors appear under the first name only. Comments in square brackets are explanatory intrusions

and do not appear in the original. Articles in Part I are sequentially numbered and these numbers are prefaced with the first letter of the authors name. Each letter of the alphabet begins a new numerical sequence. An asterisk beside an author indicates that the item is not cross referenced to Part II because of the un-specific nature of the stated locality or for other reasons given in brackets.

Part II lists the species reported in the study area with cross references to the sources given in Part I. Numbers in bold face (W10) indicate a breeding record,* those in italics (W10) indicate that additional information is contained in the reference (e.g. behaviour, feeding, habitat) and a number in Roman type (W10) indicates a locality record with little or no additional information. Numbers of registered (B—, R—, unprefixed) and unregistered (W—) specimens in the Ornithology Department, National Museum of Victoria are included after the literature references. These specimens are housed in either the skin, skeletal, spirit, nest or egg collections. Specimen numbers pertain to birds from the L.C.C. Gippsland Lakes Hinterland Study Area only. The scientific nomenclature and systematic arrangement conforms with Condon, H. T., 1975. *Checklist of the Birds of Australia, I. Non-Passerines*. Melbourne, R.A.O.U. and Schodde, R., 1975. *Interim List of Australian Songbirds. Passerines*. Melbourne R.A.O.U. As many authors have used out-dated common (English) names these have been standardized in conformity with those adopted by the R.A.O.U. (1978) in Recommended English Names for Australian Birds. *Emu* 77 Supplement. Readers should refer back to the original if in doubt as to the interpretation or conversion of these names.

It must be appreciated that the following records have varying degrees of reliability and

no attempt has been made to edit doubtful ones.

The search of literature revealed reports of several species whose recorded ranges are outside the survey area. Some of these reports may be unusual but legitimate sightings while others may be misidentifications. Where only one or two records for a species exist in the literature, the reader is advised to proceed with caution, as they do not necessarily establish the presence of the species in the study area. For such birds further field records or specimens would be desirable.

Every effort has been made to make this bibliography as comprehensive as possible but some articles may have been inadvertently omitted. Hopefully these are few but we would welcome criticism and suggestions for the improvement of any subsequent revision.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Support for this study was provided by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the Land Conservation Council, the Environmental Studies Section of the Ministry for Conservation, Victoria, and the National Museum of Victoria. Joan Dixon provided valuable assistance. John Adams provided references to articles in various newspapers of the region, and A. M. Gilmore gave valuable criticism. The parts of this study conducted by the Wildlife Survey Unit of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division were under the direction of W. B. Emison. A. McShane provided drafting support.

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- A3. _____, 1885. Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria: exhibits. *Victorian Nat.* 1: 134.
- A4. _____, 1885. [Notes on exhibitions]. *Victorian Nat.* 2: 16. [Exhibit by T. A. Forbes—Leith.]
- A5. _____, 1891. Exhibition of specimens. *Victorian Nat.* 8: 85.

* A breeding record signifies statement of: nesting, nest(s) with egg(s) young in nest or recently fledged young. References to nests that do not include data on eggs or young are not given breeding record status. Breeding records may also contain additional information.

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A11. ———, 1914. General business. *Victorian Nat.* 31: 50.

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A14. ———, 1922. Exhibits. *Victorian Nat.* 39: 57. [of A. E. Rodda.]

A15. ———, 1922. Exhibits. *Victorian Nat.* 39: 69. [of A. E. Rodda.]

A16. ———, 1923. Correspondence. *Victorian Nat.* 40: 17. [Letter from W. E. Briggs, R. H. Croll, Dr. Heber concerning reservation of land near Glenaladale.]

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A31. ———, 1971. 1970-71. Bird notes (continued). *Bird Observer* 480 (Nov.): 8.

A32. ———, 1971. 1970-71. Bird notes (continued). *Bird Observer* 481 (Dec.): 8.

A33. ———, 1971. Specimen table 26th February. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 87: 1.

A34. ———, 1972. Bird notes 1970-71 (continued). *Bird Observer* 483 (Feb.): 8-12.

A35. ———, 1972. Birds at Mt Howitt. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 99: 7.

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B4. ———, 1965. Excursion to Scrubby Ck. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Tues., 15 June: 10.

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B8. ———, 1967. Naturalists go to Billy Goat Bend. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Thurs., 13 July: 10.

B9. ———, 1968. Exciting jeep trip up Mt. McLeod. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 16 Sept.: 5.

B10. ———, 1968. Field nats. in Melwood area. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 24 June: 3.

B11. ———, 1969. Bird watching at Toorloo Arm. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Thurs., 20 Feb.: 9.

B12. ———, 1969. Interesting visit to forest area. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 15 Dec.: 8.

B13. ———, 1970. Field naturalists want more fauna reserves. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 23 March: 12.

B14. —, 1970. Much of interest in Lake Tyers area. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 3 Aug.: 10.

B15. —, 1970. Naturalists help Raymond Island project. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Thurs., 8 Jan.: 6.

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B32. —, 1974. Club excursion to Mt. Baldhead. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 7 Feb.: 12.

B33. —, 1974. Excursion to Fernbank. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 23 Dec.: 6. [Paper misdated 1975.]

B34. —, 1975. Birds seen on excursion. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 30 June: 8.

B35. —, 1975. Excursion to Marthavale. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 29 Dec.: 4.

B36. —, 1976. Big crowd enjoyed excursion. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Thurs., 1 July: 10.

B37. —, 1976. New location for excursion. *Bairnsdale Advert.* Mon., 3 May: 2.

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Q2. QUINTON, Dorothy, 1970. Bird search recorded. *Clematis* 9: 15.

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R5. RAVEN, Rhonda, 1973. Excursion to Sale, Feb. 24th, 1973. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 111: 6.

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R19. *———, 1972. Nesting Songlarks. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 98: 4.

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R20. ROWLEY, I. C. R., 1969. First record of the Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides* in the Northern Territory. *Emu* 69: 183-184. [Australian distribution map.]

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S18. STONE, A. Chas., 1911. Flight of Swifts. *Emu* 10: 340.

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T8. —, 1968. Nature notes—Lyrebirds. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 55: 3.

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T13. —, 1972. Fairy Dell. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 105: 6-7.

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T15. —, 1973. Report of excursion L.V.F.N.C. August 19th, 1973. *Latrobe Valley Nat.* 117: 6-7.

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T18. *TITCHER, Margot, c. 1975. *Savage 1739-Savage 1974: A sequel to "The Savage Family Report 1970"*. Author, Dandenong. [Thomas Savage "having a collection of his watercolour paintings of the local birds": 27. These were not located.]

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T22. —, 1973. The Lower Mitchell River in 1973. *Clematis* 12: 10.

T23. —, 1974. Does it remind you? *Clematis* 13: 7.

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V7. —, 1975. White-breasted Sea Eagle. *Bird Observer* 528 (Nov.): 87.

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W19. —, 1959. Along the by-ways: Spangled Drongo in Victoria. *Victorian Nat.* 76: 101.

W20. —, 1960. Along the by-ways: bird notes from W-tree. *Victorian Nat.* 76: 287-288.

W21. WAKEFIELD, Norman, 1960. Australian wonder-birds: Satin Bower-bird. *Victorian Nat.* 77: 103-105.

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W31. —, 1968. Readers' nature notes and queries: Wattle-birds feeding time. *Victorian Nat.* 85: 292-293.

W32. —, 1969. Readers' nature notes and queries: two bird notes. *Victorian Nat.* 86: 103. [Letter of E. Lyndon.]

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W41. —, 1958. Notes on Swifts, 1957-58. *Bird Observer* 322 (Sept.): 2-4.

W42. —, 1959. Notes on Swifts, 1958-59. *Bird Observer* 334 (Sept.): 2-5.

W43. —, 1960. Notes on migrants, etc., 1959-60. *Bird Observer* 346 (Sept.): 3-7.

W44. —, 1961. Spermwhale Head. *Bird Observer* 355 (June): 3-4.

W45. —, 1961. Spermwhale Head (concluded). *Bird Observer* 356 (July): 3.

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W49. —, 1964. Bird notes, 1963-64. *Bird Observer* 394 (Sept.): 2-8.

W50. —, 1964. Bird notes, 1963-64 (continued). *Bird Observer* 395 (Oct.): 3-4.

W51. —, 1965. Bird notes, 1964-65 (continued). *Bird Observer* 407 (Oct.): 6.

W52. —, 1967. Field notes: unusual nesting sites of the White-browed Scrubwren. *Bird Observer* 424 (Mar.): 3-4.

W53. —, 1968. Bird notes, 1967-68. *Bird Observer* 441 (Aug.): 8.

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W55. —, 1968. Bird notes, 1967-68 (continued). *Bird Observer* 442 (Sept.): 3-8.

W56. —, 1968. Bird notes, 1967-68 (continued). *Bird Observer* 443 (Oct.): 2-8.

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W60. —, 1969. Bird notes, 1968-69 (continued). *Bird Observer* 456 (Nov.): 6-8.

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W62. —, 1969. Easter camp at Cowwarr, Vic. (continued). *Bird Observer* 453 (Aug.): 4.

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W64. —, 1970. Bird notes, 1969-70. *Bird Observer* 465 (Aug.): 8.

W65. —, 1970. Bird notes, 1969-70 (continued). *Bird Observer* 466 (Sept.): 5-8.

W66. —, 1970. Bird notes, 1969-70 (continued). *Bird Observer* 468 (Nov.): 4-8. [Locality corrected in ANON., 1971. *Bird Observer* 481 (Dec.): 8.]

W67. —, 1970. News and comments. *Bird Observer* 460 (Mar.): 6-7.

W68. —, 1970. News and comments. *Bird Observer* 461 (April): 6-7.

W69. —, 1971. News and comments. *Bird Observer* 471 (Feb.): 2-3.

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W73. —, 1976. We visit 10 National Parks. *Bird Observer* 537 (Aug.): 59-60.

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W75. —, 1959. Notes on migrants, 1958-59. *Bird Observer* 334 (Sept.): 5-7.

W76. —, 1960. Notes on Swifts, 1959-60. *Bird Observer* 347 (Oct.): 3-4.

W77. —, 1960. Notes on Swifts, 1959-60 (continued). *Bird Observer* 348 (Nov.): 3-5.

W78. —, 1966. Bird notes, 1965-66. *Bird Observer* 418 (Sept.): 3-8.

W79. —, 1967. Bird notes, 1966-67. *Bird Observer* 430 (Sept.): 4-8.

W80. —, 1967. Bird notes, 1966-67. *Bird Observer* 431 (Oct.): 3-8.

W81. —, 1971. Bird notes, 1969-70. *Bird Observer* 470 (Jan.): 6-8.

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W83. WHEELER, W. Roy, 1957. Notes on migrants, 1956-57. *Bird Observer* 309 (Aug.): 3-5.

W84.* —, 1967. *A Handlist of the Birds of Victoria*. M.U.P., Melbourne (?). [Distribution maps.]

W85. WICKHAM, John and CROSS, Ian, 1955. World bird day, district bird lists, 1954. V67a Boisdale-Valencia Creek, Vic.: 33-34. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

W86. WILLIAMSON, H. B., 1911. A cycle trip through East Gippsland. *Victorian Nat.* 28: 69-77.

W87. WILSON, F. Erasmus, 1950. Stray feathers: extension of range of the Helmeted Honeyeater. *Emu* 49: 292. [Locality not clearly stated.]

W88. WIMBUSH, D. J., 1969. Studies of the Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* in the Snowy Mountains. *Emu* 69: 72-80.

W89. WODZICKI, Kazimierz and STEIN, Peter, 1958. Migration and dispersal of New Zealand Gannets. *Emu* 58: 289-312.

W90. WORLAND, David and CROSS, Ian, 1957. World bird day, district bird lists, 1955-56. V67c Boisdale and Valencia Creek, Vic.: 73. Supplement to *Bird Observer*.

Tachybaptus novaehollandiae. Australasian Grebe. A1, A25, B26, B44, B49, B74, B100, C16, C35, C55, D23, D26, D28, F8, H15, J14, J18, J41, L5, L12, M34, M35, M36, P10, R24, R29, W10, W61.

SPHENISCIDAE

Eudyptula minor. Little Penguin. B49, B69, B70, M34, N12, P10, W45.

DIOMEDEIDAE

Diomedea exulans. Wandering Albatross. B49, M34.

Diomedea melanophrys. Black-browed Albatross. B70, B96, M34.

Diomedea chlororhynchos. Yellow-nosed Albatross. M34.

Diomedea cauta. Shy Albatross. H30, M34.

Macronectes giganteus. Southern Giant-Petrel. B69, M34, N12.

Daption capense. Cape Petrel. M34.

Pterodroma lessonii. White-headed Petrel. B49, H15.

Pterodroma inexpectata. Mottled Petrel. M34, P15, R22.

NMV Specimen: B7196.

Pachyptila vittata. Broad-billed Prion. M34, N12.

Pachyptila salvini. Lesser Broad-billed Prion. H25, M34.

NMV Specimen: B4018.

Pachyptila desolata. Antarctic Prion. N12.

Pachyptila belcheri. Slender-billed Prion. M34, N12.

Pachyptila turtur. Fairy Prion. B49, M34, N12.

NMV Specimens: R10032-33. [Locality given Ninety Mile Beach, may not be in study area.]

Puffinus griseus. Sooty Shearwater. M34, P5.

NMV Specimen: W5108.

Puffinus tenuirostris. Short-tailed Shearwater. B7, B49, B71, J30, M34, P10, W45, W79.

NMV Specimen: B4734.

Puffinus gavia. Fluttering Shearwater. B49, B70, J18, N12, P10, R14, W45.

NMV Specimens: B4697, B4739-41, B6557, B6572, B6588, B8228, B11269.

OCEANITIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus. Wilson's Storm-Petrel. M34, S5.

Pelagodroma marina. White-faced Storm-Petrel M34.

PELECANOIDIDAE

Pelecanoides urinatrix. Common Diving-Petrel. B7, B49, M34, N12.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican. A1, A25, A51, B7, B13, B26, B49, B69, B71, C16, NMV Specimen: 4703.

Part II—Avian Species List with Annotations

Non-Passerines

DROMAIIDAE

Dromaius novaehollandiae. Emu.

A18, B3, B8, B18, B37, B46, B49, B69, B79, C14, C35, E1, F13, G34, H15, H16, H17, J18, K6, L5, L8, M34, M39, P10, P14, V4, W44, W47, W71.

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps cristatus. Great Crested Grebe.

A25, B47, B49, B69, B70, B74, B100, C49, D23, D25, H14, J40, M22, M34, M42, N4, N12, P10, P19, R29, S16, W10, W55, W58, W65, W67, W79.

Poliocephalus poliocephalus. Hoary-headed Grebe.

A25, B49, B69, B74, C16, C49, C55, D23, G33, H15, J12, L5, M34, M46, N12, P10, P19, R6, S17, W10, W61, W85.

NMV Specimen: 4703.

OCEANITIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus. Wilson's Storm-Petrel.

M34, S5.

Pelagodroma marina. White-faced Storm-Petrel

M34.

PELECANOIDIDAE

Pelecanoides urinatrix. Common Diving-Petrel.

B7, B49, M34, N12.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican.

A1, A25, A51, B7, B13, B26, B49, B69, B71, C16,

C24, D23, D25, E2, F8, G33, H15, H21, J8, J14, J18, J31, K7, K8, L27, L33, M3, M4, M8, M34, M50, N4, N12, P19, W44, W73.

SULIDAE

Morus serrator. Australasian Gannet.
B7, B49, B70, B71, B73, B77, C49, C54, J14, J18, M33, M34, N12, P10, W45, W89.

ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga melanogaster. Darter.
M34, N12, W71.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Leucocarbo fuscescens. Black-faced Shag.
B70, B71, J6, J18, M10, M34, N12.
Phalacrocorax carbo. Great Cormorant.
B7, B13, B19, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C16, C35, C49, C55, D23, D26, D27, F7, F15, H15, J18, K8, L5, M3, M4, M5, M11, M34, M35, M36, M42, N12, P10, P19, R24, R29, T4, W10, W44, W48, W58, W61, W71, W73, **W79**.

NMV Specimens: B4850-69, B7193-94.

Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant.

B13, B19, B49, B69, B70, B71, C31, C53, D23, D25, E1, H15, J7, J8, J14, J18, K24, L5, M11, M16, M34, N11, N12, W27, W44.

NMV Specimens: B3200-03, B4884.

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris. Little Black Cormorant.
A25, B19, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C16, C54, C55, E1, F1, G35, H15, J18, K8, L5, M11, M34, M35, M36, M52, N12, P10, P19, R24, R29, V1, W61, **W79**.

Phalacrocorax melanoleucus. Little Pied Cormorant.
A25, B7, B13, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C16, C35, C49, C55, D23, D26, D27, D28, F1, G29, I1, J12, J18, K8, L5, M5, M11, M34, M35, M36, M52, N12, P10, P19, S19, V1, W8, W36, W44, W48, W61, W73, **W79**, W90.

Phalacrocoracidae spp. Cormorant.

B40, B44, C29, C31, E2, G33, H30, K4, M46, M50, N1, S12, S20.

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon lepturus. White-tailed Tropicbird.

NMV Specimen: B12506.

ARDEIDAE

Ardea pacifica. Pacific Heron.

A25, A26, A32, B49, B69, B71, B73, B74, C55, D25, E1, F7, H15, J40, K4, L27, M34, M35, M36, M46, M52, P10, P19, R24, R29.

Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron.

A1, A43, B7, B13, B14, B19, B26, B30, B37, B49, B54, B55, B69, B71, B73, B74, C16, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D26, D27, D28, E1, E2, F1, F7, F13, G10, G29, G35, H15, H30, I1, J6, J8, J9, J12, J14, J18, J25, J41, J53, K4, L1, L5, L14, L20, L40, M33, M34, M35, M36, M37, M42, M46, M52, N12, P3, P10, P13, P19, R7, R24, R29, T4, V1, W10, W36, W44, W48, W61, W85.

Ardeola ibis. Cattle Egret.

A31, B34, B49, B74, B94, C20, E2, F7, H31, K8, L37, M34, N12, R13, V3, W10, W14, W66, W79.

[Not recorded breeding although several authors have observed birds with breeding plumage.]

Egretta alba. Great Egret.

B26, B30, B44, B49, B55, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, C31, C35, C49, C55, D25, D26, D27, H15, J12, J14, J18, K8, L36, M5, M34, M35, M42, M50, M52, N12, P10, P19, R5, W10, W14, W44, W48, **W79**.

Egretta garzetta. Little Egret.

B91, B95, M34, N12, P3, P19, W10, W14, W66.

Egretta intermedia. Intermediate Egret.

B49, C16, F7, M34, P19, W10, W14.

Egretta sacra. Eastern Reef Egret.

B49, M34.

Nycticorax caledonicus. Rufous Night Heron.

A23, A24, B49, B69, B71, G10, H15, J18, K4, M34, N12, P10, P19, R24, R29, T22.

Ixobrychus minutus. Little Bittern.

D16, M34.

Botaurus poiciloptilus. Australasian Bittern.

B69, C35, M34, N12, P10, W66, W79.

Ardeidae spp. Noted as either Heron or Egret.
C46, M3, M46.

PLATALEIDAE

Plegadis falcinellus. Glossy Ibis.

A37, K8, M34, N12, W78.

NMV Specimens: B5292, B5302.

Threskiornis aethiopica. Sacred Ibis.

A25, B27, B30, B34, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C16, C31, C45, C49, C51, D23, D28, F7, F15, G35, I1, J12, J14, J18, J41, K8, L5, M3, M5, M33, M34, M35, M42, M46, N12, P10, P19, W10, W36, W48, W61, **W79**, W85.

Threskiornis spinicollis. Straw-necked Ibis.

A25, B7, B17, B34, B49, B69, B70, B71, C16, C35, C51, C53, D25, F1, F7, I1, J14, J18, J41, K8, K9, L5, L14, L25, M3, M5, M15, M33, M34, M35, M42, M46, M52, N12, P10, P19, R24, R29, W10, W48, W61, W76, **W79**, W85.

Platalea regia. Royal Spoonbill.

B49, B69, B70, B71, B74, C16, E2, F7, K8, L21, M3, M5, M34, N12, P10, P19, V4, W10, W48, W55, W79.

Platalea flavipes. Yellow-billed Spoonbill.

A25, B7, B49, B69, B73, B74, C16, D23, D25, F7, J18, K8, M34, M52, N12, P10, R24, R29, W10, W48, W61.

Platalea spp. Spoonbill.

H5, L36, M51.

ANATIDAE

Anseranas semipalmata. Magpie Goose.

M34, R5. [R5 is record of sighting in Fisheries and Wildlife enclosure.]

Dendrocygna cygnoides. Plumed Whistling-Duck.

B49, M34, **W55**.

Cygnus atratus. Black Swan.

A1, A10, A11, A12, A25, A39, A51, B7, B19, B26, B33, B44, B54, B69, B71, B73, B79, C16, C29, C31, C49, C55, D23, E1, E2, F7, F13, F15, G33, H15, H21, H30, H40, I1, J8, J12, J14, J18, K4, K7, K8, L11, L12, L20, L27, L36, M3, M4, M5, M33, M34, M42, M46, M50, M52, N1, N4, N12, P10, P19, R5, R24, R29, S21, W10, W44, W48, W68, W71, W73.

Cygnus olor. Mute Swan.

C16.

Stictonetta naevosa. Freckled Duck.

C16, M34, W10.

Cereopsis novaehollandiae. Cape Barren Goose.

F8.

Tadorna tadornoides. Australian Shelduck.

A1, B13, B45, B49, B56, B69, B71, B74, B75, C16, C49, C52, C55, D23, D25, D28, E1, E2, G35, H5, H15, I1, J14, J18, K2, K4, L5, L27, M34, M52, N12, P10, P19, R24, R29, T14, W36, W44, W48, W61, W71, W80, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: B653.

Anas superciliosa. Pacific Black Duck.

A1, A25, B19, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, C16, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D2, D23, D26, D27, D28, E1, E2, F1, F7, F8, F13, G35, H15, J14, J18, J41, K4, K8, L5, L27, M5, M22, M33, M34, M35, M36, M42, M46, M52, N12, P10, R2, R24, R26, R29, V9, W10, W27, W44, W48, W85.

Anas platyrhynchos. Mallard.

M34, N12.

Anas gibberifrons. Grey Teal.

A1, A25, B44, B49, B69, C16, C49, C55, D22, D23, E1, E2, F8, F15, G33, G35, H15, J18, K4, K8, L5, M33, M34, M35, M42, M46, M52, N4, N12, P10, R24, R29, T10, W10, W48, W85.

NMV Specimens: B5044, B5532, B9459, B11085-88, W3826, W5734-35.

Anas castanea. Chestnut Teal.

A1, B49, B69, B71, B78, C16, C55, D23, D25, D26, E2, F8, H15, J18, J41, K3, K8, M22, M33, M34, N4, N12, P10, P19, R24, R29, T10, V8, W10, W44, W73.

NMV Specimens: B650, B5011, B7803, B9460-63, B9465-66, B9469, W3827.

Anas rhynchos. Australasian Shoveller.

A25, B49, C16, E2, H15, J18, M34, M52, N12, W10, W44, W48.

Malacorhynchus membranaceus. Pink-eared Duck.

B49, C51, M34, W10.

Aythya australis. Hardhead.

A25, B49, C55, D23, J8, K4, K8, M34, M52, N9, N12, P10, T10, W10, W48.

NMV Specimens: B8897, B9507-08, B9518.

Chenonetta jubata. Maned Duck.

A25, B4, B49, B69, B71, B74, C10, C35, G35, J18, K4, L5, L27, M34, M35, M36, M37, N10, N12, P19, R24, R29, S18, T14, V4, W66.

NMV Specimen: B7691.

Oxyura australis. Blue-billed Duck.

D23, J18, K8, M34, P10, W10, W50, W59, W67.

NMV Specimens: B8898, B9544.

Biziura lobata. Musk Duck.

A25, B49, B100, C16, D23, E2, H15, J41, K4, K8, M34, N12, P10, W10, W45.

NMV Specimens: B9556-59.

Anatidae spp. Duck.

B40, G33, H22, H40, K8, L11, M3.

PANDIONIDAE

Pandion haliaetus. Osprey.

M34, P19, W78.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Elanus notatus. Black-shouldered Kite.

A25, B49, B62, B69, B71, B73, B75, C45, D25, E2, G34, G35, L5, M34, J18, L14, P13, R24, R26, W55.

NMV Specimens: B2397, B4951.

Elanus scriptus. Letter-winged Kite.

C35.

Milvus migrans. Black Kite.

R24.

Lophoictinia isura. Square-tailed Kite.

R24.

Hamirostra melanosternon. Black-breasted Buzzard.

H15.

Haliastur indus. Brahminy Kite.

W80.

Haliastur sphenurus. Whistling Kite.

A25, B7, B19, B26, B49, B69, B75, B76, B90, C49, C54, C55, D23, E2, F1, F13, G10, G29, G35, J53, K4, L1, L5, L11, L14, L19, M34, M35, M46, P10, P13, P19, R24, W36, W44, W48, W51, W61, W85, W90.

Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk.

A46, B7, B36, B49, B55, B69, B75, C49, D24, D27, D28, F6, G35, G36, H15, J18, J24, J53, L5, M34, M35, P13, P19, R24, T12, V4, W36, W44, W61.

NMV Specimen: B12073.

Accipiter cirrocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk.

D25, F13, G36, L5, M34.

Accipiter novaehollandiae. Grey Goshawk.

A4, M34, M43, R12, S11.

NMV Specimen: R1.

Accipiter spp. Goshawk.

B26, C35, C49, I1, M41, P10, W85, W90.

Haliaeetus leucogaster. White-bellied Sea-Eagle.

B13, B15, B26, B36, B49, B55, B69, B70, B73, B78, E1, H15, J8, J12, J18, M5, M33, M34, M50, N12, P10, P19, V6, V7, V8, W44, W48, W71, W73.

NMV Specimen: R1393.

Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle.

A46, B7, B26, B37, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, B75, B79, C35, C45, C49, C53, C54, D3, D6, D24, D25, D28, E2, F6, F13, G35, H15, I1, J12, J18, J53, K1, L5, L13, L27, L31, L39, M21, M33, M34, M35, M36, M43, P10, P13, P16, R3, R15, R24, V4, W36, W61, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B11461, R4139.

Hieraetus morphnoides. Little Eagle.

A46, B49, B69, B71, C53, D24, L5, L26, M34, P10, W36, W61, W71, W85, W90.

Circus assimilis. Spotted Harrier.

B69, M34, W80.

Circus aeruginosus. Marsh Harrier.

A25, B7, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, B75, C16, D26, D27, D28, E2, F1, F7, H15, J18, L5, M33, M34, M46, P10, R24, T4, W8, W44, W48.

NMV Specimens: B6594, W3551.

FALCONIDAE

Falco subniger. Black Falcon.

C49, D25, L5, M34.

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon.

A25, B49, B69, B75, C49, C51, D24, D25, F13, G35, H15, J18, J53, L5, M34, M35, M36, W44, W46, W49, W61.

Falco longipennis. Australian Hobby.

A25, A46, D24, F13, J9, J18, L1, L5, M34, M35, M36, R24, W48, W61.

Falco hypoleucus. Grey Falcon.

D25.

Falco berigora. Brown Falcon.

B49, B53, B54, B71, B73, B75, C54, D26, D27, D28, G35, H15, J18, K4, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, M52, P10, R24, T4, W36, W44, W61, W68, W90.

NMV Specimens: B82-83, B11425.

Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel.

B10, B49, B60, B62, B69, B75, C49, C53, C54, C55, D26, D27, D28, E1, E2, F1, F6, F13, G29, G35, G36, H15, I1, J18, J21, J31, K4, L5, L39, M34, M35, M36, P10, P13, R24, W36, W48, W61, W68, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: W8934.

PHASIANIDAE

Coturnix novaezelandiae. Stubble Quail.

A1, A35, B49, B69, C35, H15, J18, L5, L31, M17, M29, M31, M34, M35, M37, M52, P10, R1, R23, R24, T4, V4, W48, W53, W71.

NMV Specimens: B7413, W8919.

Coturnix australis. Brown Quail.

B49, B69, B70, B71, E1, H15, K4, M34, W61, W79.

Coturnix chinensis. King Quail.

L14.

TURNICIDAE

Turnix varia. Painted Button-quail.

A25, B69, G29, L5, M34, M35, M36, W35, W61.

NMV Specimens: B7730, W5596.

PEDIONOMIDAE

Pedionomus torquatus. Plains-wanderer.

L18.

RALLIDAE

Rallus philippensis. Buff-banded Rail.

B49, C25, C35, F7, G22, J30, M34, N12, P10.

NMV Specimens: B12000, B12007.

Rallus pectoralis. Lewin's Rail.

B49, J13, M34.

NMV Specimens: B11094, B12056.

Porzana pusilla. Baillon's Crake.

B49, D25, D27, M34, N4, P10.

NMV Specimen: B2440.

Porzana fluminea. Australian Crake.

B44, B49, F7, F13, H15, J11, M34, N12.

Porzana tabuensis. Spotless Crake.

F7, L20, R29.

Gallinula ventralis. Black-tailed Native-hen.

F13.

Gallinula tenebrosa. Dusky Moorhen.

A3, A25, B49, C12, C16, C49, C53, D23, D27, E2, J18, J41, K7, K8, L5, L12, M34, M35, M36, M37, M42, M50, M52, N4, N12, P3, P10, P19, R24, R27, W10, W36, W61, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B9427-29, B11405, 567.

Porphyrio porphyrio. Purple Swamphen.

A25, B69, B73, C16, C49, C52, C55, D23, E2, F1, J18, J41, K8, L5, L14, M5, M33, M34, M35, M42, M52, N4, N12, P3, P10, R5, W10, W36, W61, W68, W79, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B9438-41.

Fulica atra. Eurasian Coot.

A25, A39, B40, B47, B49, B69, B71, B73, C16, C53, C55, D23, G35, J12, J14, J41, K7, K8, L5, L11, L14, M5, M22, M33, M34, M42, M46, N4, N12, P10, P19, R24, R27, R29, W10, W15, W36, W61, W85.

NMV Specimen: B9421.

GRUIDAE

Grus rubicundus. Brolga.

G33.

OTIDIDAE

Ardeotis australis. Australian Bustard.

W2.

BURHINIDAE

Burhinus magnirostris. Bush Thick-knee.

B72, F16, L5.

ROSTRATULIDAE

Rostratula benghalensis. Painted Snipe.

B13, B92, E2, F7, L26, M34, W70.

NMV Specimens: W3823-24, W5006.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus longirostris. Pied Oystercatcher.

A29, B7, B19, B49, B69, B71, B74, H15, J18, M34, P19, W45, W65.

Haematopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher.

A29, B49, M34.

CHARADRIIDAE

Vanellus miles. Masked Lapwing.

A25, B13, B19, B44, B49, B54, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, C16, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D26, D27, D28, E1, E2, F1, F7, F14, G35, H15, I1, J8, J12, J14, J18, K4, L5, L14, M8, M34, M35, M36, M42, M46, M52, P10, P13, Q1, R24, R29, S13, S16, V1, W10, W16, W36, W48, W61, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: R10119-21, W5636.

Vanellus tricolor. Banded Lapwing.

B49, B69, B71, B73, B74, C52, D26, D28, H15, M34, M49, M52, N12, R24, W61, W90.

Pluvialis squatarola. Grey Plover.

B69, M34, N12.

Pluvialis dominica. Lesser Golden Plover.

B69, M34, N12, W58.

NMV Specimen: 5766.

Erythrogonyx cinctus. Red-kneed Dotterel.

B74, C35, J11, M34, N4, W10.

Charadrius rubricollis. Hooded Plover.

B19, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C28, H15, J18, M34, N12, W45, W71, W73.

Charadrius bicinctus. Double-banded Plover.

B74, M34, N12, W45.

NMV Specimen: R11578.

Charadrius ruficollis. Red-capped Plover.

A30, B19, B49, B54, B69, B70, B71, B73, C28, C54, H15, J11, J18, K4, M33, M34, N12, P10, S15, W16, W45.

NMV Specimens: R11595-97, W5694-96.

Charadrius melanops. Black-fronted Plover.

A25, A30, B44, B49, B69, B71, C31, C49, C53, C55, D23, E2, H15, J12, J18, K4, L5, M34, M35, M52, N4, N12, P10, R24, R29, W55, W61, W79, W85.

NMV Specimen: R11616.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus. Black-winged Stilt.

A30, B49, B69, C49, C55, F3, J18, M34, N4, N12, W10.

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus. Banded Stilt.

B49, B69, H15, H37.

[B49 notes specimen in Australian Museum, Sydney.]

Recurvirostra novaehollandiae. Red-necked Avocet.

Not recorded in the literature.

NMV Specimens: W1713-14.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Arenaria interpres. Ruddy Turnstone.

B69, M34, N12.

Numenius madagascariensis. Eastern Curlew.

B49, B69, B71, B73, B74, H15, M34, N12, W79.

Numenius phaeopus. Whimbrel.

B49, B69, M34, N12.

Tringa glareola. Wood Sandpiper.

M34, N12.

Tringa brevipes. Grey-tailed Tattler.

M34.

Tringa hypoleucos. Common Sandpiper.

B49, M34, N12, W55.

Tringa nebularia. Greenshank.

B49, B69, B73, B74, H15, J18, M34, N12, W55.

NMV Specimens: R11650-53.

Gallinago hardwickii. Latham's Snipe.

A25, B49, B69, B86, G34, G35, J18, L5, L26, L33,

M34, M35, N4, N12, S16, W13, W16, W48.

NMV Specimens: B2666, B7636-38, W5901.

Gallinago megala. Swinhoe's Snipe.

H11, H15, K4, R24, R29.

Limosa limosa. Black-tailed Godwit.

M34.

NMV Specimen: R11641.

Limosa lapponica. Bar-tailed Godwit.

B7, B30, B49, B74, J18, M34, N12, W55, W58.

NMV Specimen: R11642.

Calidris canutus. Red Knot.

M34, N12, W8.

NMV Specimen: R11676.

Calidris tenuirostris. Great Knot.

C13, M18, M34, N12, W8, W9.

Calidris acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

B49, B54, C54, D25, H15, J18, M34, N4, N12, W10, W79.

NMV Specimens: R11666-69.

Calidris ruficollis. Red-necked Stint.

B7, B49, E2, H15, J18, M34, N12, P10, W10.

NMV Specimens: W5691-93.

Calidris ferruginea. Curlew Sandpiper.

B49, B74, M34, N12.

NMV Specimen: W5690.

STERCORARIIDAE

Stercorarius skua. Great Skua.

B69, M34.

Stercorarius parasiticus. Arctic Jaeger.

B26, B69, B71, M34, W45.

LARIDAE

Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull.

B7, B13, B19, B26, B30, B40, B44, B49, B68, B69, B70, B71, B73, C16, C19, C49, C54, C55, D23, E1, E2, F7, F15, H15, H30, I1, J8, J12, J14, J18, J26, J41, K4, L12, M5, M34, M42, M52, N12, P10, P19, R5, R24, R29, S16, V1, W10, W16, W44, W61, W68.

NMV Specimens: R10085-89.

Larus pacificus. Pacific Gull.

B7, B19, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, E1, H15, J18, K4, M34, N12, P10, P19, V1, W45.

Larus dominicanus. Kelp Gull.

A29, W55, W65.

Larus spp. Gull.

G33, M46, M50, N1.

Chlidonias hybrida. Whiskered Tern.

B7, B49, B69, B73, H15, K8, M34, M46, N12, S17, W79.

Chlidonias leucoptera. White-winged Tern.

M34, N12.

Gelochelidon nilotica. Gull-billed Tern.

A41, B69, M34.

Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern.

B7, B26, B30, B44, B49, B69, B71, B73, H15, J14, J18, M34, N12, P10, P19, S16, W16, W44, W55, W73.

NMV Specimen: R10046.

Sterna hirundo. Common Tern.

A41, H26, M34, N12, W7.

NMV Specimen: B6688.

Sterna striata. White-fronted Tern.

B49, M13, M34, N12, S7.

NMV Specimen: W4801.

Sterna albifrons. Little Tern.

A21, B19, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C38, J18, M34, N12, W47.

NMV Specimens: B4297-99, B12240.

Sterna nereis. Fairy Tern.

B49, C38, C54, L17, M34.

Sterna bergii. Crested Tern.

B7, B19, B26, B30, B44, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C49, E2, H15, J8, J18, K4, M34, N12, P10, P19, S7, V1, W16, W44, W73, W79.

NMV Specimens B6694-97, W2437, W2440.

COLUMBIDAE

Lopholaimus antarcticus. Topknot Pigeon.

C11, K11.

Columba livia. Feral Pigeon.

B71, M34.

Streptopelia chinensis. Spotted Turtle-dove.

A1, D27, D28, M34, P10, W53, W64.

Geopelia placida. Peaceful Dove.

B49, B53, G1, H15, J18, J26, L5.

Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing.

A46, A50, B2, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B100, C35, D2, D24, F13, G35, H15, H20, J8, J18, J53, K4, L5, L20, M30, M34, M35, M36, M37, M46, P10, R15, R24, T14, V1, W36, W44, W61, W65, W79.

NMV Specimens: B7706, W5635.

Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing.

B49, B69, B70, B79, C35, H15, H20, J18, J53, L5, L14, M34, M36, R24, W53, W65.

Phaps spp. Bronzewing.

B22, C34, F6, K6, L29, L39.

Leucosarcia melanoleuca. Wonga Pigeon.

A16, A35, A46, B2, B23, B24, B34, B69, B100, C34, C35, C46, D2, D4, D24, F13, G37, G38, J53, K6, L5, M34, M35, M36, O2, O3, R24, T4, T20, T21, W25, W65, W79.

NMV Specimens: B8879, B10382, W8608, W9704.

CACATUIDAE

Calyptorhynchus magnificus.

Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

F2.

Calyptorhynchus lathami. Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

R7.

Calyptorhynchus funereus.

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo.

A16, A25, A35, A46, B5, B20, B36, B49, B54, B69, B75, C34, C35, C46, D5, D19, D24, F2, F6, F13, G35, G36, G39, H8, H15, J7, J8, J18, J25, K4, K6, L5, L14, M8, M30, M34, M35, M36, M37, N13, O3, P11, P21, R15, R27, T12, V4, W34, W44, W61, W71, W80.

NMV Specimens: R13315, W9703.

Callocephalon fimbriatum. Gang-gang Cockatoo.

A25, A35, A46, A50, A51, B31, B34, B38, B49, B59, B67, B73, B75, C34, C46, C55, D2, D5, D8, D24, D28, F2, F10, F13, G1, G35, H15, J18, J29, J53, K4, L5, L11, L14, M34, M35, M36, N2, N3, O3, P2, P11, Q1, R24, S6, T4, T20, W34, W61, W68, W80, W86, W90.

NMV Specimen: B5338.

Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah.

A1, B49, B69, B71, B73, B74, B83, G29, H1, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, W56, W61.

Cacatua galerita. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

A22, A50, B26, B49, B69, B73, B74, B85, C16, C35, C45, C53, D5, G29, H15, H1, J7, J18, J53, L5, L12, L14, M34, M35, M36, M46, P11, P13, P19, R7, R24, T4, T20, V6, W27, W36, W48, W61, W68, W85, W90.

Cacatuidae spp. Cockatoo.

A48, E2.

LORIIDAE

Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet.

B49, B50, B62, B69, B75, C49, C54, D25, E1, F2, F3, H11, H15, H20, J31, K4, M34, P10, P19, R24, V4, W44, W51, W80.

NMV Specimen: W9705.

Glossopsitta concinna. Musk Lorikeet.

A51, B15, B19, B49, B53, B69, C55, D23, E1, F2, H15, H20, J18, L14, M34, M52, P11, Q3, R24, W35, W44, W61.

NMV Specimen: W8848.

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala.

Purple-crowned Lorikeet.

B69, H20, L5, M34.

Glossopsitta pusilla. Little Lorikeet.

B49, B69, B73, F2, H15, J53, L5, M34, M36, T4, W56.

POLYTELITIDAE

Alisterus scapularis. Australian King-Parrot.

A25, A46, B3, B38, B39, B41, B49, B53, B63, B69, B75, B95, C35, C46, C52, D5, D24, F13, G35, H15, J7, J18, J53, L5, L14, L25, M34, M36, M41, N1, O2, P11, R24, S19, T13, T20, W27, W35, W36, W56, W61, W80, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B49, B5329-32, B11432, B11996, R8671, W8526, W8623-24.

Nymphicus hollandicus. Cockatiel.

B49.

PLATYERCIDAE

Pezoporus wallicus. Ground Parrot.

A40, A41, B43, B49, E1, L36, M34.

NMV Specimen: W10083.

Melopsittacus undulatus. Budgerigar, M5.*Lathamus discolor.* Swift Parrot.

B69, B76, D20, J18, M34, W80.

Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella.

A9, A25, A34, A46, B2, B4, B10, B11, B13, B15, B19, B22, B30, B35, B37, B49, B59, B69, B70, B73, B75, C16, C27, C34, C35, C46, C49, C53, C54, C55, D5, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F6, F13, G4, G29, G33, G35, G36, H15, H22, H30, H32, J7, J8, J18, J29, J53, K4, L5, L14, L22, L31, M8, M21, M34, M35, M36, M37, N1, O3, Q1, P11, P19, R24, R27, S8, T4, T20, W20, W36, W44, W45, W48, W51, W61, W68, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5325-28, B9873.

Platycercus eximius. Eastern Rosella.

A1, A25, A46, B7, B26, B49, B59, B69, B70, B73, B75, C34, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F13, G4, G10, G33, G35, G36, H15, H22, H1, J8, J18, K4, L5, L14, M8, M34, M35, M36, M46, M52, N1, O3, P11, P19, R1, R7, R24, R26, R27, V1, W42, W44, W48, W61, W68, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B57, B5322-24, B11227-28, W8932.

Platycercus adscitus. Pale-headed Rosella. P12.*Platycercus* spp. Rosella.

T4.

Psephotus haematonotus. Red-rumped Parrot. M34, M36, W75.*Neophema chrysostoma.* Blue-winged Parrot.

B49, B69, B74, J18, M34, P11, R17, R24, S14, W7, W44, W66, W80.

Neophema elegans. Elegant Parrot.

H15.

Neophema chrysogaster. Orange-bellied Parrot. H15, R17.*Neophema pulchella.* Turquoise Parrot.

A45. [Locality, "between Melbourne and Gippsland."]

CUCULIDAE

Cuculus pallidus. Pallid Cuckoo.

A52, B49, B53, B54, B65, B69, B74, C33, C35, C49, C54, F2, F13, G26, G33, G35, H15, J18, J53, K4, L5, L12, L14, M34, O3, P14, P19, R7, R24, V2, W40, W43, W48, W83, W86.

NMV Specimen: B11326.

Cuculus variolosus. Brush Cuckoo.

B49, D25, J18, K4, L5, M34, M35.

NMV Specimen: R9035.

Cuculus pyrrhophanus. Fan-tailed Cuckoo.

A46, A52, B49, B55, B69, B73, B74, B78, C33, C35, C45, C49, D24, D26, D27, F2, F6, F13, G9, G26, G33, G35, H15, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, P11, P14, R24, S9, V4, W27, W36, W44, W61, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5343-45, B7549, B8447, W8380.

Chrysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo.

A46, B49, B74, C33, C49, C53, C54, D24, D26, F13, H15, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, M34, M35, M52,

P11, R16, R24, V2, W36, W48, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: B10483.

Chrysococcyx lucidus. Shining Bronze-Cuckoo.

A25, B19, B49, C35, D27, D28, G26, J18, J51, J53, K4, L5, L19, L22, M34, M35, P11, R7, R24, R27, S9, W61.

Chrysococcyx spp. Bronze-Cuckoo.

F2, P14, S9, T4, T21.

STRIGIDAE

Ninox strenua. Powerful Owl.

B49, F9, G6, J53, L5, M34, T17, T21, W33.

Ninox novaezelandiae. Southern Boobook.

A25, B49, B71, B73, C35, F13, G35, H15, H20, H32, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, L21, M34, M35, M36, O3, R24, W36, W61.

NMV Specimens: B11660, B12396.

Ninox connivens. Barking Owl.

M36.

TYTONIDAE

Tyto alba. Barn Owl.

A36, B49, B73, H15, J21, M34, W68.

NMV Specimen: R5057.

Tyto novachollandiae. Masked Owl.

C17, M14, M34, W22.

NMV Specimens: B10294, B11604, B12267, W9739.

Tyto tenebricosa. Sooty Owl.

A38, M34, W22.

PODARGIDAE

Podargus strigoides. Tawny Frogmouth.

A1, B7, B15, B49, B88, D2, F13, G33, H15, J18, J53, L5, K4, M6, M34, M36, P14, R7, R24, W4, W44, W48, W66, W68.

NMV Specimens: B9856, W9773.

AEGOTHELIDAE

Aegotheles cristatus. Australian Owlet-nightjar

A46, B49, D24, H15, K4, L5, M34, M36, T9, W61.

NMV Specimen: B11033.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Caprimulgus mystacalis. White-throated Nightjar.

A7, F11, J18, J53, L30, M34, V4.

NMV Specimens: B12397, W6656, 48(a).

APODIDAE

Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail.

A46, B7, B39, B49, B59, B65, B70, B73, B84, C35, D24, F13, G12, G35, H15, J18, J53, L5, M34, M35, M36, N5, N6, N7, N8, P11, R24, S18, W34, W37, W38, W39, W41, W44, W71, W74, W77.

NMV Specimens: B9874, B12193, B12226.

Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift.

B49, B70, J18, M34, W74, W77.

ALCEDINIDAE

Ceyx azurea. Azure Kingfisher.

A25, B11, B26, B49, B69, C35, D2, F13, H7, H15, J12, J18, J42, J53, L20, L27, L35, M34, M36, M52, P11, P19, R24, T14, W34, W35, W44, W56, W61, W66, W80.

Dacelo novaeguineae. Laughing Kookaburra.

A1, A25, A46, A49, B11, B19, B31, B49, B50, B62, B68, B69, B70, B71, B73, B86, C16, C34, C45, C49, C53, C54, D2, D12, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F3, F6, F13, G10, G29, G33, G35, G36, H5, H15, I1, J7, J8, J12, J18, J29, J31, J35, J37, J53, K1, K4, L1, L5, L11, L12, L14, L22, M8, M34, M36, M37, M47, N2, O3, P11, Q2, R4, R9, R24, T4, V1, W36, W44, W48, W61, W68, W80, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: W9934.

Halcyon pyrrhopygia. Red-backed Kingfisher.

B93.

Halcyon sancta. Sacred Kingfisher.

B19, B38, B49, B69, B100, C35, D2, F13, H15, H20, J18, J22, J27, J53, K4, L5, L14, L20, L35, M2, M34, M35, M36, P11, R24, T4, W48, W56, W68.

Alcedinidae spp. noted as Kingfisher.

E2, G33.

MEROPIDAE

Merops ornatus. Rainbow Bee-eater.

A44, B38, B49, C35, F3, H15, L5, M34.

CORACIIDAE

Eurystomus orientalis. Dollarbird.

B49, C35, F3, J18, L5, M34, W56, W68.

Passerines

MENURIDAE

Menura novachollandiae. Superb Lyrebird.

A13, A16, A25, A46, B1, B6, B10, B11, B18, B21, B23, B24, B28, B35, B36, B69, B75, B81, B82, C21, C22, C34, C50, D2, D5, D17, D24, F6, F13, G1, G35, G36, G37, G38, G39, H2, H4, H5, H7, H32, J18, J40, J53, K9, K12, L5, L14, L15, L28, L31, L38, M27, M34, M35, M36, M38, M39, M40, M53, O3, P4, P6, P7, P8, P9, P18, P20, R15, S2, S8, S9, S20, T2, T3, T6, T8, T11, T12, T13, T15, T19, T20, T21, V4, W1, W3, W34, W56, W61, W66.

NMV Specimen: B8455.

ALAUDIDAE

Mirafra javanica. Singing Bushlark.

A25, C50, L5, M34.

Alauda arvensis. Skylark.

B49, B69, B100, C55, D26, D27, D28, F1, I1, J18, L5, M34, M52, P12, R24, T1, W48, W56, W62, W90.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Cheramoeca leucosternum. White-backed Swallow.

B49, D14, G9, G10.

Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow.

A1, B19, B49, B54, B68, B69, B70, B71, B73, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D27, D28, E2, F1, F13, G9, G17, G29, G33, G35, H15, H22, I1, J5, J8, J10, J12, J14, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, L25, M34, M35, M36, M37, M52, P11, R24, R27, V1, W36, W44, W48, W61, W90.

Cecropis nigricans. Tree Martin.

A25, A27, B19, B49, B54, B69, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D26, D27, D28, F1, H15, J18, K4, L5, M34, M35, M36, M37, P11, P19, R24, W36, W44, W45, W85, W90.

Cecropis ariel. Fairy Martin.

A25, B19, B49, **B69**, B73, C31, C35, F13, K4, L5, L25, M34, M46, P11, R24, T4, W44, W61.

NMV Specimen: B11176.

Cecropis spp. Martin.
C46.

MOTACILLIDAE

Anthus novaeseelandiae. Richard's Pipit.

A1, B7, B13, B27, **B49**, **B59**, B69, **C28**, C33, C49, C53, D23, D26, D27, D28, E2, F13, G29, G33, **G34**, G35, H10, H15, H30, J18, K4, L5, L14, L39, M21, M34, M36, M37, M52, P12, Q1, R7, R24, **R25**, T4, **V1**, W36, W44, W48, **W56**, W62, **W63**, W68, W90.

NMV Specimen: W3847.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
A25, B2, B12, B19, **B49**, **B59**, B62, B65, **B69**, B71, B73, B75, C33, C35, C49, C53, C55, D26, D27, F2, F6, G10, G29, G33, G35, **H15**, I1, J8, **J18**, J29, J53, K4, L5, L14, M8, M34, **M35**, M36, M42, O3, P11, P19, Q1, R7, R24, T4, T24, W36, W44, W62, W68, W90.

Coracina papuensis. White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike.
A25, B49, H15, L5, M23, M34, P19, T24, W35, W44, W49.

Coracina tenuirostris. Cicadabird.

C11, H20, J53, L5, M34.

Lalage sueurii. White-winged Triller.

A25, B19, **B49**, F3, G3, G20, H15, J3, J18, L5, M34, M35, P14, R24, T23.

MUSCICAPIDAE

Zoothera dauma. White's Thrush.

A13, A14, A17, A25, A27, A46, B49, B54, C35, C55, D24, D25, D26, F6, F13, G35, **H15**, J43, J53, K8, L5, L14, M34, M36, M37, R24, W44, W45, **W51**.

NMV Specimens: B5441-42.

Turdus merula. Blackbird.

A1, A25, A46, B10, B44, **B49**, B68, B69, B71, B73, C35, C43, C49, C52, C54, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, H33, I1, J9, J18, J21, J24, J53, L5, L31, M34, **M35**, M36, M37, M44, M52, P11, P13, P14, R24, T1, W36, W48, W62, W90.

Turdus philomelos. Song Thrush.

B100, I1, L5, M12, M34.

Petroica rosea. Rose Robin.

A25, A27, A46, B11, B24, C34, C49, D24, D25, F6, J18, **J51**, J53, L5, M34, M36, V4, W5, W12, W56.

NMV Specimens: B5391-94.

Petroica rodinogaster. Pink Robin.

B49, F13, G35, J18, J35, L5, M34, M36, M37, Q1, R24, W36, W45, W62.

NMV Specimens: B5385-89.

Petroica phoenicea. Flame Robin.

A15, A46, B31, B32, B34, B49, B55, B69, B71, B73, B86, **B87**, C3, **C29**, C35, C36, C49, C53, **D1**, D24, D26, D27, D28, F2, **F12**, F13, G33, **G34**, G35, H15, H30, J7, J26, J35, **J52**, J53, K4, K8, L5, L14, L19, L24, L27, L29, L31, L39, M21, M34, M36, M37, N2, P11, Q1, R24, T12, T14, W36, W44, W45, W61, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5383-84.

Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin.

A25, A46, B4, B30, B34, B36, **B49**, B69, B75, C35, C49, C53, C54, D4, D24, D28, F2, F6, F13, G35, **H10**, **H15**, I1, J7, **J18**, J26, J31, J53, K4, L5, L14, L19, L27, M34, M36, M37, P1, P11, Q1, R24, T4, T14, T23, W36, W44, W45, W61, W71, W80, W85, **W90**.

NMV Specimens: B5378, B10561.

Petroica goodenovii. Red-capped Robin.

A27, C41, G29, H19, V10.

Melanodryas cucullata. Hooded Robin.

B49, B55, C35, C53, C55, **H15**, L5, M34, J7, P11, R24, W35, W36, W44, W62, W90.

Eopsaltria australis. Eastern Yellow Robin.

A13, A46, B1, B4, B5, B11, B14, **B19**, B24, B26, B30, B36, **B49**, B65, B71, B73, C27, **C29**, C34, C35, C53, **C55**, D24, D26, D27, D28, F2, F6, **F13**, G15, G27, G33, G35, **H15**, H32, J7, J12, **J18**, J24, J32, J35, J42, J43, J44, J45, J49, J53, J55, K4, L1, L5, L12, L14, L20, L27, L42, M34, M36, M37, M51, P1, P11, P20, Q2, R24, T4, T6, T14, T21, **V1**, W15, W34, W36, W44, W45, W48, W62, W68, W71, W80, **W85**, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5362, B5373, B12260, W8385.

Microeca leucophaea. Jacky Winter.

A25, B10, B19, B26, B34, B35, B44, **B49**, B69, B73, C35, C49, C53, D27, G4, **H15**, I1, J7, **J18**, J31, J42, J53, K4, L5, **L19**, M34, M35, M36, M37, P11, P19, R24, W36, **W48**, W61, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: W8930.

Falcunculus frontatus. Crested Shrike-tit.

A46, B14, B49, B69, D24, D26, G20, G35, J18, J49, J50, J53, **J54**, J55, K9, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, P11, R24, W36, W73.

Pachycephala olivacea. Olive Whistler.

A46, B68, C34, C52, **D13**, D24, F6, G35, G36, H20, J18, J43, J49, J52, J53, J55, L5, M34, M36, W18, W29, W36, W62.

NMV Specimens: B2417, B10695.

Pachycephala inornata. Gilbert's Whistler.

F2.

Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler.

A46, B1, B7, B11, B12, B14, B19, B26, B30, **B49**, B69, B71, B73, B79, C27, **C29**, C34, C35, C49, C53, D24, D26, D27, D28, **F2**, F6, F13, G6, G33, G35, **H15**, J12, J18, J31, J35, J42, **J52**, J53, K9, L5, L12, L14, L19, L22, M34, M36, M51, O3, P11, Q2, R15, R24, S9, T4, T11, T21, **V1**, W27, W36, W44, W62, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5364-71.

Pachycephala rufiventris. Rufous Whistler.

A14, B15, B19, B30, **B49**, B68, B69, B73, B79, C45, F6, F13, G29, G35, H3, **H15**, I1, J7, J12, **J18**, J42, J52, J53, L5, L14, L20, M34, M35, M36, M52, P11, Q3, R15, R24, S4, **V1**, W27, W44, W48, W62, W71, W85.

Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush.

A46, B2, B4, B10, B15, B19, B26, B31, B36, **B49**, B66, B68, **B69**, B71, B73, B75, B87, C16, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D2, D5, D20, D23, D26, D27, D28, F1, F6, F13, G1, G2, G15, **G29**, G33, G35, **H12**, H15, H30, J8, J12, J18, J24, J29, J31, J32, J42, J43, J53, K4, L5, L14, L31, M3, M34, M35, M36, M37, M42, N2, O3, P1, P11, P19, Q2, R24, R28, S9, **V1**, W36, W44, W45, W48, W62, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5348-50, B9766.

Monarcha melanopsis. Black-faced Monarch.
B30, C14, C28, **J18**, L22, M34, T21, **V4**, W5, W12, W25.

NMV Specimen: R9257.

Myiagra rubecula. Leaden Flycatcher.

B33, B49, B71, **C9**, G6, **G29**, H15, J18, L5, M34, P11, W61.

Myiagra cyanoleuca. Satin Flycatcher.

A27, B49, B61, D25, G6, G35, H20, J18, J29, J53, L5, L14, L22, M34, M36, Q1, W13, W44, W56, W61.

NMV Specimen: B11315.

Myiagra alecto. Shining Flycatcher.

L11.

Myiagra inquieta. Restless Flycatcher.

A25, B22, B49, C16, C35, F6, I1, J18, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, R8, W90.

Rhipidura rufifrons. Rufous Fantail.

A13, A25, **A27**, B19, B20, B32, B39, B49, B60, B69, B70, B71, B73, C28, **C34**, C35, C51, F6, F13, G6, G34, G35, H15, J8, **J18**, J42, J50, J53, J55, L5, L14, L20, L22, L23, M34, M35, M36, M39, P11, R24, T4, T21, W1, W5, W25, W56, W61, **W80**.

NMV Specimens: B5399-400, W1162.

Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail.

A13, **A15**, A25, A46, B6, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B19, B24, B26, B31, B34, B44, **B49**, B68, **B69**, B70, B71, B73, B87, C27, C29, C34, C35, C43, C45, C49, C53, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F6, F13, G29, G35, H15, I1, J7, J8, J12, **J18**, J24, J28, J29, J35, J42, J53, K4, L5, L14, **L19**, L42, M3, M8, M34, M35, M36, M37, M42, M46, M52, P11, R7, R24, S9, T4, **V1**, W34, W36, W44, W45, W48, W61, W71, **W80**, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: R1985, B5397-98, B10550-51, W8361, W8363.

Rhipidura leucophrys. Willie Wagtail.

A1, **A49**, B19, B26, B44, **B49**, **B59**, B62, B65, B68, B69, **B70**, B71, B73, C16, C31, C35, C49, C53, C54, C59, D23, D26, D27, D28, E2, F6, F13, G29, G33, H15, I1, J8, J14, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, M8, M34, M35, M36, M52, P11, P13, **P14**, P19, R7, R24, **R27**, **S10**, T4, W20, **W27**, W36, W44, W45, W48, W61, W68, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B10556, B10696.

Rhipidura spp. Fantail.

P1.

ORTHONYCHIDAE

Psophodes olivaceus. Eastern Whipbird.

A5, A14, **A25**, A35, A46, **A48**, B2, B11, B23, B26, B41, **B49**, B69, B71, B73, C23, C35, C49, C53, D5, D20, D24, D26, D27, D28, E2, F6, F13, G1, G9, G33, G36, H2, H15, H20, H30, J9, J12, J18, J24, J31, J32, J35, J53, K1, K9, L5, L11, L14, L15, L26, L41, M3, M34, M36, M37, M39, N1, P11, Q2, R24, S9, T2, T6, W36, W56, W62, W71, **W85**.

NMV Specimens: R9589, B5353-58, B9765.

Cinclosoma punctatum. Spotted Quail-thrush.

A27, B5, B22, **B39**, B49, C35, D24, F2, F13, G35, H15, H20, J7, J18, J53, L5, L14, L25, M34, M36, Q3, R24, W62.

NMV Specimens: B5360-61, B11009.

TIMALIIDAE

Pomatostomus superciliosus. White-browed Babbler.
G10.

SYLVIIDAE

Acrocephalus stentoreus. Clamorous Reed-Warbler.
B30, B49, **B69**, B73, E2, G33, J9, J18, K4, K8, L5, L19, L20, M3, M34, M46, M52, P11, R24, **W56**, W62.

Megalurus gramineus. Little Grassbird.

B49, B69, D28, J18, M34, M52, P11, W35, W48, W56, W62.

Cisticola exilis. Golden-headed Cisticola.

B73, D27, D28, F7, G30, J38, L5, L20, M34, M37, M42, P11, R24, R25, **W48**, W62.

Cincloramphus mathewsi. Rufous Songlark.

A25, B49, B100, D25, H15, J18, L5, M34, M46, P13, R24.

Cincloramphus cruralis. Brown Songlark.

B49, B69, J18, M34, R24.

Cincloramphus spp. Songlark.

M5.

MALURIDAE

Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren.

A14, A46, A50, B11, B12, B13, B19, B22, **B49**, B65, **B69**, B70, B71, C26, C29, C34, C35, C45, C49, C53, C54, C55, D4, D23, D24, D26, D27, D28, E2, F1, F6, F13, G14, G15, G16, G29, G33, G35, H15, H30, I1, J6, J7, J8, J9, J12, J14, J18, J24, J26, J31, J32, J35, J42, J43, J44, J45, J49, J53, J55, K4, L5, L14, L23, L27, L31, L42, M5, M34, M36, M37, M51, M52, P1, P3, P11, P1, **R6**, R7, **R16**, R24, **R27**, S9, T4, **V1**, W30, W34, W36, W44, W48, W49, W62, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B10870-71.

Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu-wren.

A27, B11, B69, C30, D25, D26, D27, J18, M34, W46.

NMV Specimens: B7117, W6367.

ACANTHIZIDAE

Dasyornis brachypterus. Eastern Bristlebird.
C18, C23.

Pycnoptilus floccosus. Pilotbird.

A15, A46, B38, D24, G35, L5, L26, M34, M35.

NMV Specimen: B5440.

Sericornis magnirostris. Large-billed Scrubwren.

A25, A46, C7, D24, G20, G21, G35, J18, L5, M34, M35, M36, W12, W25, W29.

NMV Specimen: B5446.

Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrubwren.

A15, A46, B2, B4, B26, **B49**, B69, B71, C4, C35, C49, C55, D23, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F6, G9, G15, G29, G35, G36, H15, H30, J7, J8, J12, J18, J24, J32, J35, J42, J43, J44, J45, J49, J53, J55, K4, L5, L14, L22, L42, M34, M35, M36, M37, M51, P11, P19, Q1, R24, **R25**, W36, W44, W48, **W52**, W62, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5445, B5447, B12333.

Sericornis pyrrhopygia. Chestnut-rumped Hylacola.

A25, A27, B69, F6, G36, J18, L5, M34, M35, R24, W35, W36, W71.

Sericornis fuliginosus. Calamanthus.

B49, C49, C54, D25, H15, J18, K4, M34, P11.

Sericornis sagittatus. Speckled Warbler.

B49, L5, M34, P11, R24, W35, W62.

Sericornis spp. Scrubwren.

C45, H32, J7, J8, M4, T6.

Smicrornis brevirostris. Weebill.

L5, L26, M34, M36, W56, W62.

Gerygone mouki. Brown Gerygone. B85, J18, M34, T4, W5, W6, W25, W57.

Gerygone olivacea. White-throated Gerygone. B49, C33, H15, J12, J18, M34, P11.

Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill. A15, A46, B24, B49, B69, B71, B73, B75, C5, C7, C31, C34, C49, C53, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F13, G15, G16, G29, H15, J7, J8, J12, J18, J24, J32, J35, J42, K9, L5, L14, L26, L42, M34, M35, M36, M37, M46, M51, P11, P19, R24, R26, V1, W25, W34, W36, W44, W45, W48, W62, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5457-58, B10562, W8918.

Acanthiza reguloides. Buff-rumped Thornbill. A25, A35, A46, B49, C8, D24, G29, H15, J18, L5, L19, M34, M36, P11, R24, W36, W62.

NMV Specimens: B5459-61, B10563.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa. Yellow-rumped Thornbill. A1, A25, B4, B10, B31, B44, B49, B65, B69, B70, B71, B73, B75, C8, C35, C49, C53, C55, D25, D27, D28, F1, F13, G28, G35, H15, H36, J8, J9, J18, J31, J35, J53, K4, L5, L27, M8, M34, M35, M36, M42, M52, P11, P19, R24, R25, R26, T4, W36, W62, W71, W90.

Acanthiza nana. Yellow Thornbill. B49, B69, B71, B73, C5, C35, C49, C53, C55, F13, G29, J18, J42, L5, M34, P11, R24, W34, W36, W44, W48, W62, W90.

Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill. A14, A46, B19, B27, B44, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, B75, C8, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F6, G34, G35, H15, J12, J18, J35, J42, J53, L5, L26, M34, M36, M37, N2, P11, Q2, R24, W36, W44, W62, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: W8586.

Acanthiza spp. Thornbill. B2, B15, G4.

NEOSITTIDAE

Daphoenositta chrysoptera. Varied Sittella. A25, B49, B69, B73, C35, D26, G36, J18, J35, J53, L1, L5, M9, M34, M35, M36, P11, R24, T14, W36, W62, W71, W90.

CLIMACTERIDAE

Climacteris leucophaea. White-throated Treecreeper. A25, A46, B12, B19, B24, B26, B31, B49, B54, B69, C27, C35, C49, C53, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F6, G1, G29, G35, G36, H15, J7, J12, J18, J29, J42, J53, L5, L14, L20, M34, M35, M36, M37, N2, O3, P11, R24, S9, T4, W36, W44, W48, W62, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5408-09, B5412-14, B9764, W5909, W8367, 2952.

Climacteris erythrops. Red-browed Treecreeper. A25, A46, D24, D26, J18, L5, M34, M35, W73.

NMV Specimens: B5405-07.

Climacteris picumnus. Brown Treecreeper. A25, B49, B68, C52, F13, K4, L5, M34, P11, R24, T4, V1, W7, W9, W36, W62, W90.

Climacteris spp. Treecreeper. G4, K1, M43, P1, W34.

MELIPHAGIDAE

Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird. A25, A46, B12, B13, B15, B24, B26, B49, B50, B53, B54, B55, B62, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, B75, B100, C35, C46, C49, C53, C54, C55, D21, D24, D27, D28, F2, F13, G4, G11, G35, H15, H30, J1, J8, J12, J18, J29, J31, J53, K4, L5, L14, L34, L39, M32, M34, M36, M37, M52, O3, P12, P19, Q1, R7, R24, W31, W36, W44, W45, W48, W62, W73, W85.

NMV Specimens: B5985, B11007-08.

Anthochaera chrysoptera. Little Wattlebird. B26, B27, B30, B49, B66, B70, B71, B100, C49, C54, C55, G11, H15, J8, J12, J18, K4, M34, P12, Q2, R19, V1, W44, W45, W71.

Anthochaera spp. Wattlebird. B22, B26, B27, B31, B87, E1, E2, G33, J8, L10, M7, N1.

Acanthagenys rufogularis. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater. B91, M34.

Philemon corniculatus. Noisy Friarbird. A25, B42, B49, B100, C35, F13, G32, H15, H20, H40, J9, J18, L5, L14, M34, M35, O3, R24, V2, W44, W56, W71.

NMV Specimens: B6517-18, W3437.

Philemon citreogularis. Little Friarbird. A25, B49, H15, H20, L5, M34, W44.

Philemon spp. Friarbird. B50.

Xanthomyza phrygia. Regent Honeyeater. A25, A27, B49, B69, B70, C35, G11, H15, L5, M34, J53, R24, W36, W62.

Manorina melanophrys. Bell Miner. A5, A23, A24, A50, A51, B4, B10, B19, B26, B69, B71, B73, C35, C46, C48, C52, C53, D2, D5, D26, D27, G33, G37, G38, H30, J12, J18, J35, K4, L5, L8, L11, M34, N1, P12, P18, Q2, S4, T4, T20, V4, W36, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5431-32, W8348-50, W8787, W9706.

Manorina melanocephala. Noisy Miner. A1, A25, B49, B74, C19, C33, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D26, D27, D28, F1, G4, G29, H15, J1, J18, K4, L1, L5, L12, L14, M24, M34, M37, P12, P13, R1, R24, R25, R26, T4, T20, W2, W36, W48, W62, W68, W85, W90.

Meliphaga lewinii. Lewin's Honeyeater. C27, C28, C29, C34, C35, C43, C45, J12, J18, J19, J24, J32, J46, J49, J50, J53, J55, L22, L26, M34, M36, R15, W16, W56, W73.

Lichenostomus chrysops. Yellow-faced Honeyeater. A46, B11, B19, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C34, C43, C45, C49, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, G9, G11, G35, H15, J7, J8, J12, J18, J24, J35, J42, J45, J53, K4, L5, L14, L16, L27, L42, M34, M35, M36, M37, P12, Q1, T4, T23, W20, W32, W36, W44, W62, W68, W71, W72, W85, W86, W90.

NMV Specimen: B5825.

Lichenostomus virescens. Singing Honeyeater. B49, H15, M19, R24.

Lichenostomus leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater. A17, A46, B13, B15, B20, B26, B49, B53, B69, B73, C27, C49, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F6, F13, G11, G34, G35, H15, H30, J7, J8, J18, J29, J35, J42, J43, J53, L5, L14, L22, L31, M34, M35, M36, M37, M43, P19, R24, T12, V1, W20, W36, W44.

NMV Specimens: B5422-24, B10548-49.

Lichenostomus melanops. Yellow-tufted Honeyeater. A25, A27, A46, B29, B31, B61, B69, C30, C37, C47, C52, C53, D9, D24, G6, J16, J17, J18, J35, J43, J48, J49, J53, J55, L5, L41, M10, M34, M36, M37,

M39, P12, R24, W11, W36, W56, W71, W85, W87, W90.

NMV Specimens: B6280, W8613.

Lichenostomus fuscus. Fuscous Honeyeater. L5, M34, M36, R24.

Lichenostomus penicillatus.

White-plumed Honeyeater. B68, B69, B71, B73, D26, D27, D28, F13, G11, G33, K4, L5, L14, M34, M52, R24, W2, W56.

Melithreptus gularis. Black-chinned Honeyeater.

C53, W9.

Melitreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater. A25, B49, B69, B71, D26, D27, J7, J18, J35, J46, J53, L5, L22, L27, L42, M34, M35, M36, P11, P19, R24, T14, W36, W48, W62, W90.

Melithreptus lunatus. White-naped Honeyeater.

A46, B12, B19, B26, B35, B49, B70, B71, B73, B75, C34, C53, C55, D24, D26, D27, G33, G35, H15, J9, J18, J35, J37, J43, J46, J49, J53, J55, L5, L14, L27, M34, M35, M36, M37, P11, Q2, R24, T11, W9, W36, W62, W85, W86, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5435, B5439, B10872, B12335, W8357, W8360.

Grantiella picta. Painted Honeyeater.

B49.

Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater.

A15, A46, B49, B73, C35, D10, D24, G11, G34, G35, H15, H20, J35, J43, J44, J45, J46, J49, J53, J55, L4, L5, L14, L22, L27, M34, M35, M36, M37, P12, R24, T21, V4, W20, W36, W44, W56, W62, W90.

NMV Specimen: B5434.

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae.

New Holland Honeyeater. A25, B19, B26, B27, B30, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C34, C49, C53, C54, C55, D26, D27, E2, F13, G11, G29, G33, H15, J8, J12, J24, J35, J42, J44, J45, J46, J49, J53, J55, K9, L5, L27, L42, M33, M34, M35, M37, M51, P12, P19, R24, W20, W44, W62, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: W8395-96, W9931.

Phylidonyris nigra. White-cheeked Honeyeater.

C35.

Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater.

A27, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, D25, H15, J18, M34.

Conopophila rufogularis.

Rufous-throated Honeyeater.

C35.

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill.

A46, B7, B11, B13, B19, B26, B27, B44, B49, B68, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, C43, C45, C49, C53, C55, D24, D26, D27, F2, F6, F13, G11, G33, G35, H15, I1, J7, J8, J9, J12, J18, J35, J42, J44, J45, J46, J49, J53, J55, K4, K9, L5, L14, L23, L42, M8, M19, M34, M36, M37, P12, P19, R24, S9, T4, W20, W36, W44, W62, W68, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5433, W8397.

Myzomela sanguinolenta. Scarlet Honeyeater.

B16, B49, B69, B96, B97, C14, G32, J23, M34, T4.

EPHTHIANURIDAE

Ephthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat.

B7, B13, B17, B19, B27, B34, B44, B49, B69, B71, B75, B78, C31, C33, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, E2, H15, J8, J12, J18, J26, K4, M5, M34, M52, P11, R24, T4, W44, W62.

DICAEIDAE

Dicaeum hirundinaceum. Mistletoebird.

A25, A46, B24, B49, B69, C35, C43, C49, D24, D26, D27, D28, H15, J9, J18, J53, K1, K4, L1, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, P11, P19, R24, T14, W44, W62, W71, W90.

NMV Specimen: B940.

PARDALOTIDAE

Pardalotus punctatus. Spotted Pardalote.

A46, B44, B49, B69, C44, C55, D24, D26, D27, F6, F13, G29, G35, H15, J18, J49, J50, J53, J55, K9, L5, L14, M34, M35, M36, M37, P11, R24, T4, V4, W36, W44, W62, W90.

NMV Specimens: B5429, B9767, W6683.

Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote.

B62, H15.

Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote.

A25, A46, B15, B44, B49, B62, B69, C29, C35, C49, C53, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, G35, H15, H24, J18, J29, J53, K4, K9, L5, L14, L19, L25, M24, M34, M35, M36, M37, P11, R24, R27, V4, W36, W44, W48, W62, W82, W85, W90.

Pardalotus spp. Pardalote.

B29, B35, B50, D4, J28, R15, S9.

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye.

A1, A14, A25, A46, B2, B11, B19, B27, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, B75, C33, C34, C35, D24, D26, D27, D28, F13, G15, G28, G35, H11, I1, J6, J12, J18, J24, J29, J32, J42, J49, J53, J55, K1, L5, L20, L22, L23, M19, M34, M35, M36, M37, M51, M52, P11, P13, R24, S9, T4, W44, W45, W48, W62, W71.

NMV Specimen: B4314.

FRINGILLIDAE

Carduelis carduelis. European Goldfinch.

A1, A25, B34, B44, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C27, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D26, D27, D28, E2, F13, G9, G29, H35, I1, J9, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, L31, M5, M26, M34, M35, M36, M37, M46, M51, M52, P12, P14, T1, W36, W44, W45, W48, W62, W85, W90.

NMV Specimen: W8929.

Carduelis chloris. European Greenfinch.

A25, B49, B69, B100, J18, L5, M34, W44, W48, W62.

PASSERIDAE

Passer domesticus. House Sparrow.

A1, A25, A46, B44, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C35, D24, D26, D27, D28, F6, G28, H27, I1, J9, J18, J53, K4, L5, M5, M34, M36, M37, M46, M52, P12, R7, R24, T1, W36, W62, W85, W90.

Passer montanus. Tree Sparrow.

B69, B71, L5, M34, M52, P12, S1, W62.

Passer spp. Sparrow.

F13, H41, L14.

PLOCEIDAE

Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail.

A25, A46, B19, B26, B30, B34, B49, B69, B70, B71,

B73, B75, B100, C34, C35, C48, C49, C53, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F13, G29, H15, H30, I1, J7, J9, J12, J18, J24, J32, J35, J42, J44, J45, J49, J53, J55, K9, L5, L14, L22, L31, M34, M36, M37, M51, P3, P12, P19, P20, R24, T4, W36, W44, W48, W62, W68, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B10865-66, B12242, B12336, B6578-82, 838A.

Emblema bella. Beautiful Firetail.

A46, B69, B71, B73, D24, F13, G9, J18, K5, L11, L23, L31, L42, M34, M37, P12, W81.

Emblema guttata. Diamond Firetail.

A25, B49, B69, B70, B80, B100, C35, H15, J18, J53, L5, L26, M34, P12, P13, R24, T4, V4, W35, W56, W62, W90.

STURNIDAE

Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling.

A1, A25, A46, B44, B49, B69, B70, B71, B73, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D24, D26, D27, D28, F1, F6, F13, G29, H18, H22, H41, I1, J9, J18, J27, J53, K4, L5, L14, L31, M5, M34, M35, M36, M37, M46, M52, P12, R7, R24, T1, W36, W44, W48, W62, W68, W85, W90.

Acridotheres tristis. Common Mynah.

A1, A25, B69, C26, D26, D27, F1, H41, M34, M37, P12, P13, W62.

ORIOLIDAE

Oriolus sagittatus. Olive-backed Oriole.

A25, B49, B52, B69, B71, F2, F13, G10, G29, G33, G35, H15, H20, J4, J18, J53, L5, L25, M34, M36, R24, R25, R27, T4, V1, V2, W56, W62, W82, W85.

DICRURIDAE

Dicrurus hottentottus. Spangled Drongo.

B49, B51, B58, C1, F3, H23, M7, W19, W63. NMV Specimen: B3220.

PARADISAEIDAE

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus. Satin Bowerbird.

A16, A25, B4, B9, B29, B32, B39, B61, B69, C34, C46, C52, D5, F2, F4, F5, F13, G7, G19, G23, G24, G36, G37, G38, H9, J53, L5, L7, L8, M24, M34, M35, M36, M39, O2, O3, P13, P18, R24, R27, T16, W15, W17, W18, W21, W24, W29, W54, W62, W63, W71, W81.

NMV Specimens: B2416, W8337.

CORCORACIDAE

Corcorax melanorhamphos. White-winged Chough.

A46, B4, B68, B69, B71, C35, C53, D24, F13, G29, G35, J9, J18, J53, L5, L14, L25, M1, M34, M36, P12, R24, T4, T14, T15, W27, W36, W54, W62, W90.

NMV Specimen: B5485.

GRALLINIDAE

Grallina cyanoleuca. Australian Magpie-lark.

A1, B49, B50, B53, B59, B62, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, B76, B100, C16, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D2, D23, D26, D27, D28, F1, F13, G29, G33, G35, H15, H41, I1, J8, J9, J10, J11, J18, K4, L5, L25,

M5, M8, M34, M35, M36, M37, M46, M52, P11, P19, R24, R27, S16, T4, W16, W36, W44, W48, W62, W68, W85, W90.

ARTAMIDAE

Artamus personatus. Masked Woodswallow. B49, B70, F13, H15, L5, M34.

Artamus superciliosus. White-browed Woodswallow. B49, B59, B68, B69, B70, B75, C33, C35, H15, M34, R24.

Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Woodswallow.

A25, B49, B55, B69, B70, B75, C35, C49, D2, D20, D27, F6, F13, G35, H15, J18, J53, K4, L5, L14, M34, M36, P11, R24, T4, W36, W44, W56, W62, W71, W85, W90.

NMV Specimens: B11323, B11328, W8590.

Artamus spp. Woodswallow. B100.

CRACTICIDAE

Cracticus torquatus. Grey Butcherbird.

B13, B15, B35, B44, B49, B69, B71, C27, C46, C49, C54, E1, E2, F6, F13, G33, H15, H30, J1, J8, J18, J24, J31, J32, J35, J49, J53, J55, K4, L5, M34, O3, P12, R24, R27, W20, W36, W44.

Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie.

A1, A25, A42, A46, B49, B50, B53, B62, B68, B69, B70, B71, B73, B74, B76, B83, B99, C6, C16, C26, C27, C35, C43, C48, C49, C53, C54, C55, D2, D11, D23, D24, D26, D27, D28, E2, F1, F6, F13, G29, G33, G35, G36, H15, I1, J1, J7, J8, J12, J18, J24, J35, J53, K1, K4, L5, L8, L11, L14, L31, L39, M8, M34, M35, M36, M37, M46, M52, P12, P13, P19, R1, R2, R24, R26, R27, T4, T23, W20, W36, W44, W48, W62, W68, W81, W85, W86, W90.

NMV Specimens: W8913, W8915.

Strepera graculina. Pied Currawong.

A35, A46, B49, B68, C35, C49, C53, C54, C55, D24, F2, F6, F13, G13, G35, H15, J7, J18, J29, J35, J37, J43, J53, K8, L5, L14, M34, M36, P12, P13, R24, R27, W36, W62, W81, W82, W85, W88.

NMV Specimens: B5471-72, B10691, W8343-45.

Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong.

A46, A50, B15, B49, B68, B69, B70, B71, C35, C54, C55, D24, D27, F2, F13, G33, G35, J8, J18, J19, J29, J53, L5, L6, L11, L14, L31, M34, M35, M36, P12, P19, R2, R15, R24, T12, T14, T20, W36, W44, W62.

NMV Specimen: W8347.

Strepera spp. Currawong.

A48, B2, B11, B50, C16, I1, J32.

CORVIDAE

Corvus coronoides. Australian Raven.

A46, B49, B54, B69, D24, H15, J8, K4, L5, M34, M36, R20, R21, R24, V4, W44.

Corvus mellori. Little Raven.

L5, M34, R21, W54, W62.

NMV Specimens: B10350-51.

Corvus spp. Raven.

A1, A25, B71, B73, B86, B87, C16, C35, C43, C49, C53, C54, C55, D23, D26, D27, D28, E2, F1, F6, G29, G35, I1, J7, J18, J29, J53, K1, K9, L14, M3, M8, M35, M37, M46, M52, P12, W36, W48, W62, W85, W90.

